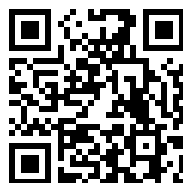

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.



No. 805.— 836

GAMBIA.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 767.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1914.



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No. 805.

GAMBIA.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 767.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Bathurst, Gambia,
18th July, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of the Colony for the year 1913, together with a Report thereon which has been prepared by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. T. Campbell.

The Report is somewhat late, owing, Mr. Campbell explains, to his absence on leave until April of this year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

EDWARD J. CAMERON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street, London.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1913.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. *Revenue.*—The total revenue for the year was £124,995 0s. 5d., an excess of £38,540 19s. 8d. and £28,773 6s. 6d. over the two previous record years, 1911 and 1912, respectively.

2. The estimated revenue for 1913 was £85,450, or £39,545 less than was received.

3. The following table gives the amounts collected under the various heads of revenue during the years 1912 and 1913 with the several increases or decreases :—

Head of Revenue.	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	72,852	97,691	24,839	—
Port Dues	1,311	1,987	676	—
Licences, Excise, etc. ..	2,064	3,004	940	—
Fees of Court	1,746	2,681	935	—
Post Office	4,624	1,714	—	2,910
Rent of Government Property	400	507	107	—
Government Vessels	1	1	—	—
Interest	3,167	4,883	1,716	—
Protectorate	8,910	10,613	1,703	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	634	1,236	602	—
Land Sales	512	673	161	—
Total	96,221	124,990	31,679	2,910

4. The principal increases were in (1) Customs, (2) Licences, (3) Interest, (4) Protectorate, and are accounted for by (1) the increased wealth of the natives due to the record ground-nut crop, which created a greater demand for dutiable articles, more especially kola-nuts, sugar, spirits and tobacco—the increased consumption, it may be noted, of these imports is not wholly on the part of the natives of the Colony and Protectorate, since a large percentage of these commodities find their way over the borders to French territory; (2) a larger number of spirit licences, several being issued to new firms; (3) an increase in Investments, and (4) by a greater number of Traders' Licences issued, Farm Rents received, and Court Fines levied in the Protectorate during the year.

5. The only decrease, which amounted to £2,910, under the head of Post Office, was due to a falling off in the sale of stamps. Dealers have apparently completed their purchases of the new issue.

6. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure for the year was £95,209, or £13,869 more than that for 1912. The estimated expenditure was £104,942, or £9,733 more than was actually incurred.

7. The following is a

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1909-1913.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1909.. ..	72,675	56,237
1910.. ..	82,880	63,301
1911.. ..	86,454	71,390
1912.. ..	96,221	81,340
1913.. ..	124,990	95,209

It will be seen that the increase in the year's revenue over that of 1912 was more than the total increases of the years 1910, 1911 and 1912.

8. There was no important change in taxation during the year.

9. On the 31st December, 1912, assets exceeded liabilities by £107,731 10s. 0d.; twelve months later the excess was £137,585 3s. 5d., an increase of £29,853 13s. 5d.

10. Surplus funds invested in Government securities, the cost price of which was £94,090 2s. 3d., amounted on the 31st December, 1913, to £98,613 18s. 10d. as compared with £94,775 10s. 9d. invested on the 31st December, 1912. There was also a sum of £39,000 on deposit with the London County and Westminster Bank. There is no public debt at present.

11. The West African coinage was introduced during the year and is current in the Colony and Protectorate. Silver is legal tender to any amount. English coins are also in circulation as well as a number of five franc pieces. The exchange value of the latter is three shillings and ten pence halfpenny. There is only one bank, that of British West Africa, in the Colony. The average rate of exchange for bills drawn on London during 1913 was one per cent.

12. The Board of Health is the only municipal board in the Colony. It is composed of official and non-official members and is presided over by the Senior Medical Officer.

13. The revenue of the Board of Health is derived from a five per cent. rate, increased from three per cent. during the year, annually assessed, in the town of Bathurst, from market and slaughter-house fees, a Government grant-in-aid, and from miscellaneous receipts. In 1913 these were:—local rates, £1,306 13s. 0d.; market and slaughter-house fees, £93 19s. 6d.; grant-in-aid, £2,228; and miscellaneous receipts £130 0s. 9d.; a total of £3,758 13s. 3d., as compared with £2,867 16s. 7d. in 1912.

14. The expenditure of the Board, including personal emoluments, scavenging, lighting, upkeep of houses and carts, etc., amounted to £2,778 6s. 7d., as against £2,588 13s. 3d. in 1912.

15. The revenue and expenditure of the Board of Health during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1909	1,047	1,181
1910	1,286	1,443
1911	2,237	2,199
1912	2,867	2,588
1913	3,758	2,778

16. MacCarthy Square is under a Board similarly constituted as the Board of Health. The square is situated in the centre of the town and is used as a parade ground by the West African Frontier Force, and as a general recreation ground. The upkeep of the square is provided for by a grant—£125 in 1913—from the Government.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

17. *Trade*.—The trade of the Colony continued to flourish during 1913 and exceeded that of any previous year.

18. *Imports*.—The total value of all imports was £1,091,129, as compared with £756,853 in 1912.

Specie.—Bullion and specie to the value of £471,835 were imported during the year, as against £285,223 in 1912.

19. The following is a table of the

CHIEF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND THE VALUE THEREOF DURING 1912–1913.

ARTICLE.	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Cotton Goods	124,345	201,797
Hardware	23,021	27,276
Kola Nuts	86,111	91,381
Rice	85,763	62,512
Spirits	10,959	17,141
Sugar	5,785	19,422
Salt	2,589	3,630
Tobacco	9,011	15,488
Wine	2,685	4,585

20. *Increases and Decreases*.—From the foregoing table it will be seen that there were increases, mostly substantial ones, under each head with the exception of rice, the importation of which decreased to the value of £23,251. This may be accounted for by the importation in 1912 of an excessive quantity and the larger amount of native corn, planted during the season 1912, being available for consumption.

21. Excluding specie the percentages of imports from the various countries in 1912 and 1913 were as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Great Britain	42	40·64
British Possessions	18	15·26
	— 60	— 55·90
France and French Possessions	22	27·55
Germany	13	10·25
Other Countries	5	6·30

22. The growth of the import trade during the last five years will be seen in the following table :—

Article.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Specie	146,620	208,544	384,784	285,223	471,835
Other articles	257,940	370,439	422,334	471,630	619,294
Total	404,560	578,983	807,118	756,853	1,091,129

23. *Exports.*—The total value of all exports was £867,187, as compared with £735,172 in 1912.

Specie.—Specie to the value of £204,781 was exported. This is £8,202 more than the value of the previous year's export.

24. The following is a

RETURN OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT AND THEIR VALUES IN 1912 AND 1913.

Article.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Calabashes .. packages	2,572	1,739	£ 3,340	£ 2,226
Ground-nuts .. tons	64,169	67,404	502,069	622,098
Hides No.	49,107	47,031	15,117	18,718
Ivory lbs.	1,236	1,258	172	54
Palm-kernels .. tons	445	546	6,518	9,026
Rubber lbs.	4,355	12,995	409	1,027
Wax lbs.	30,830	31,518	1,164	990

25. *Increases.*—These occurred in (1) ground-nuts. The previous record exportation, in 1912, was exceeded by 3,235 tons in weight and £120,029 in value; (2) Hides. This increase was in value only; (3) Palm-kernels. It is satisfactory to find a considerable increase under this head. Such increase is not likely to continue while ground-nuts are a more profitable article of export; (4) Rubber and Wax show an increase, but the trade thereon still remains small and there are no indications of any great improvement.

26. *Decreases.*—Calabashes, mostly exported to the Colony of Sierra Leone, and hides are the only articles of export showing a decrease during the year. Although hides decreased as regards numbers there was an increase in their value. This may be accounted for by native fellmongers paying more attention to curing.

27. The development of the ground-nut and palm-kernel trade during the last five years is shown in the following :—

RETURN SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GROUND-NUTS AND PALM-KERNELS EXPORTED DURING THE YEARS 1909 TO 1913.

ARTICLE.			1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Ground-nuts	Weight.	Tons.	53,644	58,456	47,931	64,169	67,404
	Value.	£	323,231	387,943	437,472	502,069	622,098
Palm-kernels	Weight.	Tons.	389	467	444	445	546
	Value.	£	3,526	5,640	4,758	6,518	9,026

28. The percentages of exports, excluding specie, in 1912 and 1913 were :—

	1912.	1913.
Great Britain and British Possessions	9·00	6·72
France and French Possessions	76·00	59·10
Holland	9·00	6·03
Germany	3·64	24·56
Other Countries	2·36	3·59

29. *Agriculture.*—The ground-nut still continues to be the only article actively cultivated for exportation and is likely to continue so while in good demand and until some more easily grown crop for which there is a market is discovered by the local non-strenuous agriculturist.

30. The policy of arranging seed nuts to be supplied through the Government was continued and no doubt tended towards larger areas being placed under cultivation.

31. The amount of cereals, such as rice, koos, or millet, grown was not more than sufficient for local consumption.

32. Land is granted in small areas; the leasehold may be acquired. The rent for small lots suitable for trading stations ranges from about three pounds upwards. A decision was come to during the year not to dispose of freehold interests in Crown lands save in exceptional circumstances. No leases are issued in the first instance for more than twenty-one years.

33. The total number of vessels entered and cleared during the year was 583, with a total of 625,132 tons, as compared with 556, and 583,458 tons in 1912.

34. The following returns give the

TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS (a) ENTERED AND (b) CLEARED IN THE YEARS 1912 AND 1913.

(a) Tonnage of Vessels Entered.

Nationality.	1912.			1913.		
	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British ..	180,272	379	180,651	185,522	264	185,786
Foreign ..	106,190	3,387	109,577	123,694	3,311	127,005
TOTAL ..	286,462	3,766	290,228	309,216	3,575	312,791

(b) Tonnage of Vessels Cleared.

Nationality.	1912.			1913.		
	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British ..	180,835	397	181,232	185,399	234	185,633
Foreign ..	107,944	4,054	111,988	123,521	3,187	126,708
TOTAL ..	288,779	4,451	293,230	308,920	3,421	312,341

Total Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.

British ..	361,107	776	361,883	370,921	498	371,419
Foreign ..	214,134	7,441	221,575	247,215	6,498	253,713
TOTAL ..	575,241	8,217	583,458	618,136	6,996	625,132

Of the total number of vessels entered and cleared at Bathurst during the year, 226 were British (37 sailing and 189 steam) and 357 foreign (99 sailing and 258 steam). The aggregate tonnage of British vessels was 117,706 tons more than that of foreign vessels. The excess in 1912 was 140,308.

35. The following is a

**COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION, TONNAGE AND
NATIONALITY OF ALL VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED DURING
1912 AND 1913.**

Nationality of Vessels.	1912.			1913.		
	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Total	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Tons.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British ..	361,107	776	361,883	370,921	498	371,419
French ..	80,536	1,230	81,766	74,495	1,775	76,270
German ..	52,940	2	52,942	60,626	—	60,626
Russian ..	2,296	—	2,296	—	—	—
American ..	—	609	609	—	428	428
Norwegian .	14,141	—	14,141	20,426	—	20,426
Portuguese .	—	4,158	4,158	—	4,295	4,295
Danish ..	14,124	1,232	15,356	24,040	—	24,040
Swedish ..	13,526	—	13,526	11,740	—	11,740
Greek ..	31,244	—	31,244	33,278	—	33,278
Dutch ..	2,937	—	2,937	—	—	—
Spanish ..	—	210	210	2,736	—	2,736
Italian ..	—	—	—	18,460	—	18,460
Belgian ..	2,390	—	2,390	—	—	—
Uruguayan .	—	—	—	1,414	—	1,414
TOTAL ..	575,241	8,217	583,458	618,136	6,996	625,132

III.—LEGISLATION.

36. There were no legislative measures of great importance carried during the year. Thirty-four Ordinances, many of which were amending ones, were passed.

IV.—EDUCATION.

37. The Government does not maintain any schools, of which there are four in the Colony. One of these is established by the Mohammedans and the others by the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Missionary Societies. The schools of each of these three denominations is under a European Superintendent. The Government contributes £150 per annum towards the salary of each Superintendent. A grant is also made towards the salaries of the teachers in the Mohammedan School and the provision of prizes therein. Under the Education Ordinance further grants-in-aid are provided. These are based on the average attendance of pupils and on the results of examinations held by the Government Inspector of Schools.

38. There are four affiliated schools in Bathurst, of which the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan bodies have two each, one for boys and one for girls, and the Anglican Church has one. The numbers of pupils on the registers during 1913 were

Schools.	No.
Roman Catholic (2)	408
Wesleyan (2)	641
Anglican (1)	88

The Wesleyan denomination has another school at MacCarthy Island, which had 66 pupils on the register.

39. The only secondary and technical education in the Colony is provided by the Wesleyan Church, which has a non-affiliated secondary school, in Bathurst, for boys and a Technical and Industrial School. The Government gives an annual grant of £300 to the latter school, which is examined once a year by a Government nominee.

40. A Board of leading Mohammedans manages the Mohammedan School, which had 85 pupils on the roll during the year. The Board, formerly under the Chairmanship of the Governor, is now presided over by the Inspector of Schools. The pupils in this school are taught elementary subjects in English and Arabic and the study of the Koran. The total number of pupils presented for examination at the annual general examination was 37, of whom only 8 passed.

41. The total number of pupils attending all the schools during the year was 1,295, as compared with 1,452 in 1912. The decrease is probably due to the prosperity of the Colony, which enables traders to take their children to places in the Protectorate where there are no schools.

42. The subject Elementary Hygiene and Sanitation is compulsory in Standards VI and VII of the schools. The Government provided £10 for prizes to teachers successful in obtaining hygiene certificates.

43. The irregular attendance of pupils at the various schools causes education to be carried on with difficulty. While children in the Colony are not more keen in attending school than is the case elsewhere parents are, perhaps, not so alive to the advantages of education.

44. The income of the affiliated schools during the year was £1,615 16s. 4d., as compared with £1,846 3s. 9½d. in 1912. This income is derived from school fees, contributions by owners and Government grants. The expenditure on buildings, repairs, school materials, salaries, and miscellaneous expenses equalled the revenue.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

45. There were seventeen pupils on the books of this school, which is situated in Bathurst; of these, four were in the last year of their apprenticeship. The value of work performed during the year was £179 4s. 9d. The work included masonry, carpentry and joinery, painting, glazing, and general blacksmithing. The institution is a Wesleyan one, but all the pupils do not belong to that denomination, there being 7 Anglicans, 1 Roman Catholic and 1 Mohammedan on the rolls. The boys in the school show an improvement in being more willing to work and showing a greater desire for future employ-

ment on leaving. The obtaining of good posts by ex-pupils has acted as an incentive. Two ex-pupils returned to the Colony after undergoing a course of instruction in motor work and obtained employment under the Government. The institution is doing useful work for Bathurst. It is to be regretted that it does not receive greater support to enable it to turn out more than two or three trained youths annually.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

46. There are two hospitals, one of which is at Bathurst and the other at MacCarthy Island. In the former accommodation is found for four first-class, eleven second-class and ten third-class male patients. There is also accommodation for seventeen female patients, including two cots for children. Four rooms are provided in addition for cases requiring isolation. The wards for males and females are in separate buildings.

47. The MacCarthy Island Hospital is in the charge of a European Medical Officer from October to June. During the remainder of the year, when there is only a small population on the island, a Native Dispenser is in charge. There is one ward for European and three wards for native patients. Thirty-four in-patients and 1,314 out-patients were treated during the year.

48. A contagious diseases hospital, situated about two miles from Bathurst, is also maintained. There was no epidemic in the Colony during the year. Small-pox, of which there were two cases only in Bathurst, was prevalent in a mild form in the Protectorate.

49. The Medical Staff consists of a Senior Medical Officer and five other Medical Officers, one of whom is the Medical Officer of Health at Bathurst. These are all members of the West African Medical Staff.

50. In addition to the Medical Officers, the hospital staff comprises four trained nurses (Europeans) and a number of native dispensers, dressers and nurses.

51. During the year 554, compared with 529 in 1912, in-patients were treated in the Bathurst hospital. There were 62 deaths.

52. The total number of out-patients treated was 8,134, compared with 7,895 in 1912.

53. Of the 62 deaths 14 were due to pneumonia and 10 to tetanus, while phthisis and peritonitis were responsible for four and three deaths respectively.

Home for Destitute and Afflicted Persons.

54. Seven males and one female were admitted to this Institution during the year. The Home also serves as a hospital for certain cases which the Senior Medical Officer may consider would be more comfortably attended to than in the General Hospital.

Government Savings Bank.

55. This institution, under the Postmaster General, continued to progress. At the end of the year there were 561 accounts, as against 501 in 1912, 470 in 1911, and 456 in 1910. The balance remaining on deposit was £5,553 10s. 7d., as compared with £5,267 11s. 6d. in 1912. The balances at the end of the years 1911 and 1910 were £5,037 6s. 7d. and £5,261 15s. 10d., respectively. During the year the sum of £3,662 11s. 0d. was deposited, while £3,359 15s. 0d. was withdrawn. The interest payable was £127 7s. 11d.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

56. The Police Force consists of a Superintendent of Police and an Assistant Superintendent, both of whom are Europeans, and 88 non-commissioned officers and men. The strength of the force was increased during the year by eight men. The alteration in the composition of the force, made in 1912, by which the ranks of corporal and lance-corporal were introduced has been successful, as was anticipated by the Superintendent, in improving the organization and discipline.

57. One non-commissioned officer and six men are stationed in the Protectorate.

58. There were 175 prosecutions by the police during the year, as against 157 in 1912. This considerable difference is not due to an increase of crime, but to the increase in the force, and to its greater efficiency and vigilance.

Prisoners.

59. The only prison in the Colony is situated in Bathurst. On the 1st January, 1913, there were 26 convicted prisoners remaining in gaol, while 150 were admitted during the year; 116 were discharged on, and 15 before, the expiration of their sentences. Three prisoners had their sentences remitted, while two died in hospital, forty prisoners remained on the 31st December. The fifteen prisoners discharged before the expiration of their sentences were imprisoned in default of payment of fines and debts. These were paid before the defaulters were released.

60. The health of the prisoners continued satisfactory.

61. The daily average number of prisoners during the last five years was as follows :—

1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·68
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·78
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·24
1912	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·50
1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	35·74

Criminal Statistics.

62. In the Supreme Court 19 cases were tried, as compared with 22 in 1912. These included one charge of attempted murder, which resulted in conviction, and three charges of manslaughter, in only one

of which was a conviction recorded. These cases came from the Protectorate; the remaining ones dealt with by the Supreme Court arose in the Colony. The latter comprised two cases of cattle stealing, resulting in one conviction, six cases of larceny, four of offences against property and two of miscellaneous offences (perjury and attempted escape from custody). These all resulted in conviction.

63. The small amount of serious crime in the Colony and Protectorate is again satisfactory.

64. The number of cases, 457, in the Police Court show an increase of 186 over the previous year. This excess is accounted for under offences against revenue laws, etc., and against the Public Health Ordinance of 1912, under which a number of summonses were issued for contravention of the sections of the Ordinance dealing with mosquito larvæ.

65. From the Protectorate 599 cases were reported, an increase of 133 over 1912. This difference is explained by 203 cases being reported from MacCarthy Island, 158 more than last year. The majority of these cases were breaches of regulations framed under the Protectorate Ordinances.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

66. The last census, taken in 1911, in the Colony and Protectorate gave the former a population of 7,700 and the latter one of 138,401, a total of 146,101 inhabitants. This number may be increased by 7,000 to allow for the migration of strange farmers from neighbouring territories during the years 1912 and 1913. This addition gives a total of 153,101 (approximate).

67. The numbers of births and deaths registered in each of those parts of the Colony to which registration applies, together with the total number therein for the year, are shown in the following table:—

Births—1913.

District.	Males.				Females.				Totals
	White	Black	Mulatto	Asiatics	White	Black	Mulatto	Asiatics	
Bathurst	—	115	7	—	—	128	3	1	254
British	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kombo	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	11
Ceded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mile	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	7
MacCar-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
thy Island	—	13	—	—	—	7	—	—	20
Total..	—	138	7	—	—	143	3	1	292

Deaths—1913.

District.	Males.				Females.				Totals
	White	Black	Mulatto	Asiatics	White	Black	Mulatto	Asiatics	
Bathurst	2	144	4	3	—	124	5	—	282
British Kombo	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	—	11
Ceded Mile	—	12	—	—	—	5	—	—	17
MacCarthy Island	—	16	—	—	—	8	—	1	25
Total ..	2	180	4	3	—	140	5	1	335

The causes of the deaths of the two Europeans who died were fracture base of skull and revolver shot wound.

68. The following is a

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN BATHURST, BRITISH KOMBO, THE CEDED MILE AND MACCARTHY ISLAND DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1909–1913.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1909	339	330	—	9
1910	363	385	22	—
1911	306	318	12	—
1912	303	336	33	—
1913	292	335	43	—

69. The death-rate in Bathurst showed an improvement. The number of deaths was the lowest recorded during the last ten years. The reduced number of deaths may be attributed to some extent to the late onset of the rains and the exceptionally low rainfall during the year. This resulted in freeing the town of Bathurst from the accumulation of standing water in low-lying places. Sanitary improvements and increased vigilance on the part of the sanitary authorities also greatly assisted in lowering the death-rate, which was 21·42 per 1,000.

70. An endeavour was made to reduce the infantile mortality. A class of native women was formed, and a Medical Officer delivered simple lectures, with illustrations, on elementary dressing and mid-wifery. The class unfortunately was not successful, owing to the members failing to attend the lectures on the grounds that they had work to do and duties to perform in the Protectorate. Dr. Chartres, the Senior Medical Officer, continued his endeavours by publishing a pamphlet dealing with the precautions to be taken regarding

confinements and the rearing of infants. The pamphlet was issued in the English, Joloff, and Mandingo languages and distributed in the Colony and Protectorate.

71. The number of Europeans, including females, residing in the Colony and Protectorate during the year was 173. Of these 53 were officials and 120 non-officials. Six, including three officials, were invalided to Europe during the year. Two Europeans, of whom one was an official, died.

72. Twenty-six marriages were registered, as against 20 in each of the preceding years. Ten marriage licences, seven more than in 1912, were issued.

73. There were 1,529 vaccinations performed at Bathurst and 2,480 in the Protectorate during the year.

74. The sanitation of Bathurst is attended to by the Board of Health, of which the Senior Medical Officer is Chairman and the Colonial Engineer and Superintendent of Police are ex-officio members. Six other members are appointed annually by the Governor. The services of a Senior Sanitary Officer are shared with the Colony of Sierra Leone. The officials of the Board consist of a Town Warden, an Assistant Town Warden, an Inspector and four Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances, a market clerk and a cemetery keeper, a groom, six carters, four lamp-lighters and forty labourers. The latter are increased to sixty during the rainy season.

75. In the Protectorate, where the Travelling Commissioners are guided by special Sanitary Instructions, prizes are given to the cleanest village in each Province. An improvement is to be found as regards sanitation in some villages but it will be a great number of years before the subject is adequately dealt with by a people the great majority of whom are not great believers in hygiene.

Climate.

76. The climate of the Gambia during some months of the dry season, which lasts from November to May, is pleasant. During the remaining months, known as "the rains," the conditions are similar to those experienced on the West Coast of Africa. Although these may not be quite so severe they are felt to be more trying, owing to the greater contrast between the dry and wet periods, than is the case elsewhere.

77. A Meteorological Station of the second class is maintained in Bathurst. During the year the highest shade temperature recorded in Bathurst was 104° and the lowest 57°. The rainfall was 23·68 inches, the lowest recorded for a number of years, as compared with 33·99 inches in 1912.

78. The following are the
METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS FOR BATHURST AND MACCARTHY ISLAND
RESPECTIVELY.

Bathurst.

Months.	Temperature.					Rainfall.	Winds.
	Mini- mum on Grass.	Shade maxi- mum.	Shade mini- mum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	General Directions.
January .	50	100	59	41	79.5	0.13	North.
February.	53	98	60	38	79.0	—	"
March ..	52	100	63	37	81.5	—	Variable.
April ..	52	104	62	42	83.0	—	"
May ..	53	93	57	36	75.0	—	"
June ..	60	98	68	30	83.0	2.23	North-west.
July ..	66	90	68	22	80.0	3.00	East.
August ..	67	90	69	21	79.5	10.69	Variable.
September	66	95	69	26	82.0	6.08	"
October ..	60	94	69	25	81.5	1.55	"
November	60	98	67	31	82.5	—	"
December	60	95	64	31	79.5	—	"
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	23.68	
Average	58.2	96.2	64.6	31.6	80.5	—	

MacCarthy Island.

Months.	Temperature.					Rainfall.	Winds.
	Mini- mum on Grass.	Shade maxi- mum.	Shade mini- mum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	General Directions.
January .	—	106	59	47	82.5	0.06	North-west.
February.	—	110	60	50	85.0	—	"
March ..	—	110	60	50	85.0	—	"
April ..	—	112	67	45	89.5	—	Variable.
May ..	—	112	65	47	88.5	1.31	"
June ..	—	114	73	41	93.5	4.49	"
July ..	—	112	65	47	88.5	6.25	"
August ..	—	103	72	31	87.5	9.46	"
September	—	Station	closed.		No	Record.	Variable.
October ..	—	Station	closed.		No	Record.	
November	—	104	64	40	84.0	—	"
December.	—	103	60	43	81.5	0.43	"
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	22.00	
Average for 10 months		108.6	64.5	44.1	86.5	—	

VIII.—POSTAL TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

Postal.

79. There is a fortnightly mail service between Liverpool and Bathurst. The homeward service is most irregular. Mails are occasionally forwarded to England *via* Dakar and some continental post by trading vessels.

80. Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches owned by trading firms. During the trading season these vessels make frequent trips up and down the river and are ready to convey passengers and freight.

81. There are two Post Offices established in the Colony, at Bathurst and MacCarthy Island respectively.

82. The revenue was reduced to about the normal amount owing to the requirements of dealers for the new Georgian issue of postage stamps having been satisfied.

83. The following return shows the volume of business transacted during each of the last five years :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Total Number of Letters Parcels, &c., dealt with.	Total Value of Money and Postal Orders issued and paid.
	£	£		£
1909	2,325	820	110,682	4,848
1910	1,625	864	124,835	12,626
1911	1,811	818	128,265	14,386
1912	4,624	995	135,269	16,211
1913	1,714	843	157,324	20,947

The "Cash on Delivery" service is provided for.

Telegraph and Telephone Services.

84. There is one telegraph station, belonging to the African Direct Telegraph Company, Limited, in Bathurst. The ordinary cable rate to the United Kingdom is three shillings and twopence per word. There is a deferred cable service, by which messages may be sent at half rate.

85. There is no inland telegraph. Most Government Offices, some official quarters, the Bank of British West Africa and Government House at Cape St. Mary are connected by telephone.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES.

86. The Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force contains the only regular troops in the Colony. The Company forms a detached command and is inspected periodically by the Inspector General.

87. The Gambia Artillery, a Volunteer Force, was disbanded during the year.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

88. The year was remarkable for being the most prosperous on record as regards the revenue received and the volume of trade.

89. No public work of great magnitude was completed. The construction of the Denton Bridge over Oyster Creek was proceeded with and a commencement made with the scheme for supplying Bathurst with a pipe-borne water supply from Lamin. These works made fair progress considering the scarcity and inefficiency of local labour. The Survey of the River Gambia was also continued. The Board of Health maintained its crusade against mosquitoes and did not relax its efforts to prosecute the occupiers of insanitary premises. Reclamation work at Half Die and other places in Bathurst was continued. The Public Works Department completed the new Post Office, erected various new buildings, and carried on its efforts to renovate and preserve ancient ones.

90. The constitution of the Colony remained unchanged.

91. Peace and contentment continued to reign in the Colony and Protectorate and, as regards the latter, showed that the natives appreciated the work, carried out in isolation and under many difficulties, of the Travelling Commissioners.

W. T. CAMPBELL,

Colonial Secretary.

Bathurst, Gambia,

6th July, 1914.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAMBIA BLUE-BOOK REPORT 1913

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR
1912 FOR THE COLONY OF THE GAMBIA.

Minerals.—Fifteen small samples of clay obtained in the course of boring operations at Kossoun, Upper River Gambia, and a specimen of ironstone gravel dredged from the river at the same place were forwarded for examination. The clays, which varied in colour from cream to ochreous, might be suitable for the manufacture of bricks and coarse pottery in the Colony, but the samples were too small for technical trial. Larger samples were requested for this purpose. The ironstone gravel would be of no value for export, but might be suitable for local use by natives as an iron ore.

Poisonous Plants.—Specimens of a fruit which had caused poisoning symptoms when eaten were insufficient for chemical examination, but were identified at Kew as the immature fruits of a species of *Datwia*, probably *D. fastuosa*. This determination agreed with the poisoning symptoms described, which were those produced by solanaceous alkaloids.

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR
1913 FOR THE COLONY OF THE GAMBIA.

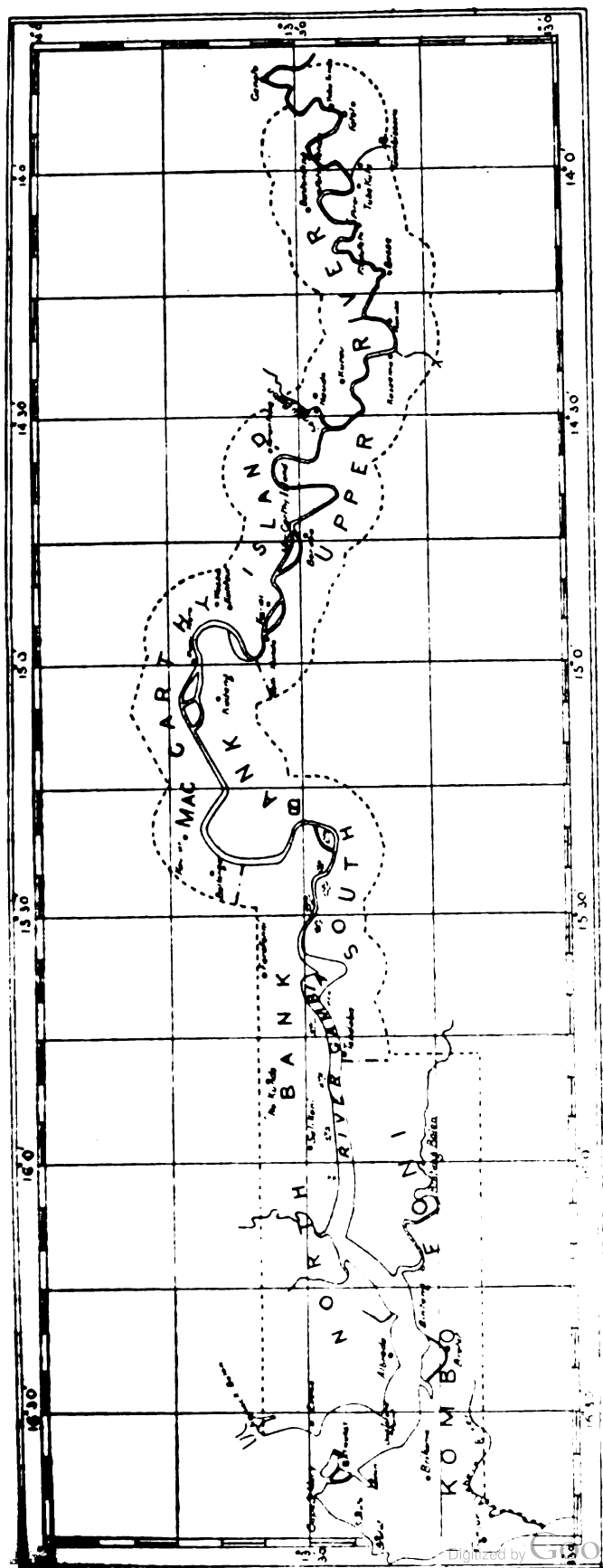
In continuation of the examination of a number of clays from the Gambia, alluded to in last year's report, further samples of two of the clays, of which large supplies were stated to be available, were furnished during 1913 in order that technical trials might be made and the value of the materials definitely determined.

A sample of yellow clay was found to be very plastic and easily worked, but it contained a quantity of gritty and ochreous material. The pottery made from it had not a smooth surface, and its light brick-red colour was disfigured in places by fragments of the ochreous constituent which had burnt to a yellowish-brown colour. The clay could be used in the crude condition for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, but it would be much improved by washing.

A sample of purple clay was also examined. It contained very little grit, and when thoroughly mixed with water gave a plastic material which could be readily worked. The clay after firing was of a light mauve tint, somewhat disfigured by reddish spots due to the presence of ochreous particles.

Both these clays could be used locally in the Gambia for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and earthenware, but they could not be remuneratively exported to Europe.

GAMBIA.



Scale 20 miles to One Inch -

Miles 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles

Reference
 Anglo French Boundary shown - - - - -
 Provinces - - - - -

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
771	Ashanti	1912
772	Nyasaland	1912-1913
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
774	British Solomon Islands	"
775	Colonial Survey Committee	"
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1911-1913
777	Swaziland	1912-1913
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912-1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	"
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	1913
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 806.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 770.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1914.



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No. 806.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 770.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
20th July, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1913, together with a report thereon which has been prepared by Mr. C. H. Harper, Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

W. C. F. ROBERTSON,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year amounted to £1,301,566, being £70,716 more than the revenue in 1912. The actual revenue exceeded the estimated revenue by £1,566.

The following table is a comparative statement of the revenue for the years 1912 and 1913.

Heads of Revenue ..	Actual Revenue to 31st Dec., 1913.	Revenue for the same period of the preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	779,593	735,470	44,123	—
2. Light Dues	2,956	2,737	219	—
3. Licences, &c. ..	43,354	45,725	—	2,371
4. Fees of Court, &c. ..	49,903	47,530	2,373	—
5. Railways	357,329	329,399	27,930	—
6. Posts and Tele- graphs	6,596	5,994	602	—
7. Rents of Govern- ment Land	1,201	1,211	—	10
8. Interest	3,416	3,108	308	—
9. Ashanti	49,882	50,265	—	383
10. Northern Terri- tories	3,708	2,994	714	—
11. Miscellaneous ..	3,548	5,494	—	1,946
<i>Total</i>	1,301,486	1,229,927	76,269	4,710
12. Land Sales, Revenue Extra- ordinary	80	923	—	843
Grand Total £	1,301,566	1,230,850	76,269	5,553

About £12,500 of the increase under the head "Customs" (£44,123) was derived from the imposition of an additional duty of 9d. a gallon on spirits, which took effect on the 30th August, 1913, and the bulk of the remainder from increased clearances of spirits from bond.

Owing to the fact that there was a surplus of spirits in stock at the end of 1912, and a shortage at the end of 1913, the difference between the receipts on account of duty on spirits for the two years is not so great as it would have been under normal conditions.

The increase under the head "Railways" would have been higher if the goods tariff which was in force in the first half of 1912 had remained unaltered; but it was found desirable to lower the tariff, with the result that, although there was a considerable increase of traffic on the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway, the earnings amounted to £271,969, as compared with £278,410 received in 1912.

The loss on the Sekondi-Kumasi Line was more than compensated for by the results obtained from the first completed year's working by the Government of the Accra-Akwapim Railway.

The decrease under "Ashanti" was due to smaller receipts under mining royalties, owing to a decrease in the gold output.

The revenue for the years 1909–1913 was as follows :—

Year.	Value. £
1909	778,552
1910	1,006,633
1911	1,111,632
1912	1,230,850
1913	1,301,566

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £1,353,291, being £196,200 over that for 1912; £90,041 in excess of the estimate; and £51,725 drawn from surplus balances in excess of the revenue.

The following table is a comparison in detail between the expenditure of 1912 and of 1913 :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual expenditure to 31st Dec., 1913	Expenditure for the same period of the preceding year	Increase	Decrease
Establishments.	£	£	£	£
1. Governor and Legislature..	10,199	7,607	2,592	—
2. Supreme Court	9,969	9,048	921	—
3. Law Officers	2,567	2,281	286	—
4. Secretariat	8,048	7,064	984	—
5. Printing Office	10,006	9,203	803	—
6. Native Affairs	2,482	1,956	526	—
7. Provincial and District Commissioners	30,466	27,392	3,074	—
8. Treasury	12,337	11,750	587	—
9. Customs	38,752	33,790	4,962	—
10. Customs—Preventive Services ..	16,975	17,402	—	427
11. Marine	1,405	1,649	—	244
12. Railways	237,599	146,314	91,285	—
12A. Railway Surveys	13,254	1,817	11,437	—
13. Posts and Telegraphs	37,751	32,595	5,156	—
14. Transport Department	2,140	1,903	237	—
15. Medical Department	56,706	51,996	4,710	—
16. Sanitation	36,854	32,922	3,932	—
17. Veterinary	936	729	207	—
18. Education	25,374	20,585	4,789	—
19. Agriculture	13,784	11,295	2,489	—
20. Forestry	5,421	5,208	213	—
21. Mines	2,254	1,966	288	—
22. Geological Survey	736	—	736	—
23. Gold Coast Regiment, W.A.F.F.	65,252	69,580	—	4,328
24. Volunteers	1,252	1,531	—	279
25. Police	40,320	36,652	3,668	—
26. Prisons	17,580	16,931	649	—
27. Public Cemeteries	1,627	1,253	374	—
28. Audit Office	4,063	4,251	—	188
29. Surveys	13,590	14,508	—	918
30. Ashanti	32,478	29,711	2,767	—
31. Northern Territories	35,065	30,400	4,665	—
32. Northern Territories Constabulary	11,197	11,283	—	86

(C63)

2 B

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual expenditure to 31st Dec. 1913.	Expenditure for the same period of the preceding year	Increase	Decrease
33. Miscellaneous Services ..	10,275	14,360	—	4,085
34. Pensions and Gratuities ..	19,409	19,146	263	—
35. Public Debt Charges ..	91,536	84,955	6,581	—
36. Public Works Department	57,169	43,921	13,248	—
37. Public Works Annually Recurrent	36,934	27,052	9,882	—
38. Public Works Extraordinary	196,892	152,226	44,666	—
39. Kumasi-Ejura Road Department	15,988	23,502	—	7,514
40. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary ..	10,897	2,784	8,113	—
41. Repayments of Loans ..	20,000	20,000	—	—
42. Expenditure on Loan Works	95,752	116,573	—	20,821
Total ..	£ 1,353,291	1,157,091	235,090	38,890

Generally, the rise in expenditure is attributable to the rapid growth of business in the various Departments and to new administrative necessities which the prosperity and development of the Colony and its dependencies has called into existence. More particularly increases are due, under Governor and Legislature, to the increase in the rate of salary, and to the transport charges in connection with the extensive tours of inspection undertaken by the Governor; under Customs, to the need for additional staff, and to the refunds of duty arising from the expansion of the trade across the Volta River, the dividing line between the two tariff systems in existence within the Colony; under Railways, to provision for capital expenditure on the new workshops, rolling stock, and quarters, to addition to the staff, fuel, and stores; under Posts and Telegraphs, and Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary, to the reorganization of the staff, to new construction, and to renewal of existing telegraph lines; under Public Debt Charges, mainly to contribution to the Sinking Fund, 1 per cent. on £1,030,000, in respect of which the half yearly contributions only became payable during the latter half of 1912.

The decreases are due, under Gold Coast Regiment, to the fact that two companies were on service for a part of the year in Sierra Leone and their expenses were defrayed by that Government, under Kumasi Ejura Road Department, to reduction in the establishment on the approaching completion of the work.

The expenditure for the five years 1909 to 1913 was as follows :—

	£
1909	734,367
1910	924,862
1911	914,500
1912	1,157,091
1913	1,353,291

Loan Expenditure.

The expenditure up to the 31st December, 1913, which has been charged to Loan account, is as follows :—

	£
Sekondi-Kumasi Railway	1,813,222
Tarquah-Prestea-Broomassie Railway ..	135,000
Accra-Akwapim Railway	300,000
Accra Harbour Works	158,000
Sekondi Harbour Works	135,210
Accra Water Works	200,000
Sekondi Water Works	62,328
	£2,803,760

The expenditure for the year 1913 includes charges in respect of loan works which are being completed from current revenue and surplus balances as follows :—

	£
Accra Harbour Works	20,650
Accra Water Works	18,819
Accra-Akwapim Railway	16,211
Komfrodia Railway Extension	40,072

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st January, 1913, was £939,568. At the close of the year this excess had been reduced to £887,843, the difference, £51,725, representing the excess of the expenditure over the revenue for the year.

The value of the railway stores at the close of the year was £45,070. The value of the Public Works unallocated stores was £13,524 and the Posts and Telegraph unallocated stores £3,993.

Public Debt.

On the 1st January, 1913, the Public Debt of the Colony amounted to £2,469,118. At the end of the year it had been reduced to £2,449,118, the difference (£20,000) being repayments to the Imperial Government during the year.

The amount on the 31st December, 1913, standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the funded portion of the Public Debt was £128,211, as against £102,699, at the end of 1912, £21,280 having been contributed from general revenue during the year, and £4,232 being the interest on investments

Currency.

British gold and silver coins, and British West African silver coins (which were introduced into West Africa in June, 1913), are legal tender to any amount, and British bronze coins and British West African nickel coins up to one shilling throughout the Colony and its Dependencies. There are, however, practically no gold coins in circulation, those that are introduced being hoarded and buried by the natives.

Certain French, Spanish and American gold coins are also legal tender; their value is fixed by the Demonetization Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880.

No form of bank note is in circulation. Cowries are current, but are gradually becoming extinct, owing to the introduction of the British West African tenth-of-a-penny nickel coins.

Municipal Bodies.

Town Councils have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894.

The Council consists of eight members, of whom four are officials, nominated by the Governor, and four are elected by the ratepayers. The Governor has power to appoint four members to represent the ratepayers if there is no election through the failure of voters to nominate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Town Councils for the past five years:—

		<i>Revenue.</i>				
		1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Accra ..	..	6,893	6,227	7,446	8,630	9,537
Sekondi ..	..	3,464	2,830	4,538	4,511	4,734
Cape Coast	..	2,411	2,206	3,073	3,495	3,890

		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
		1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Accra ..	..	7,211	7,702	7,457	8,022	10,637
Sekondi ..	..	3,367	2,907	3,906	4,769	5,172
Cape Coast	..	2,236	2,175	2,754	3,349	3,547

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The value of imports during 1913 (exclusive of the value of free goods imported across the inland frontiers) amounted to £4,952,494—an increase of £929,172 or 23 per cent. over that for 1912. Of this total the value of specie amounted to £1,442,092—an increase of £721,114 or 100 per cent. over that for 1912; and the value of Government stores amounted to £259,729—an increase of £98,172 or 61 per cent. over that for 1912. The total value, therefore, of commercial imports (exclusive of specie and free goods imported across the inland frontiers) amounted to £3,250,673—an increase of £109,887 or 3 per cent. over that for 1912.

Of commercial imports the value of those on which specific duty was paid amounted to £784,068—an increase of £56,015 or about 8 per cent. as compared with that for 1912; the value of commercial imports on which *ad valorem* duties were paid amounted to £1,744,859—an increase of £30,272 or about 2 per cent. as compared with that for 1912; and the value of commercial goods imported free of duty amounted to £579,975—an increase of £6,363 or about 1 per cent. as compared with that for 1912.

The following is a comparative table of the quantities and values of the principal articles of import for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Articles.	1912		1913		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Ale and Porter	122,087	£ 20,742	148,553	£ 21,991	1,249	—
Apparel, Wearing	—	103,914	—	91,555	—	12,359
Beads	—	44,649	—	47,383	2,734	—
Beef and Pork	3,455	10,956	4,816	13,893	2,937	—
Brass and Copperware	—	20,815	—	19,367	—	1,448
Bread and Biscuits	32,087	41,688	35,013	46,386	4,898	—
Building Materials	—	75,999	—	95,795	19,796	—
Carriages and Carts, Including Motor Vehicles	636	31,497	1,169	53,033	21,536	—
Coal	43,013	67,516	51,666	84,475	16,959	—
Cotton Yarn and Twist	485,278	28,477	419,423	21,324	—	7,153
Cotton Goods (Excluding Yarn and Twist)	—	689,146	—	704,206	15,060	—
Flour	43,648	67,348	53,824	79,575	12,227	—
Furniture	—	39,183	—	47,841	8,658	—
Hardware	—	109,760	—	121,064	11,304	—
Lumber	4,058,333	40,423	6,304,397	54,826	14,403	—
Machinery	—	245,881	—	190,557	—	55,324
Oil (Kerosene)	1,257,560	36,466	1,189,659	38,145	1,679	—
Perfumery	—	44,336	—	43,346	—	990
Provisions	—	196,926	—	239,624	42,698	—
Rice	146,618	106,888	159,636	111,233	4,345	—
Silk Goods	—	29,375	—	22,229	—	7,146
Soap	5,295,826	43,564	6,174,651	50,206	6,642	—
Spirits, Gin and Geneva	578,675	84,852	558,868	84,367	—	485
Spirits, Rum	1,224,475	105,537	1,153,456	100,093	—	5,444
Spirits, Other	50,028	29,878	50,854	29,742	—	136
Sugar	38,227	45,460	58,987	56,614	11,154	—
Tobacco, Manufactured	147,452	42,423	170,810	49,134	6,711	—
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	1,528,611	48,106	1,369,119	45,205	—	2,901
Wines	88,090	24,492	70,911	21,485	—	3,007
Woollen Goods (Including Yarn and Twist)	—	24,430	—	33,511	9,081	—

The increases are principally due, under beef and pork, flour, rice and provisions, to the higher standard of living and to the abandonment in certain districts of the cultivation of foodstuffs in favour of the cultivation of cocoa ; under building materials, furniture, hardware and lumber, to increased importation for Government public works ; under carriages and carts, which terms include motor vehicles, to the success of mechanical transport ; under manufactured tobacco, to the growing popularity of cigarettes ; under woollen and cotton goods, to the adoption of European dress and the higher purchasing power of the people.

The decreases are attributed, under wearing apparel, to importation by parcel posts, and to importation of piece goods which are made up locally ; under silk goods, to importation by parcel post ; under rum, to imports in 1912 remaining in bond over the end of the year.

The total value of the imports for the five years from 1909 to 1913 was as follows :—

				£
1909	..	..	..	2,394,412
1910	..	..	..	3,439,831
1911	..	..	..	3,784,260
1912	..	..	..	4,023,322
1913	..	..	..	4,952,494

General Features of Import Trade.

The United Kingdom contributed 70 per cent. of the total increase in imports (exclusive of specie). She contributed the whole, or practically the whole, of the increases in ale and porter, building materials, beef and pork, coal, furniture, hardware, provisions, soap, cigarettes and woollen goods ; and a considerable share of the increases in carriages and carts, cotton goods, lumber, railway plant, sugar, and rice. Her position seems to have improved at the expense of her rivals in brassware and copperware, bread and biscuits, coopers' stores, gunpowder and guns and pistols. Her gain, however, is not so great as would appear from the statistics, for a considerable proportion of these imports are to be credited ultimately to American or other foreign origin. On the whole, however, it would appear that, if the position of the British manufacturer has not greatly improved, it has not seriously suffered.

Germany contributed over 3 per cent. of the total increase in imports during the year. Her most notable increases were in bread and biscuits, carriages and carts, cotton, hardware, provisions, rice and sugar, her decreases were in wearing apparel, beads, building materials, gunpowder, machinery, woollen goods and wines.

The United States of America contributed eleven per cent. of the total increase in imports. Her principal increases were in carriages and carts, flour, furniture, and unmanufactured tobacco, while her decreases were under rum, and kerosene oil. The position of the United States in the markets of the Colony is, however, much stronger than the statistics indicate. Not only does she contribute practically all the flour, rum, kerosene oil, and unmanufactured tobacco imported into the Colony, but also a considerable proportion of the motor lorries, hardware and lumber shown as imported from the United Kingdom and other countries.

Holland contributed 3 per cent. of the increases in imports. Her principal increases were in gin, machinery, railway plant, and cotton ; her decreases were in hardware, brassware, copperware, and rice.

Exports.

The value of exports by sea during 1913 amounted to £5,427,106—an increase of £1,119,304, or 26 per cent., as compared with 1912. Deducting total value of specie (£403,458) and Government exports (£2), the value of commercial exports amounted to £5,023,646—an increase of £1,019,362, or 25 per cent., over the figures for 1912.

The following is a comparative table of the quantities and value of the principal articles of export for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Article.	1912.		1913.		In-crease.	De-crease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Cocoa lbs.	86,568,481	1,642,733	113,239,980	2,489,218	846,488	—
Kola Nuts	7,133,165	134,231	7,024,868	144,705	10,474	—
Copra tons	620	11,841	629	14,292	2,451	—
Gold and Gold Dust ozs.	377,659	1,439,268	422,602	1,626,003	186,735	—
Auriferous By-Products	160,024	31,392	148,935	30,107	—	1,285
Lumber sup. ft. (Native Timber)	23,573,651	228,745	37,391,848	366,094	137,349	—
Palm Kernels .. tons	14,628	205,365	9,744	159,128	—	46,237
Palm Oil galls.	1,444,432	112,885	860,165	65,652	—	47,235
Rubber lbs.	1,990,699	168,729	1,317,369	87,915	—	80,814

The increase in cocoa was due to the fact that a greater number of farms had come into bearing, principally in Ashanti and in the Central Province of the Colony, and also to the fact that the season 1912-1913 being late, a large proportion of the crop was shipped in 1913.

There was a decrease in the quantity of kola, but an increase in the value. The decrease is considered to be without special significance. The higher value is accounted for by the imposition of an import duty in Nigeria towards the end of 1912.

The exports of gold and lumber are the highest yet recorded. With regard to the former, though fewer mines were working more stamps were running. The lumber industry was assisted by the heavy floods during July and August in the Ancobra and Tano Rivers.

The fall in the exports of rubber, palm oil, and kernels is due to the fact that at the present moment cocoa farming is far more profitable and far less laborious than the oil or rubber industries.

The total value of the exports for the five years, 1909-1913, is as follows :—

	£
1909	2,655,573
1910	2,697,706
1911	3,792,454
1912	4,307,802
1913	5,427,106

General Features of Export Trade.

The total value of all shipments (exclusive of specie) to the United Kingdom in 1913 amounted to £3,416,637—an increase of £739,062, or 27 per cent., as compared with 1912.

The value of goods shipped to Germany during the year amounted to £899,468—an increase of £168,346, or 23 per cent., over that for 1912. The principal increases were in cocoa and timber, and the decreases were in palm products.

The shipments to France were valued at £455,583—an increase of £71,364, or 18 per cent., over those for 1912. These shipments show increases in cocoa, copra, and palm kernels, and a decrease in palm oil.

The only important commodity shown as having been shipped to the United States is timber (mahogany). Most of the timber, however, and a large proportion of the cocoa finds its way eventually to the American markets.

Nigeria, as usual, took practically the whole of the kola nuts exported from this Colony.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony in 1913 (including expenses on specie) was £10,370,103—an increase of £2,055,895, or 25 per cent., as compared with that for 1912. Adding the value of dutiable goods imported across the eastern frontier, the total trade of the Colony is increased to £10,392,219, or £2,054,977 in excess of the corresponding figure for 1912.

Deducting the value of the exports and imports of specie (£1,858,169) and of Government stores (£259,729) the value of the mercantile trade of the Colony was £8,252,206—an increase of £1,047,126, or 14 per cent., over that for 1912. In addition to this, a considerable trade in free goods, principally cattle, sheep, goats, dried fish and native foodstuffs, is carried on across the inland frontiers.

The principal ports in the Colony are :—

1913.

	<i>Value of Imports.</i>		<i>Value of Exports.</i>
	£		£
Sekondi	1,923,166	..	2,342,192
Accra	1,598,178	..	1,526,310
Addah	324,787	..	347,285
Winnebah	234,864	..	332,201
Saltpond	178,419	..	233,679
Axim	119,382	..	265,746
Cape Coast	134,999	..	93,635
Appam	57,004	..	88,062
Half Assinie	51,864	..	56,840

Preventive Service.

The Preventive Service was maintained during the year on the Volta, south eastern frontier, north eastern frontier, and western frontier as far north as Debisu and was divided into seven sections, each in charge of a supervisor. In addition, two Inspectors were maintained on the Volta and western frontier. The native staff consisted of 482 officers and men of various grades. The expenditure on the Service during the year amounted to £21,884, and the revenue amounted to £6,280.

The influence of the officers and men of the Preventive Service is not, however, confined to the prevention of smuggling; they "show the flag" and maintain the peace of outlying and rarely visited portions of the Colony, and, noticeably along the Volta River, have improved the sanitation of the riverside villages.

Mining.

The value of the gold produced in 1913 amounted to £1,648,770, being an increase of £149,301 as compared with that for 1912.

Of the total amount produced, 378,819 ounces were obtained by mining, and 9,307 ounces by dredging.

The increase in the Colony amounted to £192,105, while Ashanti showed a decrease of £42,804.

The following statement shows the value of gold produced by the various mining companies during the year, as compared with the previous year :—

Name of Company.	1912	1913
<i>Gold Coast Colony.</i>	£	£
Abbotiakoona Mines, Ltd.	78,775	236,570
Abooso Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	188,155	169,835
Ankobra Exploration and Dredging Co., Ltd.	16,055	13,006
Asiakwa Alluvial Syndicate, Ltd.	—	461
Akoko Gold Mines and Estates, Ltd.	3,773	3,801
Cinnamon Bippo Co., Ltd.	—	4,491
Bibiani	83,949	39,236
Broomassie Mines, Ltd.	131,400	133,483
Fura Dredging Co., Ltd.	5,270	580
Prestea Block A., Ltd.	297,128	387,605
Tarquah Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd.	168,769	170,464
Tarkwa Banket Mining Syndicate, Ltd.	1,294	—
Tarkwa Banket West, Ltd.	2,102	—
West African Trust, Ltd. (Sefwhi)	4,905	13,549
North-West African Mining Co., Ltd.	—	600
Total	£981,576	1,173,681
<i>Ashanti.</i>		
Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd.	486,211	449,599
Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Ltd.	9,618	1,389
Ofin River Gold Estate, Ltd.	22,064	24,101
Total for Gold Coast and Ashanti	£1,499,469	1,648,770

On the Tarquah conglomerate mines 268,127 tons were crushed, and produced 136,944·09 ounces, this being an extraction of 10·21 dwts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.; from the quartz mines the crushing of 445,511 tons produced 241,824·81 ounces, being an extraction of 10·86 dwts. per ton.

The various dredging companies treated 1,871,419 yards of alluvium, with a production of 9307·10 ounces of fine gold, an average of 2·39 grains per cubic yard treated.

The average number of labourers employed daily by the mining and dredging companies throughout the year was 15,658, as against 17,633 in 1912. The decrease may be attributed to the closing of a certain number of mines and to the fact that less labour was employed on the surface works.

Three prospecting licences were granted in Ashanti and the Colony during the year; and fifteen certificates of validity for mining concessions were issued.

There were eight prosecutions for contravention of the Mining Rules, the fines inflicted by the Court amounting to £16 10s. 0d.

Agriculture.

The fortunes of the majority of the inhabitants of the Colony proper and of a large number of those in Ashanti are bound up with the prosperity of the cocoa industry.

The Director of Agriculture is able to report that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the cocoa during 1913, and that there is keen competition to obtain selected pods of the Cundeamor variety, which has proved so successful at the Botanical Gardens. The native farmer fully appreciates the difference between this variety and the ordinary bean.

On the other hand, fungoid and insect pests have made their appearance and there is considerable difficulty in organising an effective campaign against them. With abundant forest land and a sparse population the native farmer finds it less trouble and perhaps less expense to abandon his farm and make a fresh clearing than to endeavour to eradicate disease; moreover, the farmer often has a larger area under cultivation than he with his family can properly manage, and his farm falls an easy prey to the pests. The system of close planting, 500 to 800 trees to the acre, encourages disease, but it is not an easy matter to convince the farmer that as large a crop and healthier trees would result from more open planting.

The staff of the Agricultural Department has been engaged on instructional work at headquarters and on the farms. A scheme for training as local cocoa inspectors persons nominated by the chiefs has been started, but it is too early to say whether any practical improvement will result.

Attention has been given to the copra industry in some of the coast towns, and an extension of this industry may restore the importance of the coast towns, which have suffered from the development of the cocoa industry in the interior.

The palm oil and rubber industries, with the present prices ruling in Europe, cannot compete with the cocoa industry.

In the Northern Territories attention has been paid to improving the breed of cattle, and, with the co-operation of the Cotton Growing Association, to the development of a cotton-growing industry. About 17,000 lbs. of cotton seed were distributed during the year.

Forestry.

During the year a large proportion of the forests in the Colony and Ashanti were inspected by the officers of the Forestry Department, and a summary of the reports of such inspections was published in the GAZETTE.

There are three forest reserves in Ashanti, viz., the "Prah-Anum," the "Obogu" and the "Kumawu-Agogo." These were inspected during the year, and experimental nurseries of teak from Burmah were made in each of the three reserves, while nurseries of *Dalbergia Sissoo* from India were made in the two former only. At the end of the year it was found that the germination of teak was, on the whole, poor; the *Dalbergia Sissoo* had, however, done well.

Imperial Institute.

The following reports were furnished by the Imperial Institute to the Government of the Gold Coast as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts.

Cotton. Nine samples of cotton grown at the Tamale Agricultural Station during the season 1912-13 showed considerable irregularity in the length and strength of the fibres; they were valued at prices ranging from 6½d. to 7½d. per lb., with "middling" American cotton at 7d. per lb.

A specimen of indigenous cotton from the Gambaga District of the Northern Territories was rather coarse and harsh, but it was of promising quality and was valued at ½d. to 1d. in advance of "middling" American cotton, the current value of which was 6·67d. per lb.

Oilseeds. Three samples of the air-dried seeds of *Pentadesma butyracea*, containing from 11·3 to 13·8 per cent. of moisture, yielded only 7·0, 12·6 and 11·4 per cent. of fat respectively. Such seeds would be useless for export to Europe. It is possible, however, that seeds from fruits allowed to ripen thoroughly on the trees would contain a higher percentage of fat, as a sample of *P. butyracea* seeds from Southern Nigeria examined at the Imperial Institute yielded 40 per cent. of fat and was valued at from £8 to £10 per ton in the United Kingdom. It was suggested in the report that, if the seeds could be profitably shipped from the Gold Coast in commercial quantities at this price, a sample of carefully dried seeds obtained from ripe fruits should be forwarded to the Imperial Institute for further examination, with a view to ascertaining whether *Pentadesma* seeds rich enough in fat to be worth exporting are obtainable in the Gold Coast.

Tobacco. Samples of tobacco grown by the Chief of Obenemase and at the Kumasi Agricultural Station were of promising character, though not very suitable for sale in the United Kingdom. The tobacco burnt well, and could no doubt be improved by further cultivation. It was suggested that the experiments should be continued with a view to improving the quality of the tobacco, and that further specimens should be submitted for examination.

"*Kplen*" (*Salacia* sp.). A sample of the plant known as "*Kplen*," which yields a gutta-like product, was forwarded to the Imperial Institute in continuation of a previous enquiry, and was identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as probably *Salacia baumannii*, Loes.

Commercial Enquiries.

Information was furnished to enquirers in the United Kingdom regarding various Gold Coast products, including cotton, cocoa, *Monodora myristica* seed and *Pentadesma butyracea* kernels.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. During the year articles were published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute relating to the following Gold Coast products:—Cotton, divi-divi pods (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*), *Pentadesma butyracea* fruits and kernels, oil palm products, and funtumia and hevea rubbers.

Lands.

The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "*Stools*," and, theoretically, there is no land without an owner. The general principle is that all the land within the recognised territory of a "*Stool*" is the property of that "*Stool*."

The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time, mostly under the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, and the Railway Ordinance, 1898, which legalise compulsory acquisition for the services of the Colony on payment of reasonable compensation.

The validity of concessions is enquired into by the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The Court enquires whether the grantors are the native owners of the land; whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of 5 square miles for a mining concession and 20 square miles for other concessions; whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded; whether the consideration is adequate; and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Survey Department is then ordered, and when it is completed a certificate of validity giving the lessee an indefeasible title, subject to the observance of his covenants, is issued by the Court. In the certificate are contained such modifications of the deed as the Court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government. Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantations of rubber and other products may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance, whilst the concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of pre-emption of the oil under Ordinance No. 15 of 1907.

Shipping.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of steam vessels (distinguishing their nationality) which entered the ports of the Colony during the years 1912 and 1913. Steamers entering the ports of the Colony stay for a day or two only, so that for all practical purposes the number of vessels entered may also be taken as the number cleared :—

Nationality.	1912.		1913.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ..	398	827,390	403	907,065
German ..	223	500,998	229	499,672
French ..	64	118,951	55	99,084
Belgian ..	1	1,167	—	—
Norwegian ..	—	—	1	864
U. S. A. ..	—	—	1	2,288
Italian ..	—	—	2	3,776
Danish ..	—	—	1	2,448

The increases and decreases do not call for special comment.

One Norwegian sailing vessel of 851 tons entered during the year. as compared with one of 958 tons entered in 1912.

The following table shows the total shipping “inwards” for the five years 1909–1913. For the reason mentioned the shipping “outwards” is not given :—

Steam Vessels.

Year.	No.		Tons.	
1909	647	.. ..	1,260,417	
1910	675	.. ..	1,304,703	
1911	665	.. ..	1,348,401	
1912	686	.. ..	1,448,506	
1913	692	.. ..	1,515,197	

Sailing Vessels.

Year.	No.		Tons.	
1909	3	.. ..	1,749	
1910	4	.. ..	3,240	
1911	1	.. ..	1,000	
1912	1	.. ..	958	
1913	1	.. ..	851	

The mail steamers of the African Steam Ship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, which are both under the management of Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, leave Liverpool every Wednesday for Sekondi and Accra, the schedule time being fourteen days. Homewards, the mail steamers leave Accra every Thursday and are due to arrive at Plymouth in fourteen days.

The same Companies also provide four services of cargo boats from Liverpool to the Gold Coast, viz., River Service No. 1, River Service No. 2, Gold Coast Service and Windward Service.

The steamers of River Services Nos. 1 and 2 leave every alternate Saturday and call at Sekondi and Accra, the port of Axim being touched at, in addition, on the homeward journey.

The steamers of the Gold Coast Service leave on alternate Thursdays and call at Axim, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winnebah, Appam and Addah, calling on the homeward journey at Addah, Pram Pram, Accra, Winnebah, Appam, Saltpond, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Axim.

The boats of the Windward Service leave on the other alternate Thursdays and call at Half Assinie and Elmina, calling on the homeward journey at Chama, Sekondi, Adjuah, Dixcove, Axim, Half Assinie.

Steamers also leave Liverpool every fourth week for the south west coast of Africa. These call at Accra only on the outward and homeward journeys.

Steamers—British and German alternately—leave New York at the end of every three months, beginning with April, for Sekondi, Accra, Addah and Quittah, and on the homeward journey they call at Axim, and then only if inducement offers.

Steamers—British and German alternately—also leave New York at the end of each three months, beginning with May, and call at Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winnebah and Accra on the outward journey, and at Sekondi and Axim only on the homeward journey.

Steamers of the "Creek Service" leave Hamburg every fortnight for Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Appam, Winnebah, Accra and Addah, and call at those ports on the homeward journey.

Steamers leave London every third week for Axim, Sekondi and Accra, but will call both on the outward and homeward journeys at other ports as inducements offer.

The cargo service takes from thirty-two to thirty-four days to Accra.

The rates of fares from Liverpool by these lines are £28 12s. (first class) and £20 7s. (second class), £12 2s. (third class) for all ports as far as Winnebah, and £29 14s., £21 9s. and £12 13s. respectively to Accra and eastward ports.

The Woermann Line runs two mail steamers monthly from Hamburg, calling at Dover on the 11th and 26th of each month, with passengers and mails for Sekondi and Accra. The boats call homewards at the same ports on the 14th and 29th of each month and disembark passengers at Southampton. The passenger fares are the same as on the Elder, Dempster steamers, and the duration of the voyage is fifteen days. Cargo services of the Woermann, Hamburg-Amerika, and Hamburg-Bremen-Afrika lines leave Hamburg for the Gold Coast ports on the 12th, 16th and 30th of each month.

The Chargeurs Reunis run a monthly service to the Gold Coast, sailing from Dunkirk on the 5th of each month. One passenger boat monthly calls at Accra on the voyage.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nineteen Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review, of which the following are the most important :—

No. 5 of 1913.—To regulate the employment of labourers for service outside the Colony.

No. 10 of 1913.—Making provision as to the grant of exclusive rights for the extraction by machinery of oil from palm fruits.

Eight Ashanti and seven Northern Territories Ordinances were enacted by the Governor. Of the Ashanti Ordinances two were passed to regulate motor traffic in the dependency ; there was one amendment of the Commissioners' Ordinance and five of the Administration Ordinance. Of the Northern Territories Ordinances, one was passed applying the Official Secrets Act, 1911, to the Protectorate and one to give validity to certain trials held by the Provincial Commissioner of the North Western Province ; there was one amendment of the Commissioners' Ordinance and four of the Administration Ordinance.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The number of schools on the inspection list for 1913, excluding eleven Government Schools, was 145.

The following table shows the number of pupils on the roll and the average attendance during 1913 :—

	No. of Schools.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.
A.M.E.Z. Mission ..	4	498	343
Basel Mission	64	5,752	4,807
Bremen Mission	15	1,614	1,368
Church of England Mission	3	286	163
Government	11	2,098	1,513
Roman Catholic Mission	27	2,358	1,729
Wesleyan Mission	31	5,952	3,941
S.P.G. Grammar School, Cape Coast	1	51	30
	156	18,609	13,894

During the past few years the increase in the average attendance has not been in proportion to the increase in the number on the roll. This is principally due to the scarcity of labour throughout the Colony and the ease with which boys can obtain casual employment, and thus earn money while they are attending school. This is especially noticeable in the large coast towns.

In the cocoa districts the attendance suffers during the cocoa season and in some cases it has been found necessary to arrange the holidays to coincide with the busiest period of the season.

The following statement shows the number of pupils in each class in the Government and Assisted Schools :—

<i>Infants and Substandards.</i>						
Boys	..	..	..	8,257		
Girls	..	..	..	2,549	—	10,806
<i>Standard I.</i>						
Boys	..	..	..	1,705		
Girls	..	..	..	337	—	2,042
<i>Standard II.</i>						
Boys	..	..	..	1,390		
Girls	..	..	..	217	—	1,607
<i>Standard III.</i>						
Boys	..	..	..	1,254		
Girls	..	..	..	138	—	1,392
<i>Standard IV.</i>						
Boys	..	..	..	1,007		
Girls	..	..	..	52	—	1,059
<i>Standard V.</i>						
Boys	..	..	..	763		
Girls	..	..	..	28	—	791
<i>Standard VI.</i>						
Boys	..	..	..	507		
Girls	..	..	..	9	—	516
<i>Standard VII.</i>						
Boys	..	..	..	338		
Girls	..	..	..	7	—	345
Secondary Pupils	..	..	..		—	51
				Total		18,609

There is no objection to female education as such, but there are few opportunities of employment for educated women. As will be seen from the foregoing table very few of the girls remain long at school; at an early age they attend markets and engage in household duties, while much of the unskilled labour, carrying, etc., is done by women and girls.

The assisted schools were awarded grants in aid amounting to £8,864, a decrease of £489 compared with 1912. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that there were fewer claims for grants in respect of buildings and furniture. The grants for proficiency show an increase. Of the 145 schools two failed to obtain grants.

The income of the assisted schools from grants, subscriptions and other sources amounted to £16,973, and the expenditure to £16,646. The amount of school fees was £1,825, as compared with £1,742 in 1912.

The available returns show that there are 229 non-assisted schools supported by the various Missions, with a total enrolment of 7,208.

There is a Government Training Institution at Accra, and two institutions at Abetifi and Akropong conducted by the Basel Mission. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining teachers, owing to the inducements offered by the Government clerical service and the mercantile firms. The number of pupils admitted to the Accra Technical and Industrial School during the year was 21; the number in residence at the end of the year was 45. The amount realised by the sale of articles made in the school was £115, as against £71 in 1912.

There is only one secondary school in receipt of a grant in aid, the S.P.G. Grammar School at Cape Coast. The Wesleyan Secondary School at Cape Coast and the Accra Grammar School are not on the assisted list.

Fifty-six candidates succeeded in obtaining certificates at the courses of instruction in agriculture for students and teachers held at the Aburi, Assuantsi, Tarquah, and Kumasi Agricultural Stations.

At the two competitive Civil Service examinations held in 1913, which control admissions to clerkships in the Government Service, 100 candidates obtained passes, being an increase of 48 on the previous year.

The total sum expended by the Government on education in 1913 amounted to £25,374, an increase of £4,789 over that for 1912. Education is not compulsory in the Gold Coast.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 1,179 Europeans and 26,661 natives were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony, as compared with 1,004 and 25,964, respectively, in the previous year.

The following table shows the total number of patients treated during 1913 :—

	Number of		Number of	
	in-patients.		out-patients.	
Accra ..	669	..	5,362	..
Sekondi ..	606	..	5,039	..
Cape Coast ..	178	..	3,573	..
Axim ..	133	..	2,122	..
Saltpond ..	—	..	1,031	..
Winnebah ..	80	..	1,133	..
Tarquah ..	97	..	1,654	..
Elmina ..	22	..	1,079	..
Quittah ..	66	..	2,033	..
Addah ..	38	..	1,781	..
Akuse..	153	..	991	..
	2,042		25,791	

A new hospital for Europeans is now under construction at Accra.

The present hospital at Accra contains three European and four native wards, with seven and twenty beds respectively.

The hospital at Sekondi contains six European wards, including two for convalescents, with a total of sixteen beds, while for native patients five wards with twenty-seven beds are provided.

At Kumasi there is a European hospital with four wards, and a native hospital with five wards. The number of patients treated at this hospital amounted in 1913 to 50 Europeans, 1,075 native in-patients and 6,974 native out-patients.

European nursing sisters are attached to the Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi hospitals.

There is a lunatic asylum and a laboratory at Accra, and a special sleeping sickness hospital at Anum.

The number of patients admitted into the lunatic asylum during the year amounted to thirty-six males and five females, as compared with thirty-six and seven, respectively, in 1912. The number discharged as cured was ten males and four females, as against four and one, respectively, in 1912.

The daily average of inmates was 95, the majority of whom are classified as dangerous.

Those who are able to work are employed in the asylum garden.

Savings Bank.

The Post Office Savings Bank continued to show good progress. The number of depositors' accounts remaining open at the end of the year was 4,334, as compared with 3,857 on the 31st December, 1912.

The value of deposits during the year amounted to £30,061, being an increase of £4,614 over that for 1912. The withdrawals amounted to £24,257, as compared with £22,476 for the previous year.

The amount to the credit of the bank on the 31st December, 1913, was £45,312, being an increase of £6,736 as compared with 1912.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The total strength of the police force of all ranks on the 31st December, 1913, was 897, being eight below the authorised strength, made up as follows :—

General Police	..	..	..	..	532
Escort Police	..	..	..	..	237
Mines Police	..	..	..	..	48
Railway Police	..	..	..	..	80
					897

The European staff was augmented by one Assistant Commissioner of Police and one storekeeper and armourer.

The general police was increased by one sergeant, two corporals, two 2nd class constables and seven 3rd class constables; and the escort police was increased by two sergeants, five corporals, ten 2nd class constables and twenty-five 3rd class constables. The railway police was increased by the appointment of four corporals. The strength of the mines police remained unchanged.

The casualties during the year amounted to 289, as against 237 in 1912.

The efficient working of the general police was, as in previous years, seriously handicapped by the want of non-commissioned officers and constables who could read and write. There was no loss of specie or bullion under the charge of the escort police, who earned £748 for the conveyance of specie, as compared with £599 in 1912.

The police dealt with 9,179 cases of crime, a decrease of 1,743 as compared with the previous year. Of this number 211 were committed for trial, the remainder being dealt with summarily. 6,516 convictions were obtained. In 1,762 cases the accused were acquitted, 481 cases were withdrawn, and 209 were not proceeded with.

Prisons.

The four central prisons of the Colony, in which long sentence prisoners are confined, are at Accra, Sekondi, Cape Coast, and Elmina, the daily averages of which are 209, 241, 70, and 38 respectively.

Prisoners whose sentences are less than six months serve their time in the smaller gaols at Axim, Sekondi, Tarquah, Saltpond, Winnebah, Akuse, Addah, and Quittah. At Obuassi (daily average 48) and Kumasi, in Ashanti (daily average 98), prisoners undergo sentences up to three years. Smaller gaols in Ashanti are at Dunkwa, Kintampo, Sunyani, and Krachi.

The number of prisoners in 1913 amounted to 5,358, a decrease of 706 as compared with 1912. The daily average of prisoners in the Colony and Ashanti was 966, as compared with 1,046 in 1912, a decrease of 80.

The reports on the various prisons show that the discipline maintained was generally satisfactory. There were 84 escapes, as compared with 51 in 1912. Of the 84, 35 were recaptured.

Escapes are comparatively easy to effect, owing to the ease with which a prisoner can get out of sight in thick bush. The health of the prisoners generally was good.

The total earnings in respect of prison industries and labour amounted to £2,345, as compared with £2,528 in 1912, a decrease of £183, which is due to the decrease in the number of the prisoners as compared with 1912.

Criminal Statistics.

During the year 12,447 offences were reported to the police in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, as compared with 13,968 in 1912.

12,546 persons were apprehended by the police or summoned before the Courts, as compared with 14,129 in 1912.

Of this number 9,466 were convicted, and 3,122 acquitted, as compared with 11,478 and 2,131, respectively, in 1912.

The number of convictions in the Supreme Courts of the Colony compared with the previous year was as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Offences against the person	46	39
Offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	16	21
Other offences	24	50
	85	110

There were 161 acquittals, as compared with 108 in 1912.

The number of summary convictions was as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Offences against the person	1,041	1,122
Slave dealing	7	1
Offences against property (other than prædial larceny)	1,430	1,475
Other offences	6,011	3,976
	8,489	6,574

There were 2,493 acquittals, as compared with 1,494 in 1912.

There were 59 convictions in the superior courts of Ashanti, as compared with 46 in 1912, and 11 acquittals in 1913, as compared with 18 in 1912.

In the inferior courts of Ashanti there were 2,202 convictions, as compared with 2,307 in 1912, and 342 acquittals, as compared with 409 in 1912.

In the superior courts of the Northern Territories there were 19 convictions and 6 acquittals, as compared with 7 and 7, respectively, in 1912.

In the inferior courts of the Northern Territories there were 501 convictions and 109 acquittals, as compared with 543 and 59, respectively, in 1912.

VII.—MEDICAL.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Gold Coast Colony and its dependencies amounted in 1911, at the last census, to 1,503,386.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the year is given as 2,590, as compared with 2,367 in 1912.

Among the European population a decrease per thousand of 3·33 in the death rate and an increase of 1·56 in the invaliding rate are recorded.

An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics is appended :—

1912.	Number of Residents	Deaths.	Invalided	Death rate per 1,000.	Invalid- ing rate per 1,000.
Officials	586	8	13	13·65	22·18
Merchants	668	7	24	10·47	35·92
Mining companies ..	953	11	35	11·54	36·72
Missions	160	2	3	12·50	18·75
Total ..	2,367	28	75	11·82	31·68
1913.					
Officials	740	6	30	8·10	40·54
Merchants	796	7	43	8·79	54·02
Mining companies ..	928	5	37	5·38	39·87
Missions	126	4	2	31·74	15·87
	2,590	22	112	8·49	43·24
1912.	Number of Residents	Deaths.	Invalided	Death rate per 1,000.	Invalid- ing rate per 1,000.
Colony	1,811	24	61	13·25	33·68
Ashanti	470	3	13	6·38	27·70
Northern Territories	86	1	1	11·62	11·62
Total ..	2,367	28	75	12·25	31·68
1913.					
Colony	2,037	16	95	7·85	46·63
Ashanti	433	5	13	11·54	30·02
Northern Territories	120	1	4	8·33	33·33
	2,590	22	112	8·49	43·24

Death in the case of the six European officials was due in two cases to yellow fever, in two to blackwater fever, in one to hyperpyrexia, and in one to meningitis.

There were eleven cases of yellow fever amongst Europeans, six of which proved fatal. Of the thirty officials invalided, four were for malaria, one for blackwater fever, one for neurasthenia, two for yellow fever, four for dysentery, and eighteen for various other diseases.

Of the eighty-two non-officials invalided, nineteen were for malaria, thirteen for blackwater fever, seven for dysentery, five for anæmia, two for gastritis, and thirty-six for various other diseases.

The number of Europeans coming under treatment was 1,179, as compared with 1,004 in 1912.

No means exist whereby accurate statistics relating to the health of natives can be obtained. The returns show that the number of attendances for hospital and dispensary treatment was 26,661, or 697 more than in the previous year. Treatment was given for 2,565 cases of malaria, 2,552 of parasitic diseases, and 853 of dysentery.

In all 49,491 cases of disease were treated during 1913, of which 264 proved fatal, the figures for 1912 being 46,234 and 257 respectively.

With the exception of an outbreak of small-pox in the Eastern Province of the Colony, in which 108 cases were treated (eighteen terminating fatally), the Gold Coast and its dependencies were free from any serious outbreak of epidemic disease during the year.

The number of successful vaccinations performed during the year was 16,436, as compared with 23,232 in 1912. There is no record of the total number performed.

Sixty-one cases of sleeping sickness were reported during the year, fifteen of which terminated fatally.

Twenty cases of yellow fever were reported, eleven of which were Europeans. There were eight deaths—six among Europeans and two among natives.

The following is the rainfall registered at the principal stations during the year :—

				Inches.
Accra	..	..	..	29·18
Addah	..	..	..	35·37
Aburi	..	..	..	58·11
Quittah	..	..	..	23·64
Cape Coast	..	..	..	31·32
Sekondi	..	..	..	36·53
Axim	..	..	..	92·02
Tarquah	..	..	..	77·39
Kumasi	..	..	..	55·93
Kintampo	..	..	..	78·18
Sunyani	..	..	..	73·22
Tamale	..	..	..	48·01

Sanitation.

The sanitary conditions of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories show generally an improvement, especially in the more populous centres.

A sum of £27,807 was spent by the Public Works Department on sanitary improvements during the year. In addition to other sanitary works 12,861,215 square yards of vegetation were cleared; 607 pools or excavations were filled; 265,701 square yards of marsh land were filled and drained, and 4,771 drains and 16,289 pools were treated with crude petroleum.

The sum of £36,854 was expended under the head of sanitation.

£3,204 was spent during the year on sleeping sickness preventive measures, and £1,552 on yellow fever preventive measures.

During the year 5,754 persons were prosecuted for offences against the sanitary laws and regulations, and 5,536 convictions were obtained.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The business dealt with by the Department during the year, as compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Sale of stamps for postal purposes	£12,569	£12,872
Letters and postcards received and despatched	5,061,059	5,080,314
Registered articles	473,758	452,207
Parcels	75,896	96,175
Money Orders (Value)	£47,953	£50,726
Postal Orders (Value)	£164,923	£190,510
Postal Orders (Number)	232,934	264,737
Telegrams, Private	190,235	212,287
Telegrams, Official	80,055	71,869

The Department collected £13,603 in respect of duties levied on parcels as compared with £11,839 in 1912.

The total number of telegraph offices open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories is 43, with a length of wire of 1,501 miles. One office was closed during the year.

There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra.

There are telephone exchanges at Accra, Sekondi, Tarquah and Dodowah, that at Cape Coast having been closed. The public subscribe for 70 of the 159 telephones in connection at the four exchanges.

IX.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

The total capital account on the 31st December, 1913, stood at £2,550,008. Five large engines at a cost of £17,557, and a considerable amount of rolling stock at a cost of £40,408 were added during the year, and but for their timely arrival in the Colony the heavy traffic during the cocoa season, from October onwards, could not have been promptly handled.

Orders for a considerable quantity of additional rolling stock and engines were placed during the year, to be delivered in 1914.

The excavation and levelling of the site for the new locomotive shops and general stores at Sekondi was well advanced during the year.

Work on the extension on the Accra Railway from Mangoase to Komfrodia (13 miles) was vigorously carried on during the last seven months of the year. It is expected that the new line will be ready for public traffic early in 1915.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £360,592, an increase of £45,219 over the previous year. The Accra Railway, the result of whose working for a complete year by the Government is shown for the first time, contributed £84,914 to the above figure.

The net revenue for the year was £210,637, as compared with £194,405 in 1912; the interest earned on the total combined capital of £2,550,008 being 8·26 per cent., as against 8·05 per cent. in the previous year, 8·98 per cent. in 1911, and 9·01 per cent. in 1910.

The following is a comparative statement of revenue earned by the railway in 1912 and 1913 :—

	1912.	1913.
Coaching Traffic	73,902	90,445
Goods Traffic	237,233	263,874
Sundry Earnings	4,238	6,273
	£315,373	£360,592

On the Sekondi-Kumasi Railway the passengers carried, as compared with 1912, were as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
1st Class	13,966	10,315
2nd Class	11,353	13,548
3rd Class	512,723	476,031
	538,042	499,894

Although the total number carried in 1913 was 38,148 less than the number carried in 1912, the receipts were practically the same, viz., £56,234 in 1913, and £56,912 in 1912.

The decrease in the 1st Class (3,651) is not quite accounted for by the increase in the 2nd Class (2,195), and the decrease in the 3rd Class (36,692) is attributed to the closing down of some of the smaller mines. The fact that the earnings remained nearly stationary is due to the fact that longer distances were travelled by the passengers.

The 3rd Class passenger traffic on the Accra Railway was very heavy, and in proportion to the mileage shows far better results than the Sekondi Railway.

The figures for the year were as follows :—

	No.	£
1st Class	3,939	1,299
2nd Class	13,834	2,589
3rd Class	210,331	19,587
	228,104	£23,475

The total tonnage and earnings for the two railways were as follows :—

	Tons.	Earnings.
Sekondi Railway	184,200	£205,661
Accra Railway	46,837	58,213
	231,037	£263,874

On the Sekondi Railway the increase in tonnage hauled as compared with the previous year was 9,351 tons, but owing to the general reduction in the tariff which came into force on the 1st July, 1912, the revenue earned was £3,932 less.

There were increases in the carriage of the following articles :—

Imports.

Cotton Goods and Wearing Apparel (431 tons), Kerosene Oil (110 tons), Provisions (820 tons), and Rice (159 tons).

Exports.

Cocoa (2,630 tons), Hides (181 tons), Kola (318 tons) and Mahogany (5,819 tons).

Expenditure.

The following statement shows the expenditure on open lines as compared with the previous year :—

	1912.	1913.
Maintenance of Way and Works	£38,272	£50,374
Locomotive Expenses	53,249	63,213
Traffic	14,771	19,589
General Charges	14,675	16,779
	£120,967	£149,955

The reasons for this considerable increase (£28,988) are as follows :—

- The figures for 1913 include the working expenses of the Accra Railway.
- A heavier mileage was run on the Sekondi Railway to meet the expansion of traffic.
- The heavy increase in the cost of imported coal.
- A considerable general increase in the cost of labour.
- An increase in the number of traffic employees in consequence of the increased traffic.

The percentage of total expenditure to gross earnings on the Sekondi line rose from 40·18 in 1912 to 45·47 in 1913, and on the Accra line from 24·88 to 28·94.

The percentage of departmental working expenditure for both lines for 1912 and 1913 was as follows :—

	1912		1913	
	Seccondee.	Accra.	Seccondee.	Accra.
Maintenance of Way and Works	31·16	37·26	33·48	34·11
Locomotive Expenses	44·74	35·32	42·93	38·15
Traffic ..	11·75	17·59	11·95	18·72
General Charges ..	12·32	9·83	11·61	9·00
	99·97	100·00	99·97	99·98

On the Sekondi line £133, and on the Accra line £170, was paid in claims for lost and damaged goods.

Six fatal and nine non-fatal personal accidents occurred on the railways during 1913, as compared with seven and seventeen respectively in 1912.

Roads.

The main roads of the Colony are constructed and maintained by a branch of the Public Works Department. In addition to the main roads, 2,098 miles of secondary roads in the Colony have been placed under the Roads Ordinance (No. 13 of 1894) and are maintained by the native chiefs.

The chiefs are paid by the Government at rates varying from 5s. to £1 a mile for the maintenance of these roads.

The lengths of the principal main roads are as follows :—

Accra-Dodowa Road	27 miles.
Accra-Aburi Road	25 „
Nsawam-Kibbi Road	36 „
Nsawam-Asamangkese Road	30 „
Winnebah-Nsaba Road	25 „
Saltpond-Nsuaem Road	62 „
Cape Coast-Prahsu Road	73 „

The Kumasi-Ejura Road in Ashanti, about 62 miles in length, is being constructed by a special department.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to £257,165, as compared with £223,152 in 1912. Annually recurrent works show an increase of £9,882 10s.2d. ; new works and buildings of £44,667, and roads and bridges of £5,305 11s. 9d.

A large portion of the expenditure on new works, exclusive of the railways, harbours and waterworks, was incurred in providing better accommodation for the various public offices, for the housing and segregation of the European staff and in sanitary improvements. The sum expended on sanitary works amounted to £23,338, and on roads to £47,676.

The works of more general interest included the erection of a workshop for the Technical Training Institution and a seismological station at Accra, new lighthouses at Sekondi and Axim, and the establishment of an entomological laboratory in connection with the Agricultural Station at Aburi.

The principal centres of activity were Accra, Sekondi, Tarquah and Kumasi.

Work was considerably impeded in many parts of the Colony owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of labour.

Seccondee Water Works.

During 1913 progress was not as rapid as was anticipated, owing to the fact that the railway to the works at Inchaban was not completed until the last quarter of the year.

The work of excavating for the sluices of the dam was practically finished, and several items of the plant arrived and were erected.

Accra Water Works.

Good progress was made on these works during 1913, and at the close of that year it was possible to give water to Accra, although several features of the scheme were still incomplete.

The pumping and gravitation mains were finished and the bulk of the subsidiary mains in Accra itself were laid.

The filters were only commenced in January, 1913, but at the close of the year were working and capable of giving 100,000 gallons of water.

The service reservoir (covered) was half completed, and 750,000 gallons of water can be stored there.

The pump house was commenced in January, the shell completed, and the machinery installed. The pumps were running at the end of the year.

Good progress was made on the southern storage reservoir, but much work has still to be done before it will be available for use.

New offices for the staff and for administrative purposes were erected.

Accra Harbour Works.

The extension of the breakwater and other harbour improvements, which include a new wharf under the lee of the breakwater, were taken in hand during the year.

The depth of the harbour was maintained by sand pumps, which removed 180,000 tons of sand during the year. About the same quantity was pumped out last year.

An examination of the harbour bed was made in order to locate the foundations for the new wharf.

About 26,000 tons of cargo were exported, and about 59,000 tons imported at Accra, making a total of 85,000 tons, as compared with 50,000 tons in 1912.

The largest quantity of cargo imported in one month was 5,735 tons in July—when the surf is worse than usual; and the largest quantity exported in one month was 5,689 tons, in December. This cargo was dealt with in the sheltered area under the lee of the breakwater, and this quantity could have not been handled had the breakwater not been in existence.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £18,812, as compared with £12,583 in 1912.

Sekondi Harbour Works.

Good progress was made with the breakwater although heavy surfs were experienced in the autumn. A length of 185 feet was added to the breakwater during 1913, making a total of 540 feet.

Work on the shipways, which are designed to deal with craft weighing up to 75 tons, was commenced. Thirty-six feet of the railway quay extension was built, the foundations being built 15 feet in advance of the completed part of the extension.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £26,011, as compared with £24,537 in 1912.

XI.—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

At the close of 1913 there were only two surveys of concessions outstanding, and one of these merely required checking.

During the year the towns of Obuasi, Mangoase, Komfrodia, Asuya, Kokurantumi and Kwanyako were surveyed and the towns of Axim, Nsaba, Swedru, Nyakrom and the environs of Komfrodia were commenced, but not completed by the end of 1913.

The authorised staff of the topographical survey consisted of two officers and six men, but for various reasons the staff has never been at its full strength. By the end of the year 7,634 square miles of detail on the field sheets had been completed and the field work of a further 996 square miles had been carried out. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the correct nomenclature of villages. Not only have many places three names, frequently in three languages, but the names of minor villages depend largely on the name of the headman, on whose death the village may or may not change its name.

XII.—TRANSPORT.

The total number of loads dealt with by the Transport Department in 1913 was 52,906, at Sekondi 28,478 and at Kumasi 23,428, as compared with 48,000 in 1912.

The carriers (663 in number) attached to the Transport Department are all of the Mendi tribe from Sierra Leone, who serve in the Gold Coast under contract. The honesty of the carriers and the safety of the loads is guaranteed by the system under which a portion of their wages is paid into the Savings Bank. In 1913 the deposits amounted to £4,500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suitability of Climate for Europeans and Openings for White Labour.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in similar latitudes. The Gold Coast, owing to the prevalence in the past of mosquito-borne diseases, has gained for itself an evil reputation, but the steady progress being made in tropical medicine and hygiene and the great amount of useful work carried out on the spot by the medical and sanitary authorities is gradually redeeming its character.

All Government officials and employees of mercantile firms are engaged in the United Kingdom and it is inadvisable for a European to come to the Colony to seek employment.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Governor's extensive tours through the Colony and part of Ashanti have been an outstanding feature in native affairs during the year. The personal interviews and discussions with chiefs in their own towns have impressed them with a sense of the share they take in the administration and have laid a foundation of confidence and goodwill between the local executive officers and the native authorities.

The working of the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance has been highly satisfactory, and the principle of it is rarely challenged. Certain amendments are found to be desirable and are now under consideration. One great asset in the working of this important Ordinance, and, indeed, in administration generally, is that the prestige of the chiefs has been enhanced, and the position is one which is attracting men of good standing and of education.

Commissions of Enquiry have been held into the affairs of the Ankokru, Wassaw and Winnebah Districts. These Commissions are of value for the reason that they afford the Executive the opportunity of obtaining under formal procedure reliable information concerning rival claims to stools or cases of disputed allegiance. Incidentally also the reports of the Commissions are interesting for the amount of tradition and historical matter that the disputes so often bring to light.

The Secretary for Native Affairs undertook a tour along the line of the projected railway extension, and discussed with the chiefs the question of the acquisition of land for railway purposes. The chiefs unanimously pledged themselves to make free gift of stool land for the use of the railway and are genuinely anxious for its extension.

The King's peace has lain for a decade over Ashanti and the Northern Territories and has begotten a new sense of security and confidence.

Natives from the Northern Territories in large and increasing numbers are entering Ashanti and the Colony, working on the cocoa farms, on road-making, or as carriers. The Ashanti, like the Akim, has his cocoa farm cleared and his crop picked by hired labour, and appears to prefer the role of a landlord to that of a peasant proprietor.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the native community, and the prosperity has not been confined to a few towns or to a single class, but is embracing a large part of the Colony and is extending to Ashanti. If optimism is permitted it may be said that this prosperity, rapid and comparatively widespread as it has been, is but now touching the fringe, and that in the near future, with that ordinary good fortune upon which communities as well as individuals may rely, great developments may confidently be expected. The material advancement which the people are now enjoying is due on the surface in great measure to the cocoa industry, but its foundation lies deeper in the innate capabilities of the native for agriculture. It is true that the native, ignorant of the experience of other countries, gives little heed to the pests which threaten his crop, but the qualities which produced the cocoa industry can be counted on to assist in its preservation.

On all sides it is reported that the demand for European provisions, European luxuries, and European apparel is large and greatly increasing. The large imports of tinned provisions, flour, etc., is in part due to the scarcity of native food stuffs in certain districts, but there is no doubt that the standard of living is changing and is rising.

There is a general desire not only in the Colony, but in Ashanti, for better roads, better houses, cleaner villages, and the desire has been prompted by the example of the great sanitary improvement in the larger towns.

It is difficult to discern in what manner the general increase of wealth has affected the character of the people. The first flush of prosperity rarely shows a community to advantage, and it may be too early at the present moment to take stock. It can be observed, however, that the people take a growing pride in the institutions and traditions of their country, that the chiefs are realising the duties and the influence of their position, and that public opinion, among the educated classes, at any rate, is beginning to recognise that some advance on the ideals and standards of the past must now be demanded.

ASHANTI and the NORTHERN TERRITORIES are dealt with fully in separate Reports.

C. H. HARPER,

July 18th, 1914

Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the importation of spirits into the Gold Coast during the six years ended 31st December, 1913 :—

Year.	Total Quantity in Gallons Imported.	Total Quantity in Gallons entered for Home Consumption.	Gallonage at 100 converted from liquid gallons varying in strength.	Declared Value.	Revenue derived from Duties.	Duty Chargeable.
				£	£	
1908	1,254,120	1,322,218	595,787	138,571	332,043	West of Volta, Jan. to 3rd Aug., 5s. ; 4th Aug. to 31st Dec., 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1909	1,177,711	1,144,644	558,519	132,619	298,883	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1910	1,581,624	1,459,350	751,969	176,359	384,538	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1911	1,559,782	1,611,725	738,714	185,129	421,970	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1912	1,835,204	1,655,842	904,526	220,267	470,143	West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.
1913	1,762,910	1,769,496	835,780	214,202	502,429	West of Volta, Jan. to Aug. 29th, 5s. 6d., 30th Aug. to Dec. 31st, 6s. 3d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1912-1913
774	British Solomon Islands	"
775	Colonial Survey Committee	"
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1911-1913
777	Swaziland	1912-1913
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912-1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Wei-hai-wei	"
805	Gambia	"

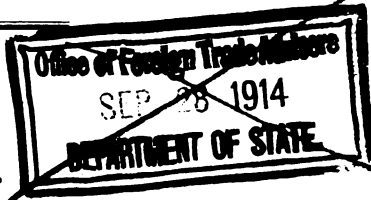
MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oils, Oilseeds, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

C.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 807.



NORTHERN TERRITORIES
OF THE
GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 765.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1914.



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MAP.

No. 807.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES

OF THE

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 765.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Accra,

20th July, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the Northern Territories for the year 1913, which has been prepared by the Chief Commissioner, Captain C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The revenue for the past year amounts to £3,709, an increase of £715 as compared with 1912. The expenditure for the same period is £82,419, an increase of £3,525.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mainly occupied in agriculture, and it is satisfactory to note that the security given by the establishment of law and order has stimulated this industry. A considerable increase is reported in the cattle trade between the Colony and Ashanti and French territory, all of which passes through the Northern Territories, while the measures that are being taken by the Veterinary Department to improve stock breeding in the Protectorate promise to give satisfactory results. Following a period of unusual prosperity in 1912, the kola trade seems to have experienced a slight set back. Kola is cultivated in Akim and Ashanti and the bulk of the trade in this product formerly passed through the Northern Territories to the Hausa States in the north. The opening of the Baro Kano railway, however, has provided more rapid means of transport, and has caused a diversion of the trade, though the route through the Northern Territories is still largely used.

It is satisfactory to notice that education is winning popularity, and the opening of additional schools, it is hoped, will be effected so soon as the Education Department is in a position to provide the necessary staff.

A noteworthy feature is the increase in the number of natives of the Northern Territories who seek employment outside the Protectorate. A large quantity of the labourers employed on the mines and on various public works in the Colony is supplied by the Northern Territories, while their services are also utilised by the cocoa planters in Akim as well as in Ashanti.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

W. C. F. ROBERTSON,

Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,

etc., etc., etc.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street, S.W.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Since the abolition of the "Caravan Tolls" from the 1st September, 1908, the revenue of the Protectorate has become an almost negligible quantity. The excellent main roads which traverse the Dependency are made use of by the many caravans passing to and from Ashanti without payment of any kind, although it may be noted that the removal of the "Caravan Toll" was at first regarded by the native traders with the greatest dismay, as they considered that the receipt that they received on payment of the toll represented a guarantee for their free and unmolested passage through the Protectorate.

In his message addressed by the Governor to the Legislative Council when presenting the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1914, His Excellency stated that "the published accounts, it "should be noted, fail to convey any just idea of the financial position of "Ashanti." This remark would appear to apply to a lesser extent to the Northern Territories.

The Customs receipts for goods imported for consumption in the Northern Territories are credited to the Colony as is the revenue made by the Secondee-Coomassie Railway from the transport of live stock which arrives at Coomassie from, or through, the Northern Territories.

Nor has it been realized how great an amount of labour, without which the prosperity of Ashanti, and, to a lesser degree, that of the Colony, would be jeopardised, has been, and continues to be, supplied to both from this Protectorate. The remarkable growth of the cocoa industry in Ashanti is due, in a large measure, to labour supplied from the Northern Territories. The Ashanti, never an agriculturalist, is only too pleased to pay the native of the Northern Territories from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per diem, in addition to his food, in exchange for his work on the cocoa farms.

The prosperity of the firms trading in Coomassie is also attributable in part to the purchases made by native traders from this Protectorate, the *ad valorem* duty on which is credited to the revenue of the Colony.

The nickel coinage of three denominations—one penny, one half-penny and one tenth of a penny—introduced into the Protectorate in June, 1913, has become exceedingly popular among the natives, and, if a sufficient supply were provided, would completely supersede the cowrie.

With regard to this coinage the Provincial Commissioner, North-Eastern Province, writes :—

"It is to be regretted that a consignment of only £200 in nickel was available during the year for distribution in the Province. This coinage is extremely popular, and as soon as it was known that it had arrived there was an immediate demand far in excess of the supply. Its extreme popularity may be evidenced by the fact that it is never paid back into the Treasury in the shape of court fines and fees, as was the case with the copper coinage, which invariably was returned almost as soon as issued."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FROM NORTHERN TERRITORIES
DURING THE YEAR 1913, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR, 1912.

Head X.	1912	1913	Increase	Decrease
<i>Revenue from N.T.</i>	£	£	£	£
Licences, Firearms and Ammunition	390	512	122	—
Licences, Hunting	47	30	—	17
Licences, Spirit (for Europeans) ..	10	10	—	—
Licences, Wine and Beer	5	10	5	—
Court Fines and Fees	415	372	—	43
Fees, Market and Slaughter House	452	404	—	48
Rents from Government Lands ..	24	19	—	5
Sale of Live Stock	50	33	—	17
Sale of Stamps, &c.	438	190	—	248
Ferry Tolls	987	1,958	971	—
Miscellaneous	176	171	—	5
	2,994	3,709	1,098	383
Increase ..	£1,098	0 0		
Decrease ..	383	0 0		
Net Increase ..	<u>£715</u>	<u>0 0</u>		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE
NORTHERN TERRITORIES DURING THE YEAR 1913, AS COMPARED
WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR, 1912.

Head	1912	1913	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Printing	1,584	1,670	86	—
Treasury	404	466	62	—
Customs	386	305	—	81
Customs Preventive Services ..	1,592	1,778	186	—
Post and Telegraphs	931	1,071	140	—
Transport Department	691	782	91	—
Medical Department	7,903	8,262	359	—
Sanitation	886	1,234	348	—
Veterinary	292	232	—	60
Education	587	531	—	56
Agriculture	1,604	1,552	—	52
Forestry	266	295	29	—
Gold Coast Regiment	5,768	5,416	—	352
Northern Territories	30,400	35,065	4,665	—
Constabulary N.T.	11,283	11,197	—	86
Coomassie Ejura Roads Dept. ..	11,751	7,994	—	3,757
Public Works Department	881	1,083	202	—
Public Works Annually Recurrent..	458	394	—	64
Public Works Extraordinary ..	1,227	3,092	1,865	—
	£78,894	£82,419	£8,033	£4,508
Increase ..	£8,033	0 0		
Decrease ..	4,508	0 0		
Net Increase ..	<u>£3,525</u>	<u>0 0</u>		

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

As stated in previous Reports on this Dependency, it is impossible under present conditions, to give more than an approximate estimate of the volume of trade entering and leaving the country. Trade statistics are kept at stations situated on the main trade routes, but, as the registration of live stock and trade goods is voluntary, and as many caravans—especially those composed of live stock—pass through the stations during the night, the figures given can be looked on only as an indication of a general increase or decrease in trade, as the case may be. The trade routes from the north through Daboya to Kintampo and others of minor importance do not pass through any stations where statistics can be collected, nor are such compiled at Kintampo, in Ashanti. Imports consist generally of cotton and woollen goods, silk handkerchiefs and lengths, hardware, haberdashery, beads, brass rods, tobacco, tinned provisions, and kola nuts from Ashanti.

With the exception of the North-Western Province, where a distinct decrease in the caravan trade in cattle and moshi cloth is reported, the import and export trade has increased greatly during the year under review, and it may be noted that the falling off in the North-Western Province is more than compensated for by the largely increased volume of trade that passed through the North-Eastern Province, particulars of which will be given later. This increase is directly due to the subjugation in 1911 of the wild tribes which held the Tong Hills as their stronghold and terrorised the surrounding country.

A broad road now runs through Tinzugu and Winduri in the heart of the Tong Hills and this route is becoming most popular with the French traders.

The figures available show a total of 310,699 loads registered during the year as against 229,750½ registered in 1912 : an increase of 80,948½ loads. The principal increases appear under the following heads :—Cattle 40,346, Sheep 40,345, Donkeys 9,087, Shea Butter 5,855½, Dawa Dawa 2,128, and Native Blankets 1,837, while decreases occur under Miscellaneous 17,938½, Cloth 8,886½, Donkey Loads (Miscellaneous) 7,810, and Donkey Loads (Shea Butter) 1,856.

The large increases in live stock are due to the failure of the crops and to lack of water in the area of Upper Senegal lying between Wagadugu and Timbuctoo, but, when the railway line now in course of construction from Dakar taps that country, we must expect a diversion of the trade, and a heavy fall in the number of animals passing through this Dependency to Ashanti and the Colony. In view of the fact that no transport facilities, beyond the excellent main roads, are available for the natives, and that no provision for such is contemplated, it is encouraging to note the increase under the heads of "Shea Butter," "Dawa Dawa" and "Native Blankets," for it demonstrates that the natives are realizing that money is to be made by the exploitation of these local industries.

In referring in my Annual Report for 1912 to an alleged decrease of 24,188 loads under the heading "Donkey Loads, Miscellaneous," as compared with the figures recorded under that head for 1911, I wrote as follows :—

"I believe that donkey transport is, if anything, on the increase, and that the figures available are quite misleading. These are only quoted for comparison with those contained in the Annual Report on Ashanti."

These remarks apply equally this year.

During the year kola nuts and salt were exported over the inland frontiers through the southern Preventive Stations established on the eastern boundary of the Dependency as follows :—

Destination.							Kola (lbs.).	Salt (lbs.).
British	..	..	..	..	..	..	594,180	56
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	219,891	560
German	..	..	..	..	..	..	150,086	17,668
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	963,957	18,284

The above figures were supplied by officers of the Preventive Service.

Fish, caught in the Volta River and sun-dried, are exported to Ashanti and the coast, but this industry is in the hands of the Bator tribe, who come up the river and encamp on its banks during the fishing season. The Commissioner of the Southern Province reports as follows :—

"From the Trade Statistics furnished by the Commissioners there appears to be a considerable increase in the number of cattle, sheep and donkeys passing south to Ashanti.

"The District Commissioner, Salaga, reports that there has been a considerable drop in the number of loads of kola nuts, which he considers is due to the large quantities that are now being shipped by sea to Southern Nigeria. There has been a very slight increase in the kola trade passing through Tamale, whilst the returns from Bole show that the kola trade has been much the same as the previous year.

"There is a steady rise throughout the Province in the export of shea butter and also in Dawa Dawa. There is also throughout the Province a large increase in the number of loads of salt passing through.

"With regard to the imports of cloth from the Colony and Ashanti, there has been an increase, as also in loads of miscellaneous goods, with the exception of Salaga.

"There has been a decrease in goods imported from Togoland. The turnover in Messrs. Paul Hutter and Company's store at Tamale shows a decrease of £284 11s. 2½d., compared with 1912. The clerk in charge of the store is unable to furnish me with an explanation as to this decrease.

"Tamale Port continues to increase in importance ; several new compounds have been built during the year, and applications for additional sites have been made.

"The District Commissioner, Bole, reports that trade has increased, but during the rains, which were very heavy, and owing to the main roads being under water, a good deal of the trade passed through Busunu and Bonfu."

The Commissioner of the North-Western Province states:—

"The local trade, which is more or less a minor quantity, is much the same as it was a year ago.

"The "Caravan Trade" however shows a distinct falling off in cattle and Moshi cloth. The sheep have increased by 10 per cent. over last year, but still show a very large decrease when compared with 1911. Other items do not call for comment.

"I am informed that one reason for the decrease in cattle is that the season has not been propitious in the French country, where 95 per cent. of the cattle, etc., come from. Another reason given is that many Chiefs have complained to the authorities of the increased migration, or rather desire to find work, or trade, amongst their people, and the authorities have tried to put pressure on the people. The Chiefs wish it stopped, as they cannot get the young men to farm.

"I have already reported on the number of French subjects passing through Wa empty-handed. I am also of opinion that other roads are being used by the traders, and this could be verified if statistics from Kintampo were available.

"There is also no doubt that the enforcement of quarantine regulations by the French has had some effect."

The Report of the Commissioner of the North-Eastern Province demonstrates that the decrease in volume of the caravan trade passing through the North-Western Province is due to the popularity of the recently opened trade route through the Tong Hills. He states:—

"Trade statistics for the year are attached, and although they cannot be regarded as representing accurately the whole volume of the trade which passes through the Province, they do, however, clearly indicate that there has been a marked increase over the previous year.

"The following are the principal increases:—

Horses	121
Cattle	15,450
Sheep	15,458
Donkeys	1,021
Donkey Loads	2,840
Carrier Loads	23,622
Total Increase	58,512

"It is impossible to value the whole of the trade, but that of the live stock imported during the year would approximately amount to £268,605, made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
653 Horses @ £6	3,918	0	0
43,943 Cattle @ £5	219,715	0	0
60,752 Sheep @ 12s.	36,451	4	0
5,682 Donkeys @ 30s.	8,521	0	0
Total	268,605	4	0

"The following are the total increases at the various stations:—

	1912	1913	Increases	Decreases
Navarro	43,620	59,139	15,519	—
Gambaga	5,533	8,492	2,959	—
Bawku	39,674	63,320	23,646	—
Zouaragu	8,320	24,708	16,388	—
Total	97,147	155,659	58,512	—

"The most gratifying feature from an administrative point of view is the increase of 16,388 in the Zouaragu return, which proves conclusively the entire pacification of the district. Traders now come to Zouaragu from Bawku, and all the towns along the frontier—chiefly from Zoko on the north-east of the district, which is situated on a route which is rapidly becoming popular with French traders. They then travel south on the road which passes through Tonzugu and Winduri, in the heart of the Tong Hills. Prior to the establishment of the station in 1910 no traders dared wander about the district, and, except for the exchange of foodstuffs at the local markets, which were constantly raided, there was no trade of any sort.

"There has been a very severe drought in the regions between Wagadugu and Timbuctoo, and to this fact may be attributed the increase in the live stock which has been, and still is, passing to Coomassie. The crops there have failed entirely, and neither food nor water can be obtained for the animals, and consequently the owners are getting rid of their stocks as quickly as possible, so probably next year there will be a decrease.

"The bulk of the trade is in the hands of Hausas, Moshis, and other non-British subjects, who sell their wares for cash, and thus denude the Province. But signs are to be observed that our own people are commencing to take an interest in external trade and now go as far as Yagiba and Daboya, where they exchange sheep for salt, fish, cloth, etc.

"Efforts have been made to establish a trade in beeswax and hides, but the result has not been very encouraging. The former is prepared in small quantities everywhere, but, until traders come up and prove to the people that a demand does exist, I fear it will not be any great success. As for hides, although in nearly every compound there are a few cattle, they are never killed for consumption, but kept chiefly for the purpose of paying headmoney on women."

Agriculture.

The unequal rainfall recorded in 1912 has had a corresponding effect on the crops grown in the various Districts, as is detailed by the Commissioners as follows :—

Southern Province.

"The area of the Agricultural Station, Tamale, under cultivation, remained the same as 1912, viz., 98 acres.

"Cotton is the principal crop grown; 22 acres being cultivated during the season 1912–1913. The crop of the season terminating in March shows a considerable improvement over other seasons.

"Mr. Saunders, Curator, made tours of instruction and inspection in Eastern and Western Dagomba.

"Sisal hemp plots of an acre each have been laid out and planted at Port Tamale and Daboya.

"The Stock Farm was greatly impeded by an outbreak of pleuropneumonia during the early part of the year. The losses have been replaced and additional animals purchased.

"These, with the calves bred, bring the animals up to thirty-five. Thirteen head of cattle were purchased during the year for breeding purposes.

"Three pupils from the Government School were taken on probation at the Agricultural Station with a view of becoming eventually Agricultural Instructors.

"The British Cotton Growing Association distributed to outlying villages 13,137 lb. seeds and 582 lb. to the Agricultural Station. Three times more land was planted with cotton in the present year than in 1912, and 23,175 lb. of cotton was purchased during the year under review as compared with 1910–1911 (4,172 lb.) and 1912 (7,849 lb.).

"American Black Rattler is the only variety that has been given out to the natives, and the distribution of this is being increased every year because the percentage of lint is 9 per cent. more than that obtained from the native variety.

"Twenty-eight bales of lint were exported from Yapei to the coast for shipment to England. The heavy rainfall during the growing months, August, September, and October, was abnormal, and, in consequence, the plants became water-logged and stunted on the low ground and clay slopes. On the higher ground the cotton is reported to be up to the average.

"The travelling done by three Europeans of the Association amounted to 156 days. The native clerks' tours were from one to six days duration during the planting season. Native overseers were also similarly employed.

"The Tamale market has been well supplied with foodstuffs, viz., yams, guinea corn, millet, beans, rice, etc. In some parts of Dagomba the yam crops are reported to have suffered severely owing to the heavy rainfall.

"The District Commissioner, Salaga, reports that the amount of ground under cultivation seems to be about the same as last year and the crops appear to be of good quality and quantity.

"The District Commissioner, Bole, reports that very little rubber is grown in the district and only a small quantity of cotton, which is used solely for local use. The shea butter tree is widely scattered all over the district and shea butter is made in large quantities by the natives from its nuts or kernels. He also reports that cattle thrive in Bole itself and at Wandara about six miles west of Bole."

North-Western Province.

"The rainy season was poor all over the Province, but as far as the District of Wa is concerned the crops are quite good and better than last year.

"This, I regret to say, was not the case in the Lorha and Tumu Districts. The District Commissioner Lorha states that the crops may be said to be bad, though not an absolute failure, the people in the north and east of the District suffering most, those bordering on the Wa District having fair crops.

"The District Commissioner, Tumu, reports, and I am also so informed by the natives, that the yam and ground nut crops were an absolute failure. The corn crop also was almost a failure.

"The District Commissioner, Tumu, complains of a scarcity of food already, no yams being obtainable. This is a very bad outlook.

"Cotton seed was distributed in all three Districts, but has been a failure in the Lorha and Tumu Districts. The British Cotton Growing Association's representative informed me that he saw some quite good crops in the Wa District, but the farm in Wa itself is a failure."

North-Eastern Province.

"There has been a decrease in the rainfall throughout the Province, but fortunately it fell in sufficient quantity just at the right times, with the result that the harvest at Navarro is the best for years. Gambaga has suffered to a certain extent, but elsewhere the crops are satisfactory with the exception of the cotton, which has suffered to some extent in all the Districts, but more especially in the Gambaga District, where it is entirely destroyed.

"The usual crops cultivated are millet, guinea corn, many varieties of beans, a species of potato, and okro. Yams and Indian corn are grown in the Gambaga District, but little elsewhere.

"Very good fibres are grown all over the Zouaragu District and excellent rope is made from them.

“Many hundred of the young men go into Ashanti, where they readily find employment on the cocoa farms, which, I understand, are to a great extent cultivated by them. The Ashantis both feed them and pay them 1s. per diem, and, as the boys are really good agricultural labourers, the work is congenial to them, and no doubt the Ashantis find it equally to their advantage to employ them.”

Industries.

As stated last year, apart from agriculture native industries are confined to the production of articles of local use and wear. Serviceable cloths are woven from native cotton yarn, and pottery, baskets, mats, rope, saddlery and leather goods, brass ornaments, and iron hoe and axe-heads are manufactured, with other small articles necessary for the wants of a primitive people.

The dyeing of native cloths and cotton goods and the smelting of iron from the ore give employment to natives in various parts of the Protectorate, and salt is produced by evaporation at Daboya. Gunpowder is manufactured in small quantities in Grunshi, but does not possess a high point of ignition.

Minerals.

Gold-bearing quartz and alluvial deposits have been found in the neighbourhood of Wa, and in the Bole District, where they are worked by Ashantis, and a certain amount of prospecting was carried out in the Dependency in 1902 and succeeding years, but lack of transport facilities debarred the undertaking of mining operations on a large scale, and such mining concessions as were then acquired have lapsed.

Coal is stated to have been found along the right bank of the White Volta River below Daboya, but this has not been verified.

The reward offered throughout the Protectorate by the Chief Commissioner in 1912 to any native who discovered and brought in to the local Commissioners mineralogical specimens that proved to contain tin has not been claimed.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Seven Ordinances were enacted by the Governor during the year under review.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The Government Primary School opened at Tamale in March 1909, was well and regularly attended during the year. The average daily attendance was 88, as compared with 74 in 1912, and 56 in 1911.

102 pupils were examined at the annual examination held in November, before closing the school for the Christmas holidays, with very satisfactory results.

The five boys sent to the Technical School at Accra in 1912 returned to Tamale for their holidays. Unfortunately one boy was unable to return with the others to Accra owing to failing eyesight and his place was taken by one of the more advanced pupils. Three

school boys are now being employed at the Agricultural Station at Tamale and three others in the British Cotton Growing Association's ginnery.

The attendance at the Government School at Gambaga remained the same as last year—14—a somewhat unsatisfactory state of affairs. The Provincial Commissioner reports that the local Chiefs seem very loath to part with their children.

Of the Roman Catholic Mission School at Navarro the Provincial Commissioner, North-Eastern Province, reports as follows :—

“In Navarro there are five French Canadians belonging to the White Fathers Roman Catholic Mission, and when they were established in 1906 the education of the natives was left to them, as it was anticipated that they would produce sufficient youths capable of undertaking the work of interpreters or even clerks, but this hope has not materialized; on the contrary, so far they have not succeeded in turning out a single boy who has even a smattering of English. This may not be entirely their fault, as no doubt the parents object to the children being absent for the time required to complete the course of instruction, but, on the other hand, the Mission has not shown any marked inclination to retain them after they have once obtained a most cursory religious instruction.

“This year there are an entirely new lot of children, who are merely instructed in Grunshi, in passages of the Mass, and as soon as they are capable of repeating these, they return to their homes.”

He asks that a Government School may be established at Navarro. A similar request has been made by the Bole Chiefs in the Southern, and by the Wa Chiefs in the North-Western Province.

The Commissioners predict a large attendance if such schools are opened.

Mallams, who are to be found wherever Mohammedans reside, instruct the children in reading and writing in Arabic and in the repetition by heart of passages from the Koran.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

There are Government Hospitals at Tamale, Salaga, Bole, Navarro, Bawku, Gambaga, Zouaragu, Wa, Lorha and Tumu. The attendance by natives at the Salaga and Wa Hospitals has greatly increased during the year.

Unfortunately, owing to the shortage of Medical Officers, the Hospital at Navarro was closed.

Government Schools are established at Tamale and Gambaga, and are referred to under “Education.”

Officers are supplied with boxes of vegetable seeds each quarter for use in the Government Gardens established at all stations.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Northern Territories Constabulary.

An improvement in the discipline, general efficiency and shooting of this fine force is reported by the Commandant, Major J. Marlow, during the year under review, when only one case of desertion occurred.

There was no change in the organisation of the force. A school-master was added to the strength during the year.

Prisons.

The central prison at Tamale is in charge of the Provincial Medical Officer and a native Keeper of Prisons with the following staff :—

One senior warder, one second class warder, and an average number of fourteen temporary warders.

All long-sentence prisoners undergo their terms of imprisonment in this prison, instead of being transferred to one of the central prisons in the Colony.

The total number of prisoners admitted to Tamale Prison during the year was two hundred, with a daily average number of 52·61 convicts. Of these seven escaped and five were recaptured.

Two executions were carried out, and there were two deaths. The general health of the convicts, who were employed chiefly in sanitary work, water carrying, repairing roads, streets, and culverts, and sinking wells was good.

Prisoners' rations are purchased in the market by the Keeper of Prisons and are cooked in the prison at a cost not exceeding 2*d.* per diem for each man. The three meals per diem thus supplied are good in quality and quantity.

There are gaols at Salaga, Bole, Wa, Lorha, Tumu, Navarro, Zouaragu, Gambaga and Bawku, where prisoners whose sentences are less than six months' imprisonment are confined. These prisoners are employed as at Tamale.

Summary jurisdiction obtains in the Northern Territories. The Chief Commissioner presiding in Court has full powers and jurisdiction in the Protectorate as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, and, as far as it is practicable and local circumstances permit, the procedure in this Court, civil and criminal, is the same as that in the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony. Provincial Commissioners hear and determine all criminal offences punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or imprisonment for twelve months; District Commissioners by a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or imprisonment for six months. The civil jurisdiction of Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners is limited to suits in which the claims do not exceed three hundred pounds and fifty pounds respectively.

Every encouragement has been given to the Chiefs to exercise their authority, to hear and determine cases relating to native property, marriage, and other civil actions, and to uphold native laws and customs, so long as they are not opposed to our ideas of justice and equity. Few appeals from the decisions of the Chiefs are made to the Commissioners' Courts, and, as a rule, local authority is exercised with the greatest moderation.

The following is a comparative table of crime in this Dependency during the last four years :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913
Number of offences reported to the Police ..	403	800	661	664
Number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates ..	403	800	661	664
Number of summary convictions :—				
1. For offences against the person ..	122	94	108	113
2. For slave dealing ..	—	—	—	—
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	87	109	106	101
4. For offences against Health Acts ..	—	183	186	135
5. For offences against Master and Servant Acts, including Acts relating to indentured coolies ..	—	7	6	27
6. For other offences ..	196	255	137	162
Number of Convictions in the Superior Courts :—				
1. For offences against the person ..	—	7	1	11
2. For slave dealing ..	—	—	—	—
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	7	—	—	9
4. For other offences ..	13	—	6	5
Number of persons acquitted :—				
1. In the Inferior Courts ..	57	141	95	123
2. In the Superior Courts ..	2	4	7	6

In the Southern Province there was a decrease of forty-five in the number of offences dealt with in the Provincial Commissioner's Court and only one case was committed for trial to the Chief Commissioner's Court.

The most prevalent crime was that of stealing. The Provincial Commissioner, North-Western Province, states :—

"The total number of offences tried in the Courts at Wa, Lorha, and Tumu remains very much the same as last year.

"I regret to say that under the head 'Homicide' there is a marked increase: five cases having been investigated. Two of these at Lorha were sent to the Superior Court.

"There was also a slight increase in offences against the Master and Servants Ordinance."

The Provincial Commissioner, North-Eastern Province reports as follows :—

"The Province has been exceptionally free from serious crime, two murder charges and one case of robbery with violence committed by French subjects only have been sent for trial to the Superior Court. Two other murders were committed in the Bawku District during the latter part of the year, but unfortunately the culprits have not as yet been apprehended.

"Gambaga District is extraordinarily free of crime; 46 cases in all have occurred against 93 in the previous year. Of these 21 were petty offences such as allowing cattle to stray, and compounds being in an insanitary condition.

"Cattle stealing is the most prevalent crime at Zouaragu, but on investigation it has generally transpired that the owners are in debt in some way to the seizers, either for money borrowed or head-money due on wives. It is highly satisfactory to note that when these cases now occur the owners immediately report their loss to the Administrative Officers, who deal with them on their merits, and they do not, as was invariably the custom a short time ago, collect all their relatives and friends, and regain possession by force of arms, in the process of which lives were usually lost."

It is gratifying to be able to record that, while the Administration is getting more and more into touch with the natives, crime generally is decreasing, and that the Chiefs and headmen now aid the authorities in its detection and punishment. This attitude on their part is due to the fact that they are now in touch with the Commissioners, who have travelled through their country as extensively, and visited their villages as frequently, as was possible.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The census completed in 1911 gave an estimated population of 361,806 to the Northern Territories, with a computed area of 31,100 square miles, an average number of 11·6 persons to the square mile. The census returns for the Southern and North-Western Provinces were considered to be fairly accurate, but those of the North-Eastern Province fell far short of being correct, and it is estimated that not more than two-thirds of the inhabitants were enumerated. Systematic work continues to be carried on in order to render the next census returns reliable in every respect, and Commissioners have been provided with census books in which the names of all villages will be entered and a classified register of their inhabitants kept up to date.

The Provincial Medical Officer, in his Annual Report, submitted to the Principal Medical Officer, states that the number of European officials resident in the Northern Territories averaged 27·53 per diem. The total number of those placed on sick list was 51 for 333 days.

Four officials were invalided and one died at Tumu from yellow fever. The health of European non-officials, eight in number, was good.

The number of native officials resident in the Protectorate averaged 51·95 daily. Of these 12 were placed on the sick list during the year, none were invalided, and there was one death.

The general health of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Gold Coast Regiment and Northern Territories Constabulary was good.

Native Population.

Yellow fever was recorded in the Northern Territories for the first time this year. It appeared first at Bole, and later at Tumu. Seven cases in all were diagnosed—three Europeans, with one death, and four natives, with one death. Dr. Coghill, of the Yellow Fever Commission, was sent up from Secondee to enquire into the outbreak, and, during his tour from Bole to Tumu and back, obtained statements from the

Chiefs and headmen that led him to the conclusion that the disease had been brought from Moshi Country in Upper Senegal in 1910, causing severe epidemics in many villages of the North-Western Province and of the Bole District. Since that year only sporadic cases had occurred among the natives. It is strange, however, that these alleged epidemics in 1910 passed unnoticed, for the Annual Report for that year stated that there had been no serious epidemics.

A disease strongly resembling *Pestis bubonica* broke out in August at the small fishing village Tunga, near Yeji. Eleven cases occurred within ten days among about thirty inhabitants, eight of which were fatal. The energetic measures adopted by the Medical Officer stamped out the disease and the survivors abandoned the village, which was burnt down. With the exception of the above no epidemics occurred in the Dependency.

Investigations conducted during the year proved that leprosy is not on the increase. It is of uncommon occurrence in the Southern and North-Western Provinces, but is more prevalent in the North-Eastern Province.

The natives look upon it as "a visitation of Allah," but say that it shows no sign of spreading, and are generally averse to compulsory isolation.

The Provincial Commissioner, North-Eastern Province states :—

"The birth rate and death rate are unknown, but the people generally appear to be remarkably healthy and, since no outbreaks of infectious or contagious diseases have occurred during the year, there is no reason to suppose that the latter is higher than usual.

"In fact, from information derived from native sources, the population is considerably on the increase."

The Provincial Medical Officer writes :—

"The natives are learning more and more to appreciate European treatment, and we are gradually breaking down their fears and prejudice. All stations report a steady increase in numbers of those seeking treatment, which is very satisfactory considering how primitive these people are, and for how short a time they have been pacified and brought under our rule."

The total number of natives attending Tamale Hospital during the year was 17,198, and the commoner diseases met with are intestinal, including tapeworm, respiratory, ulcerations, wounds, guinea-worm, parasitic eczema, chronic rheumatic pains and malaria.

The sanitary conditions at all stations, as well as those of the villages in their neighbourhood, and of towns and villages along the main routes are as satisfactory as can be expected, and great credit is due to the Medical Officers for the good work they have performed in this direction with the limited sums placed at their disposal. The Chiefs and people are willing to learn and to realize that the improved sanitary condition of their villages is bringing with it improved health to them and their children. To quote the Provincial Medical Officer :—
"Steady, if slow, work is being done at all stations, which would rapidly and readily expand. I believe, if more money, more material, more skilled labour and more easy transport were available."

Water Supply.

Little has been done during the past year. Various parts of three deep well pumps, ordered in 1910, were mislaid at Coomassie, and, when at last discovered in the Public Works yard, were in such a deplorable condition that it would have been useless to send them to Tamale. Semi-rotary pumps have now been ordered as an experiment, and, should they prove satisfactory, others will be obtained. Until the material for boring artesian wells has been provided I fear that we shall never be free from the spectre of a water famine. Even at Tamale during the dry season the natives camp out all night round the wells and water holes to secure a calabashful of water as it slowly percolates through the sandstone, and free fights are of common occurrence, when pots are broken and valuable water spilled. A native told me that on his journey from Bawku to Tamale on his way to Coomassie during the dry season he had paid no less a sum than £2 for water.

The Provincial Medical Officer writes as follows with regard to the water supply of the Northern Territories :—

“To procure an adequate and good supply of water is a serious problem throughout the Northern Territories. In the rainy season there is more than an adequate supply, but for several months of the dry season, and away from the large rivers, water becomes so scarce that in many cases it amounts to a famine and exorbitant prices are asked for a calabash of water.

“It is all surface water. The first difficulty is to find water, and, when found, then to prevent your well being filled up with earth after the very first rains. To prevent this calamity the sides of the well must be lined with stone and cement, and a stone and cement coping and apron made. All this requires skilled labour, which, outside Tamale, is almost non-existent, and the price of cement in the Northern Territories almost prohibitive. The work done in some stations by an energetic District Commissioner and Doctor is wonderful, considering the type of unskilled labour available, and the materials at hand. It must be remembered that the Public Works Department for the whole Northern Territories is represented by one Inspector of Works, with a handful of masons and carpenters, all resident in Tamale. The outlying stations have to do the best they can, no skilled labour, no technical knowledge, few tools, little material, and difficult transport. At any cost the most pressing necessity now is the travelling around the Northern Territories of an experienced Public Works Department official to make properly constructed wells at each station. I cannot urge this point too strongly.”

A Mansfield patent automatic water finder for locating water at depths up to 200 feet has been ordered for use in the Northern Territories.

Meteorological Observations.

The rainfall during the year was 48·01 inches, an increase of 15·65 inches over that recorded in 1912, but it is to be noted that more than three-quarters of the total rainfall fell in the months of June, July, August and September and that the country was water-logged during that period.

The following table shows the monthly rainfall for the past three years :—

MONTH	YEAR.		
	1911	1912	1913
	ins.	ins.	ins.
January	—	·01	—
February	—	·02	0·72
March	7·98	1·64	0·72
April	1·68	3·75	1·57
May	4·94	2·83	3·31
June	6·21	3·57	6·43
July	6·11	4·06	7·00
August	6·94	7·25	14·58
September	8·09	5·35	11·29
October	1·50	3·87	2·39
November	0·97	—	—
December	—	0·01	—
Total	44·42	32·36	48·01

VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

There are post and telegraph offices at Tamale, Salaga, and Yeji. The telegraph offices at Bole, Wa, and Gambaga remained closed, as such, during the year, but an intermittent and unsatisfactory communication was kept up over these lines between Kintampo, Bole and Wa with Tamale *via* Kintampo, and with Tamale and Gambaga by means of verbally transmitted messages. The District Commissioner, Bole, reports that this telephone service was most ineffective and that during the outbreak of yellow fever at that station communication with Tamale was almost impossible. The closing of these telegraph stations was due to the shortage of qualified operators.

Letters are received and despatched from all stations, and the Commissioners have stamps for sale.

Telegrams were received and despatched at Tamale during the year, as compared with 1912, as follows :—

	RECEIVED.		DESPATCHED.	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Official	2,706	2,359	2,649	2,201
Private	927	1,030	1,208	1,266

Few interruptions occurred in the working of the line, the longest being in September, when the line between Salaga and Yeji was down over the Volta River.

The number of private telegrams despatched from Salaga during the year was 597, as compared with 513 in 1912. The sale of stamps at Tamale Post Office amounted to £189 9s. 3d., an increase of £2 19s. 9d. as compared with the sale in 1912. There was an increase of £4 9s. 2d. on the commission on the sale of postal orders and a decrease of 10s. 8d. on that of money orders.

At Salaga the Post Office receipts were not quite so good as in 1912. Postal orders to the value of £206 7s. 10d. were issued as against £258 15s. 4d., and stamps to the value of £22 2s. 1d. were sold as against £44 4s. 6d. in 1912.

The number of mail bags received at Salaga was 977, as against 711 during the previous year. The number of regular postmen was increased to 16 in August, in order to avoid the necessity of getting extra carriers from the town at short notice.

IX.—RELIGION.

The Wesleyan Methodist Mission obtained permission in 1912 to establish itself in the Northern Territories. The General Superintendent of the Gold Coast District states that it is not the intention of the Mission to commence operations in the Dependency anywhere but at Tamale for some years to come, and until the construction of a Mission Station has been completed.

The Government School House is lent to the resident Missionary for services on Sundays.

The Roman Catholic Mission (Pères Blancs) established at Navarro in 1906 continues to make progress and has a more or less constant attendance of over 500 adult natives at the Mission.

The relative numbers of Christians, Mohammedans and Pagans in the Northern Territories, as shown in the Census Returns for 1911, were as follows :—

Christians.	Mohammedans.	Pagans.
133.	42,598.	319,075.

Mohammedanism would appear to make little, if any, progress in this Dependency, and is, in the case of many of those who profess its tenets, of a debased form, and more than tainted with the prevailing paganism. The bulk of the Mohammedan population is to be found in the Southern Province.

Larabanga, in the Bole District, is a stronghold of Mohammedans, and it is the proud boast of the Chief and Imam that not a single pagan resides in the town. The latter carefully guards an ancient copy of the Koran, bound in several volumes, which is stated to have been the property of the Mohammedan founder of Larabanga, who came from Mecca, having left his Koran behind. After many days of prayer and fasting, the Koran was miraculously restored to him at Larabanga, and has been revered by succeeding Imams ever since.

The chief centres of Mohammedanism are, in the Southern Province, Tamale and its surrounding villages, Salaga, Bole and Larabanga ; in the North-Eastern Province, Gambaga, Wale-Wale, and Bawku ; in the North-Western Province, Wa, Gurupisi, Uasa, and Wahu.

A Mohammedan priest resident at Navarro, in the North-Eastern Province, is reported to have made no headway at all, and has, so far, not succeeded in making a single convert.

Although the pagan portion of the population show no great desire, as a whole, to abandon their form of belief, they exhibit no sort of resentment towards the members of other denominations.

The belief of the heathen portion of the native community is a primordial animism. Each town or village has its own "fetish," which is usually to be found at the entrance to the Chief's or priest's compound, and takes various forms, such as a conical pile of earth, or a three-pronged stick, supporting a pot in which grows a shrub, grass, or an aquatic plant.

These represent the "fetish" itself, which is recognised in many forms, as of lightning, a lion, hawk, crocodile, snake, tortoise or other animal, bird or reptile. Such "fetishes" guard and watch over the general welfare of the villages and its inhabitants and communicate with the latter through their priests. When offended these "fetishes" are propitiated by the sacrifice of sheep or goats, and of black cats or dogs.

Every family has its own "fetish"; usually a conical heap of clay with a small pot sunk in its apex. It is to be seen outside every compound, and is consulted on all matters relating to the welfare of the family. Sacrifices are made to it by killing fowls over it, and allowing their blood to run into the pot and over its support, the bird's feathers then being stuck on before the blood congeals.

The "lightning fetish" is the most dreaded, and is universally invoked to revenge theft. No native would dream of attempting to arrest a conflagration caused by lightning. The veneration of ancestors also forms part of the native religious belief, and their shades are consulted through the family fetish.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Political.

The excellent relations existing between our officials and those of the two Powers whose boundaries are contiguous to this Dependency were maintained throughout the year. The Provincial Commissioner, North-Western Province, reports that the Resident at Leo has on more than one occasion visited Tumu and the Resident and Medical Officer of Gaoua also visited Lorha. He was invited repeatedly to visit Leo but was unable to do so.

The Provincial Commissioner, North-Eastern Province, writes :—

“Excellent relations have existed between the officials of this Province and the French and Germans on our north and eastern frontiers. Cordial invitations have been received to visit their stations, but these, however, could not be accepted, as it was inconvenient to leave the Districts at the time.

“One of the junior French officials visited Navarro during the latter part of the year.”

Administration.

The Chief Commissioner returned from a tour of inspection on the 23rd January and handed over the Administration to Major R. A. Irvine, C.M.G., on the 1st of April, who remained in charge of the Protectorate until the Chief Commissioner's return to Tamale from leave on the 6th December.

As stated in last year's Report I was met everywhere during the tour that I concluded in January by record gatherings of Chiefs and people, and returned to Tamale much impressed with the excellent work performed by the Provincial and District Commissioners in the administration of their respective Provinces and Districts. The year under review has been eminently satisfactory from an administrative and from every other point of view, and I believe that the natives are realizing fully the benefits they now enjoy under the existing Administration.

Their one fear appears to be that of direct taxation, in lieu of which they willingly provide all the labour that is required of them for upkeep of roads, rest houses, etc. The Chiefs enter into friendly competition with each other as to which of them has the best built European rest houses in his towns and villages, so much so that more than one Chief has asked for permission to build such in villages remote from the main roads.

There exists to-day 70 rest houses in the Southern, 65 in the North-Western, and 95 in the North-Eastern Provinces, a fact which in itself points to the excellent relations that now exist generally between the natives and the Administrative Officers of this Dependency.

Native Affairs.

The Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province reports as follows :—

“Throughout the year under review the relations of the Chiefs with the Government and with each other have been very satisfactory with the exception of the Chiefs of Miong and Kpabia, in which the latter had to be destooled in September for refusing to recognise the former as his paramount Chief.

“In the Yeji District a small difference arose in the early part of the year between the Chiefs of Broomassie and Sumunshi, and the Sumunshi people began to leave their villages. The matter was easily rectified and the people returned to their villages.

“The District Commissioner, Bole, reports that since the Chief Commissioner settled the Yabum case there is universal satisfaction.”

The Provincial Commissioner, North-Western Province, writes as follows :—

“ The state of the Province as a whole is eminently satisfactory. The relations of the Chiefs with the Government is cordial and the same may be said with regard to the Chiefs' intercourse with each other.

“ The only people who gave any trouble were a section of Cheripong near the River Volta in Dagarti. After careful enquiries I am of opinion that ignorance and fear was at the root of the matter and not any idea of resistance to lawful authority.

“ The people are now well in hand and have built a new rest house in their town without the aid of the Constabulary.”

The North-Eastern Province, which until within the last two years was by far the most backward of the three Provinces into which the Dependency is divided, has, during the year under review, progressed in a truly astonishing manner, and its inhabitants can to-day be described as being in every way as amenable, contented and peaceful as are those of the sister Provinces.

A perusal of the following report by the Provincial Commissioner will make this satisfactory state of affairs fully apparent :—

“ Throughout the year under review the relations between the Government and the Chiefs have been perfectly satisfactory, and they have willingly assisted the Administration in every way.

“ One disturbance occurred at Winduri, due more to misplaced enthusiasm on the part of the people to see that the Government instructions were obeyed than to any other cause, and was of no political importance whatever.

“ It was found necessary to destool three chiefs, namely Adichuro, of Kanjarga ; Azuziri, of Tiana ; and Atteechi, of Chuchilliga. These Chiefs had neither the confidence nor respect of their people, not so much on account of their own failings, but because of their inability to control the predatory habits of their sons and near relatives. Their removal has had a beneficial effect in each case.

“ Very satisfactory progress has been made with regard to the question of paramountcy. The Na of Mamprussi was appointed Paramount by the late Governor of the Colony, and no difficulty was experienced anywhere to his being cordially accepted as such. He has during the year officially visited all the tribes in the Province, and was accorded everywhere an enthusiastic reception, especially by the Kanjarga and Nankani Chiefs, who gave him handsome presents and killed cattle in honour of the occasion.

“ If his welcome was less warm in Grunshi, it was due more to the avaricious temperament of the Chief of Navarro, who has never been known to give away anything, rather than to the fact that the Grunshis are less proud than the others of being included in the Mamprussi race.

“ The difficulty was to get the tribes to recognise a head chief, but this has been successfully accomplished both in Kanjarga and Grunshi, who now recognise the Chief of Sandema and the Chief of Navarro as their respective heads.

“ The Commissioner of the Gambaga District reports as follows :—

“ This District has been in a very quiet and satisfactory condition during the past year, and I can safely say that, during the whole of my political experience in this and other Colonies, it has never fallen to my lot to administer justice to a more willing, loyal, and obedient people than the Mamprussi natives of this District.

“ I was travelling in the District the whole of July, a small portion of August, and from the 27th of October till the 1st of December, and during that period I have had the best of opportunity to make myself acquainted with the character and condition of the people under my control. I have made roads and built rest-houses, and I say, with a certain amount of pride, that all the work which I wished has been accomplished with a willingness often absent in the employment of the highest paid labour.

"The various chiefs are now on the best of terms with each other, respecting and obeying their Paramount Chief of Nalerigu, who, with the help of the Leman of Gambaga, is of the greatest assistance to me in supplying the many carriers required, and in the adjustment of petty disputes and intrigues."

Roads.

The Provincial Commissioners report on the roads in their respective Provinces as follows :—

Southern Province.

In the Tamale District. Tamale—Tamale Port road re-formed for a distance of 20 miles.

Tamale—Karaga road, 28 miles constructed.

Tamale—Nasia road, 35 miles of this road was re-formed.

In Tamale the main roads in the town were repaired and new roads constructed to and from the caravanserai.

In the Salaga District a road from Krupi to Lanto, 17½ miles, has been completed.

The road from Bole to Bandankwanta has been bridged.

In the Yeji district two bridges have been erected over the Pramo and Permambo Rivers.

North-Western Province.

In the Wa District the total mileage of ditched roads exceeds 250.

In the Lorha District 109 miles of ditched road exist.

In the Tumu District the roads from Tumu to the Lorha District boundary, and from Tumu to the Sissili River, were completed. Bridges erected with unskilled labour are not satisfactory and, as a rule, are washed away every year during the rainy season. Twenty-two bridges on the Lorha road were washed away in one single storm. It is now proposed to replace these bridges by pontoon boats on the larger, and by drifting the crossings on the smaller rivers.

North-Eastern Province.

The Province is particularly well off in roads made to the width of 20 feet and trenched, the total distance of which is 530 miles.

All the trade routes and towns of any importance are thus connected. In addition to these, paths cleared to the width of ten feet exist everywhere.

The following new roads have been made during the year, trenched, and 20 feet wide :—

Navarro District. Doninga market to Weassi *via* Kanjarga, 24 miles.

Gambaga District. Sissili River *via* Yagiba and Kubori to the southern boundary, 16 miles ; Laura to Yagiba, 7 miles.

Cleared roads not trenched, 10 feet wide:—Ijesi to Kubori, 15 miles; Dua to Kubori (*via* Passankwairi, Weima Bimma, to Kubori), 41 miles.

Zouaragu District. The road from Zouaragu to the Navarro boundary has been re-made, 13 miles.

Rest-Houses.

Excellent rest-houses, to the number of 230, have been built in every town of importance in the Dependency.

They are generally of the round-house type, with conical, thatched roofs, and stand in large compounds often surrounded by thick "swish" walls.

They are kept in repair by the villagers, and it was not found necessary to send anyone to supervise the work during the year.

Ferries.

The Provincial Commissioner, Southern Province, reports :—

"The Government ferry at Yeji has been well maintained during the year and shows a considerable increase in the takings over 1912. The total takings of the ferry during the year under review amounted to £1,958 2s. 3d., as compared with £959 17s. 4d. in 1912. This increase is no doubt due to the fact that the ferry at Katakunji was not opened for traffic during any part of 1913. Two steel pontoons were placed on the ferry during the year, and have proved extremely useful. They will take as many as fifty people without loads and thirty people with loads. A section of a steel pontoon was placed on the river at Prang, but was washed away and lost during the wet season, when the river rose over six feet in one night. The ferry across the Pru River is owned and worked by the Chief of Prang, but is only used in the wet season, from about the middle of July to October or November.

"Regular ferries are run at the junction of the Dakar and Volta by the Chief of Pajai and at Kaffaba by the Chief of that place.

"Two sections of steel pontoons were placed on the Black Volta between Kintampo and Bole during the year, also half sections on the Yamalaga and Nabogo Rivers, but are only used during the rainy season."

All other ferries in the Northern Territories are worked by the local Chiefs.

The Provincial Commissioner, North-Eastern Province, writes :—

"All ferries in the Province are fordable, with the exception of about two-and-a-half months of the year, from the beginning of August to the middle of October.

"Steel canoes have been placed at Nasia and on the White Volta at Naga and Paragu. This year, owing to the shortage of rain, they were little used. These ferries are controlled by the native Chiefs, who usually accept fowls, salt, etc., in payment for tolls, and in consequence it is impossible to estimate what amount is taken annually."

Transport.

The unsatisfactory transport service to the Northern Territories was replaced in June by a new system, whereby stores were despatched by motor lorries to Ejura from Coomassie, thence to Yeji by carrier

transport, and by the Volta River by canoes to Tamale Port. In September a permanent gang of 25 men was employed for transport work between Tamale and Tamale Port, and it was found necessary to employ a second gang during the following month. Since the inauguration of this new system 1,064 loads have been brought in to Tamale, and the employment of permanent gangs relieved, to a great extent, the local natives who had previously been called upon to act as carriers. Northern Territories stores for the North-Western Province continue to be sent up to Kintampo, whence they were removed to their destination by locally hired carriers, recruited from the districts to which the stores are allotted.

I regret to say that the new system of transport has worked, so far, most unsatisfactorily. An unprecedented amount of looting of loads by their carriers occurred between Coomassie and Tamale Port, without the possibility of tracing the culprits. Many losses were caused by breakages, and by water which permeated the contents of boxes placed in the leaky canoes that transported them from Yeji to Tamale Port. The delivery of stores was in no way expedited; in fact loads very frequently arrived at Tamale from two to three months after they had been despatched from Coomassie.

The supply of local transport in the North-Western and North-Eastern Provinces was satisfactory, but since so many of them have worked in Ashanti there is a growing tendency among the natives to look askance at the present rate of pay—sixpence per diem—for carriers employed in the Northern Territories.

Public Works.

The following Public Works were completed or put in hand during the year :—

Southern Province. At Tamale additions were made to the hospital and prison, and the foundations of a bungalow for the Commandant, Northern Territories Constabulary, were laid. A slaughter house near the market was built.

During the heavy rains that fell in August the dam, built in 1910 by voluntary native labour, burst one night and could not be repaired during the year. The escape of the large volume of water it contained proved to be a great loss to the natives, who have promised to rebuild it next year under European supervision.

At Salaga the Medical Officer's quarters, which had been destroyed during a tornado, were rebuilt, and a new bungalow for the Provincial Commissioner was erected.

The District Commissioner, Yeji, reports that the rebuilding of the station occupied most of the dry season, when District Commissioner's quarters and offices, a court house, district office, guard room and transport office were erected. The rest-house was re-roofed.

North-Western Province. At Lorha the District Commissioner's quarters, which were set on fire by lightning and completely destroyed in 1912, were rebuilt.

At Tumu a new District Commissioner's house was built.

Numerous minor works were carried out in all the provinces.

Northern Territories Topographical Survey.

The headquarters of this department was moved from Salaga to Tamale early in the year.

The following account of the work done during the year under review has been supplied by Captain P. S. Mackesy, R.E., Deputy Director of Surveys :—

"By the end of 1913 the survey of some 6,000 square miles on a scale of 250,000 was completed, including the whole of the Salaga and Tamale sheets, and the extension of the rigid framework and detail survey was proceeding. The work of reproducing and publishing the map is being carried out by the Geographical Section of the General Staff at the War Office, and it is hoped that the two finished sheets will soon be available."

Entomological Research Commission.

Dr. J. J. Simpson, of the West African Entomological Research Commission (Colonial Office), traversed the Northern Territories during 1913.

In all he spent three-and-a-half months in the Northern Territories—February, March, April and part of May.

During this time he visited all stations and carried out a survey of the various insects and other arthropods in the Protectorate, more especially those implicated in the transmission of disease. An examination of the blood and of parasites of game and domestic animals was also undertaken when possible.

A detailed report with a list of the blood-sucking insects found in the various towns visited, and with a map showing the distribution of the various species of tsetse in the Northern Territories, is at present in the press, and will be issued in the forthcoming number of the *Bulletin of Entomological Research*.

Preventive Service.

The Customs Preventive Service has eight stations along the eastern frontier of the Northern Territories at which goods are imported and duties collected. They are situated at Kunkwa, Dogankade, Krupe, Kpabia, Sung, Nyanson, Gambaga and Bawku. Of the two last named stations the Provincial Commissioner, North-Eastern Province, writes as follows :—

"They are inspected once every two months by the Supervisor, but in the meantime the patrols posted along the boundary are under the control of a native clerk, and consequently irregularities have occurred.

"It is feared their conduct will have a prejudicial effect on the trade, and since the revenue collected by them is about the same as it was before their arrival, and is greatly exceeded by the expenditure incurred on them, their presence is hardly justified."

It is now proposed to close down these stations. There is also a preventive station near the confluence of the Dakar with the Volta River, at which goods are not imported. An annual report on the work of the preventive service is submitted by the supervisor in charge to the Comptroller of Customs.

Immigration and Emigration.

The Provincial Commissioner, Southern Province, reports that no cases of either immigration or emigration have been reported during the year. A large number of young men from the North-Western and North-Eastern Provinces travel down to Ashanti and the Colony in search of work, but usually return within two years. I have referred to this under Head I, "Financial."

The Provincial Commissioner, North-Eastern Province, reports :—

"From native sources it is reported there was a large exodus from French territory when the conscription laws were enforced, and a very large number of Fulanis and Moshis have gone to Coomassie in search of work this dry season on account of the total failure of the crops in the interior.

"Many of the natives, especially from the Gambaga District, have also gone south in search of work, and in consequence labour is now scarce there, but these all return as soon as the farming season commences."

Labour.

There is still an adequate supply of unskilled labour at rates of pay of from 6d. to 10d. per diem, but the drain on it occasioned by the exodus of young men from the Protectorate to Ashanti is beginning to make itself felt, especially as those who have returned after earning from 1s. to 2s. per diem are not inclined to go back to our rates of pay. All skilled labour is obtained from the Colony or Ashanti at daily rates of from 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. There are no openings for white labour.

Climate.

The climate of the Northern Territories is unhealthy, and is particularly trying during the months of January, February, March, and April, when the intense heat has an enervating effect alike on Europeans and natives.

Miscellaneous.

A record of tribal marks and marks of adornment in use among the natives of the Northern Territories, the preparation of which was undertaken in 1912, is being continued, and the reports submitted by the Provincial and District Commissioners are being checked carefully before final submission.

Messrs. Paul Hutter and Company's store at Tamale was closed at the end of the year, and, I regret to say, is not to be reopened.

C. H. ARMITAGE,

Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.

SKETCH MAP NORTHERN TERRITORIES

Scale
1:2,000,000



2' Constructed Roads
Partially " "
Principal Cleared



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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
769	Basutoland	1912-1913
770	Gold Coast	1912
771	Ashanti	"
772	Nyasaland	1912-1913
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
774	British Solomon Islands	"
775	Colonial Survey Committee	"
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1911-1913
777	Swaziland	1912-1913
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912-1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey
88	Imperial Institute	Oils, Oilseeds, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913

No. 808.

SIERRA LEONE.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 759.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1914.



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No. 808.

SIERRA LEONE.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 759.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Sierra Leone,

24th July, 1914

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the Colony of Sierra Leone for the year 1913, which has been prepared by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. E. E. Evelyn, I.S.O.

I have, &c.,

E. M. MEREWETHER,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

L. Harcourt, M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue for 1913 exceeded that for 1912 by £58,528, which is a satisfactory indication of the continued prosperity of the Colony.

The following comparative statement shows the increases and decreases under the several heads of revenue, as compared with the preceding year.

Heads of Revenue.	Revenue for 1912.			Revenue for 1913.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	301,140	6	7	317,463	2	3	16,322	15	8			
Port, Harbour and Lighthouse dues ..	6,508	10	3	6,937	11	3	429	1	0			
Licenses and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ..	75,012	13	0	79,745	0	1	4,732	7	1			
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for specific Services and Reimbursements-in-Aid ..	15,082	7	5	17,853	2	6	2,770	15	1			
Post Office and Savings Bank ..	9,546	17	5	14,486	17	10	4,940	0	5			
Rents on Government Property ..	386	3	4	416	18	1	30	14	9			
Interest	10,397	9	10	12,323	15	9	1,926	5	11			
Miscellaneous Receipts	858	2	6	1,820	19	4	962	16	10			
Sierra Leone Government Railway ..	140,873	6	2	167,304	0	0	26,430	13	10			
Land Sales	48	15	6	31	10	0	—			17	5	6
Total ..	£559,854	12	0	618,382	17	1	58,545	10	7	17	5	6
Net Increase							£58,528	5	1			

The total revenue for the five years 1909 to 1913 was as follows :—

Year.	£											
1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361,326
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424,215
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457,759
1912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	559,855
1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	618,383

Expenditure.

The following comparative statement shows the increases and decreases under the several heads of expenditure, as compared with the preceding year :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure for 1912.			Expenditure for 1913.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charge on account of Public Debt ..	61,249	3	6	61,573	17	0	324	13	6	—		
Pensions ..	7,359	18	6	8,228	8	10	868	10	4	—		
Governor and Legislature ..	6,771	6	2	6,442	12	3	—			328	13	11
Colonial Secretary's Department ..	8,079	16	8	8,189	16	10	110	0	2	—		
Provincial Administration ..	31,307	10	11	33,877	2	8	2,569	11	9	—		
Treasury ..	4,342	6	9	4,813	1	0	470	14	3	—		
Customs Department ..	14,243	4	8	14,682	12	6	439	7	10	—		
Audit Department ..	2,605	0	1	3,050	16	0	445	15	11	—		
Port and Marine Department ..	1,332	1	8	3,288	10	5	1,956	8	9	—		
Legal Departments ..	8,761	18	8	11,669	18	5	2,907	19	9	—		
Civil Police ..	9,183	5	8	10,082	9	0	899	3	4	—		
Prisons ..	8,166	9	6	8,632	19	8	466	10	2	—		
Medical Department ..	25,863	0	7	30,047	10	9	4,184	10	2	—		
Sanitary Department ..	4,831	15	2	8,950	13	10	4,118	18	8	—		
Education ..	11,926	5	11	13,295	16	5	1,369	10	6	—		
Post Office ..	12,121	10	10	12,124	0	3	2	9	5	—		
West African Frontier Force ..	24,120	3	9	40,638	1	6	16,517	17	9	—		
Sierra Leone Government Railway ..	101,891	12	2	146,060	2	5	44,168	10	3	—		
Agricultural Department ..	3,123	17	8	2,841	14	7	—			282	3	1
Forestry Department ..	3,289	16	5	3,584	9	9	294	13	4	—		
Miscellaneous Services ..	17,952	4	11	23,913	11	2	5,961	6	3	—		
Protectorate Roads Department ..	—			7,558	6	9	7,558	6	9	—		
Public Works Department ..	12,039	1	4	13,621	13	5	1,582	12	1	—		
Public Works Recurrent ..	21,330	11	11	18,897	0	4	—			2,433	11	7
Public Works Extraordinary ..	48,771	15	7	58,856	9	4	10,084	13	9	—		
Public Works (Special) ..	1,605	11	10	11,632	19	9	10,027	7	11	—		
Survey of the Colony and Protectorate ..	—			228	7	6	228	7	6	—		
Freetown Water Works ..	—			6,656	16	1	6,656	16	1	—		
Central Railway Construction ..	72,147	18	5	48,999	7	6	—			23,148	10	11
Total ..	£524,417	9	3	£622,439	5	11	124,214	16	2	26,192	19	6
Net Increase..							98,021	16	8			

The total expenditure for the years 1909 to 1913 was as follows :—

Year.	£
1909	336,746
1910	361,222
1911	432,448
1912	524,417
1913	622,439

The above total expenditure for 1913 includes £59,137 on works to be met ultimately from loan, and £6,657 on the extension of Freetown Water Works, the actual cost of which will be treated as a loan to the City Council of Freetown.

Loan Expenditure.

The amount expended during the year on work and undertakings chargeable to loan funds amounted to £10,001. Of this sum £300 was spent on the Railway Construction (Freetown-Songo section) and £9,701 on the Yonni-Rowalla section of the Railway Extension.

The charge against Railway Extension represents the surplus balance remaining out of the 1904 loan.

In addition to the expenditure detailed above, the sum of £60,700 has been utilized out of the proceeds of the loan issued on the 30th December, 1913, for reducing a portion of the outstanding bonds of the 1904 loan, as provided in the Public Loan Ordinance of 1913.

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities at the close of the year amounted to £275,460, of which £149,961 is invested in securities, and £87,000 is in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies at interest.

In addition to the accumulated surplus balance stated above, the sum of £178,936 has been expended on works chargeable to loan, and has been made a final charge against revenue pending reimbursement.

Advances have also been made as mentioned above for the extension of the Freetown Water Works amounting to £6,657.

The gross excess of assets over liabilities at the end of the year under review therefore exceeds £460,000.

Public Debt.

The Funded Debt of the Colony at the close of the year amounted to £1,295,676, which is made up as follows :—

	£
4 per cent. Ten-year Convertible Bonds ..	449,700
3½% Inscribed Stock 1929-1954	729,848
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1938-1963 ..	116,128
Total	<u>£1,295,676</u>

The liability in respect of the Public Debt was increased during the year by £116,128, being the amount received from applicants for stock on account of the loan of £1,000,000 issued on the 30th of December, 1913, but it was correspondingly reduced to the extent of £60,700 by the redemption of outstanding bonds of the 1904 loan. Bonds to the value of £7,800 were also redeemed out of the Sinking Fund.

The amounts standing to the credit of the Sinking Funds on the 31st of December, 1913, are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Bonds	26	7	10
Stock	51,949	18	10
	£51,976	6	8

The net liability of the Colony, therefore, after allowing for these amounts, is £1,243,699 13s. 4d.

The loan of £1,000,000 referred to above was issued by the Crown Agents on the 30th of December last in the form of 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock at the price of 97 per cent.

Currency.

By a Proclamation of the 26th of June, 1913, the West African silver coinage was introduced with the intention that it shall gradually supersede the Imperial silver currency, and coins to the value of £43,000 have been successfully brought into circulation.

In addition to the Imperial coinage and the West African coinage, the five franc pieces of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland are legal tender in Sierra Leone, the value of each being 3s. 10½d. sterling.

General.

The balance standing to the credit of the Colony House Tax Fund on the 1st of January, 1913, amounted to £5,080. The revenue collected during the year from this source amounted to £2,634, thus making a total of £7,714.

The expenditure on various works and improvements for the benefit of the inhabitants of the districts in which the tax is collected amounted to £3,861, leaving a balance on the 31st of December, 1913, of £3,853.

The Protectorate House Tax collected during the year amounted to £60,314, as compared with £58,117 in 1912.

At the end of the year the Public Officers' Guarantee Fund amounted to £2,153, of which a sum of £1,613 has been invested.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Freetown Municipality.

The revenue of the Municipality during the financial year commencing on the 1st of November, 1912, and ending on the 31st of October, 1913, amounted to £12,414, while the expenditure during the same period was £9,851.

The following table shows the revenue and the expenditure of the Municipality during the five years 1909 to 1912 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1909	9,525	9,428
1910	11,313	11,035
1911	12,070	11,172
1912	11,948	11,322
1913	12,414	9,851

Up to the 31st of December, 1912, an annual grant-in-aid of £1,800 was made by the Government. By the Freetown Municipality Amendment Ordinance of 1912 the Municipality was relieved of certain sanitary functions, in consideration of which the Government has withdrawn its grant-in-aid with effect from the 1st of January, 1913.

The Municipality has a debt of £31,288 2s. 11d. advanced to it by the Government. Of this sum £27,948 2s. 11d. was in respect of the Freetown Water Works, £2,500 a cemetery loan, and £840 the balance of a loan of £1,400 in aid of revenue, repayable in five annual instalments of £280.

Towards the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the loan of £2,500, a sum of £511 9s. 10d. has been accumulated. The sum of £279 9s. 8d. is paid annually to the Colonial Government as the proportion of the General Loan Sinking Fund contribution in respect of the Water Works loan. Six annual contributions have been made, amounting in all to £1,676 18s. 0d.

The Port of Sherbro Fund.

The Port of Sherbro Ordinance, 1912, abolished the Sherbro Municipal Board, with effect from the 1st of January, 1913, when the funds remaining in the hands of the Board, amounting to £339 3s. 6d., became vested in the Crown as the Port of Sherbro Fund. The receipts during the year, including the annual contribution of £300 from the Sherbro District House Tax Fund, were £933 12s. 10d., which makes a total of £1,272 16s. 4d. The expenditure amounted to £320 7s. 7d., leaving a balance of £952 8s. 9d.

Funds are thus available for carrying out improvements in the town of Bonthe and other places within the limits of the Port of Sherbro.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The total revenue derived during the year from the Customs duty, which was the largest yet collected in the Colony, must be attributed to general prosperity.

The net revenue collected by the Customs Department from all sources during the year, after drawbacks and refunds had been deducted, amounted to £326,033, which exceeds the corresponding return for 1912 by £16,110. The increase was almost entirely collected in Freetown.

The gross revenue derived from import duties collected in the Port of Sherbro was £78,238, which shows a decrease of £15,203 as compared with the return of the preceding year.

The decrease in the receipts from the Port of Sherbro may be regarded as temporary, being due partly to a decline in the revenue derived from spirits consequent upon the laying in of large stocks in 1912 in order to forestall the Trade Spirits Ordinance (No. 9 of 1912) and partly to the unsettled state of trade caused by unrest in the Northern Sherbro District in consequence of measures taken by the Government to repress the activities of the Human Leopard Society.

The gross amount of customs duty collected in respect of each of the principal articles of import is given below in comparison with the figures for 1912 :—

Articles.	Years ended 31st December.		Increase or decrease in 1913 compared with 1912.	
	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Ale, Beer and Porter	1,772	2,476	704	—
Cottons	35,959	39,348	3,389	—
Hats and Caps	1,451	1,734	283	—
Hardware	1,040	1,133	93	—
Metal Manufactures (other than those mentioned above)	2,218	3,435	1,217	—
Oil (Kerosene)	11,683	12,987	1,304	—
Provisions	2,009	1,502	—	507
Salt	2,316	1,469	—	847
Spirits	160,543	167,491	6,948	—
Sugar	4,251	2,935	—	1,316
Tobacco, Manufactured	3,768	5,397	1,629	—
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	47,516	49,267	1,751	—
Wines	3,103	3,599	496	—
Woollens	1,975	2,533	558	—
Other minor imports	19,542	20,436	894	—
Aggregate receipts	£299,146	£315,742	£19,266	£2,670

Total net increase £16,596

The items chiefly responsible for the increase in import duties during 1913 were again spirits, cotton, tobacco and kerosene oil. To these may be added metal manufactures.

The decrease in the import duties on sugar, salt and provisions was due to their exemption from duty, which dated from the month of August.

Imports.

The total values of the imports for the five years 1909–1913 are as follows :—

Year.	£
1909	974,581
1910	1,162,470
1911	1,267,231
1912	1,424,864
1913	1,750,303

The value of imports into Sierra Leone during 1913 not only shows an increase of £325,439, or 22·84 per cent., as compared with 1912, but also exceeds all previous records.

Government imports amounted to £146,053, as compared with £74,630 in the previous year, representing 8·34 per cent. of the total imports, as against 5·24 per cent. in 1912. This large increase in the value of Government imports is due to the extensive Government works in process of construction in the year under review, and also to a larger importation of railway materials, including rolling stock, which became necessary to cope with the expanding traffic with the Protectorate.

The statistics given in Appendix A, analysing the importation of alcoholic liquors into the Colony, would seem to indicate the almost total disappearance of imports of strong spirits, commonly known as white spirit. Although the liquid quantity of spirits imported in 1913 exceeds that imported in 1912, it will be observed that the volume of pure alcohol is less. This result is attributed to the increased duties, which have rendered the trade in this commodity unprofitable.

The importation of specie amounted to £312,268, as compared with £205,461 in 1912, but as the Freetown branch of the Bank of British West Africa is a distributing centre for practically the whole of West Africa, any decrease or increase in the importation of specie cannot be regarded as a conclusive indication of the financial condition of the Colony. The increase in imports of specie in this year, however, was not solely due to the operations of the Bank of British West Africa as a distributing centre for other parts of West Africa, but also to the increased amount of cash put into circulation in consequence of the exceptional prices paid locally for domestic exports, to expansion in trade generally and to consignments of the new West African coinage.

Exports.

There are no export duties in Sierra Leone. The following table shows the value of the exports from the Colony for the five years, 1909-1913 :—

Year.	£
1909	981,466
1910	1,249,367
1911	1,300,238
1912	1,540,754
1913	1,731,252

Of the return for 1913 as much as £1,376,603 is represented by the produce and manufactures of Sierra Leone, as against £1,222,946 in 1912, showing an increase in this respect of £153,657.

Specie was exported to the value of £240,964, this amount being an increase of £50,382 over the return for the previous year.

Palm Products.

Palm Kernels. The exports during 1913 show a falling off in volume of 1,550 tons, but an increase in value of £127,765.

In a year when prices have been the highest yet recorded, and when more tracts of country have been opened up by railway communication, it is unsatisfactory to have to record a decrease in the volume of this commodity. This decrease is, however, adequately accounted for by the temporary withdrawal of labour from the palm kernel industry to the railway construction.

Germany continued to be the chief market for palm kernels. Out of a total tonnage of 49,201 tons, 43,016 tons were destined for Hamburg; the greater part of this amount was carried in British bottoms.

The export of this commodity to Germany has again increased, and that to the United Kingdom has again decreased, as compared with the preceding year.

Palm Oil. A decrease of 111,420 gallons, valued at £10,655, is shown in the export of this commodity as compared with 1912, although the average price in the European markets was in advance of that of previous years, and attractive prices were offered locally.

As in the case of palm kernels, the reason advanced for the decline is scarcity of labour. It may also be partially attributed to the unsettled condition of the Northern Sherbro District, alluded to above.

Palm oil was exported during this year to the value of £56,659. 509,688 gallons were shipped to the United Kingdom and 69,786 gallons to Germany, as compared with 639,394 gallons to the United Kingdom and 63,447 gallons to Germany in the preceding year.

Kola Nuts. The export of kola nuts reached an aggregate of £328,003, representing 1,865 tons, as against £276,530, representing 1,652 tons in the preceding year. The increase is probably due to the greater demand in French and Portuguese Guinea, Dakar, and the Gambia, owing to the prosperity of those places consequent upon an exceptionally successful ground-nut season. The extension of the railway and the entrance of Syrians into the trade has also contributed to the increased exports.

Although the market for this commodity is still almost entirely limited to West Africa, it has become one of the most important exports from Sierra Leone.

Ginger. The quantity of exported ginger was 2,048 tons, valued at £35,468, as compared with 2,200 tons, valued at £44,864, in 1912. The decline of exports is due to the fall in prices caused by over-supply in the European market. At least one third of the crop was not harvested.

Almost the whole of the ginger exported is consigned to the United Kingdom.

Piassava. The exports reached 839 tons, valued at £12,280, as against 1,146 tons, worth £15,462, in 1912. Of this quantity the United Kingdom received 302 tons, while 537 tons were sent to Germany.

Hides. The number of hides exported is returned as 9,789, this being 458 less than in 1912. The value, however, was £208 greater. The further decline in these figures is attributed to the growth of a native export trade over the frontier to French Guinea, where better prices are obtainable than in Freetown.

Gum Copal. 24 tons of this commodity were exported, as against 17 tons in 1912. The value was £2,682, as compared with £1,607 in the preceding year.

The whole quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Rice. 21,546 bushels, valued at £3,990, were exported, showing a decrease of 9,169 bushels and £1,723 as compared with the corresponding return for 1912.

Practically all the rice exported is consigned to other West African countries.

Rubber. Only 6 tons were exported, as compared with 10 tons in 1912; the values were £1,292 and £2,962 respectively.

General Features of Trade.

The aggregate increase of imports and exports indicated above was chiefly due to the exceptional prices paid for the principal items of domestic produce during 1913. The purchasing power thus increased, and the masses have generally been more prosperous.

The aggregate trade with the United Kingdom showed an increase as compared with that of the preceding year, being £1,368,774 as against £1,184,749, while its proportion to the total trade continued to show a slight sinking tendency, being 39·31 per cent. as against 39·95 per cent. in 1912.

The United Kingdom is responsible for 65·06 per cent. of the import trade and of 13·29 per cent. of the export trade, as compared with 64·01 per cent. and 17·70 per cent. in 1912.

The decline in exports is due to smaller shipments of ginger and palm products.

Germany is responsible for 9·95 per cent. of the import trade and 47·49 per cent. of the export trade. These figures indicate a rise of about 4 per cent. in exports and a fall of about 2 per cent. in imports as compared with 1912.

After the United Kingdom and Germany the other British West African Possessions come next in importance, and show an increase with regard to both imports and exports, which has in both cases, however, been contributed by specie. As pointed out above, in this Colony the movement of specie bears no relation to trade demands.

Foreign West African Possessions have advanced their transactions in total trade with this Colony by £57,807. There is a substantial increase in exports represented by large shipments of kola nuts to Dakar.

The trade with the United States of America continues to progress favourably.

Shipping.

1989 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 2,931,085 tons, were entered and cleared, as compared with 2,139 ships, aggregating 2,676,471 tons, the year before.

The large increase of tonnage is a further indication of the continued prosperity of the Colony.

These returns include 291 sailing vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 3,405 tons, entered, and 292, of an aggregate tonnage of 3,417 tons, cleared.

The corresponding figures for 1912 were :—

Sailing vessels entered, 397; aggregate tonnage, 4,401. Sailing vessels cleared, 409; aggregate tonnage, 4,449.

The following table gives the number and tonnage of steam vessels (distinguishing nationality) entered during 1912 and 1913, respectively, together with the proportion per cent. contributed to the total tonnage by the ships of each nation.

Nationality.	Steam vessels entered.				Increase.		Decrease.		Percentage proportion to total tonnage entered.	
	1912.		1913.						1912.	1913.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
Belgian ..	3	13,400	—	—	—	—	3	13,400	1·01	—
British ..	456	932,560	476	1,024,869	20	92,309	—	—	70·03	70·19
Danish ..	4	3,376	5	4,661	1	1,285	—	—	·25	·32
Dutch ..	—	—	3	887	3	887	—	—	—	·06
French ..	16	4,398	14	8,266	—	3,868	2	—	·33	·57
German ..	176	367,226	191	406,811	15	39,585	—	—	27·57	27·86
Grecian ..	4	5,024	5	6,773	1	1,749	—	—	·38	·46
Italian ..	—	—	1	2,221	1	2,221	—	—	—	·15
Norwegian ..	5	2,697	5	2,253	—	—	—	444	·20	·15
Spanish ..	2	3,038	2	3,456	—	418	—	—	·23	·24
Total	666	1,331,719	702	1,460,197	41	142,322	5	13,844	100·00	100·00

The above table shows that the British and German tonnages entirely dominate the shipping trade of the Colony.

The subjoined table, which gives a statement of the total shipping inwards and outwards for the years 1909 to 1913, does not appear to call for any remarks or explanations.

Year.	Inward.		Outward.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1909	1,116	1,096,686	1,133	1,094,446
1910	892	996,403	943	997,887
1911	858	1,248,455	879	1,244,984
1912	1,063	1,336,120	1,077	1,340,350
1913	993	1,463,602	996	1,467,483

Agriculture.

One of the main objects of the Agricultural Department is to improve the present wasteful system of farming by demonstrating the superiority of scientific methods.

In 1913 more land was opened up at the Experimental Farm at Mano, and an experiment was made with deep hoeing. This was shown to be of great benefit to the succeeding crop.

Rice. Many more varieties of local rice have been planted this year than in 1912. The area under Indian rice has been increased, and it has now been proved that this rice will grow in Sierra Leone.

It is intended next year to distribute samples of Indian rice for trial in the various chiefdoms.

Ground-nuts. An experiment in growing ground-nuts in lines was made this year with the object of facilitating the harvesting, but it was found that no advantage is to be gained on the flat by such a method.

Cocoa. Native cocoa plantations have been formed in the Northern Sherbro District, and many chiefs have shown themselves interested in growing this product. Cocoa plantations have accordingly been formed at the Experimental Farm, where, in spite of the long dry season, they appear to be doing well. Shade has been afforded by banana trees.

Leguminous Crops. Pigeon pea, black gram, and various other crops are being planted for experimental purposes. Pigeon pea is found wild in some parts of the Protectorate, but it is not used by the natives as a foodstuff.

A trial was again made this year of West Indian cotton, but it did not do so well as in the previous year. A great proportion of the cotton became affected by the red rust fungus.

The Experimental Farm is now getting more widely known, and many chiefs have visited it during the year under survey.

Various seeds have been distributed to chiefs for trial in their own chiefdoms.

During the year several agricultural shows were held in various localities. The suspicion with which in some cases the chiefs tended to regard this innovation was due to a large extent to the conservatism natural to hitherto unprogressive races. On the whole the shows were a great success, and it is hoped that, by holding them annually in future, the interest of the people in agriculture will be stimulated and maintained.

*Summary of Work Done by the Imperial Institute
on Behalf of the Colony.*

Samples of Cambodia and Sea Island cotton grown at the Experimental Farm were found to be of good quality, the former being valued at 7.50*d.* per lb. ginned, with "middling" American at 6.75*d.* per lb., and the latter at from 16*d.* to 17*d.* per lb. ginned, with "fine" and "extra fine" Sea Island cotton at 16*d.* and 19*d.* per lb. respectively.

A sample of Para rubber, prepared from trees six years old by coagulating the latex with lime juice, was stated to be of very satisfactory composition. The rubber was valued at possibly 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. in London at a time when fine plantation Para biscuits were at 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3½*d.*, and fine hard Para rubber at 3*s.* 1*d.* per lb. A second sample obtained from trees from four to five years old was not quite so satisfactory in composition as the first sample, the latex being coagulated by evaporation. It was, however, much superior in appearance and physical properties, and was valued at probably 2*s.* per lb. in London. It was suggested that in further experiments acetic acid should be employed as a coagulant for the latex.

"Kroo" beans (*Vigna catjang*) were found to be of normal composition and to contain no alkaloids or cyanogenetic glucosides. Their value in the United Kingdom as a feeding stuff was estimated at from £5 10*s.* 0*d.* to £5 15*s.* 0*d.* per ton.

Two samples of "Towe" beans (*Phaseolus lunatus*) were found to yield considerable quantities of prussic acid, and would, therefore, appear to be unsuitable for consumption. It is, however, said that the natives use this vegetable to a great extent as a food stuff without any apparent ill effect.

A sample of palm fruits of the ordinary thick shelled type was examined for comparison with previous specimens from other sources. The pulp of the fruits was thin and contained a lower percentage of oil than usual, so that the fruits as a whole gave a low yield of palm oil. The fruits furnished about the average proportion of kernels, and the kernels contained a normal amount of fat.

Two samples of castor seed of the Sierra Leone and Indian varieties yielded 41.8 per cent. and 46.1 per cent of oil, respectively, as compared with 46 to 53 per cent. usually recorded for commercial castor seed. The Indian seed was valued at about £11 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and the Sierra Leone variety at possibly slightly less, on account of the lower yield of oil.

A small consignment of "Carapa Procera" seeds was examined for comparison with previous samples from Sierra Leone. The good kernels contained 7.5 per cent. of moisture and yielded 60 per cent. of oil, as compared with 57 per cent. in the case of one of the earlier samples. They are valued at from £11 5s. 0d. to £11 10s. 0d. per ton.

Two samples of turmeric were found to differ somewhat from typical turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and appeared to be derived from an allied species. It was recommended that, if the product is likely to be obtainable in commercial quantities, a small trial shipment should be forwarded, so that technical trials may be carried out and its value determined.

Forestry.

The most important development during the year under review was demarcation and survey of a forest reservation extending over an area of nearly 6,000 acres, and comprising the gum copal forests which are situated on the Kassewe Hills, some twenty-four miles north-east of Moyamba and six miles east of Yonnibanna.

The trees have been greatly over-tapped, but it is anticipated that a complete rest of five or more years will restore them to a healthy condition. Under proper management this area should give an annual yield of between 80 and 100 tons of gum copal.

Work continued to be carried out in the various nurseries and plantations, and altogether thirty-four specimens were added to the Forestry Herbarium.

The Roman Catholic Missions throughout the Protectorate have done excellent work in planting the various rubbers; the school children are taught the proper method of cultivation. At Serabu twenty Para trees which were tapped gave a yield of 14lb. of rubber. This yield is quite up to the average.

Game.

The following were reported as shot by holders of licences during 1912 :—

Elephant	6
Buffalo	7
Water-buck	2
Harnessed antelope	1
Wart-hog	1
Red-river hog	1

III.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-seven Ordinances were passed in 1913, among the more important of which were the following :—

The Patents Ordinance, which empowers the Governor to grant Letters Patent for inventions already patented in the United Kingdom. A register of patents is set up. Provisional protection may be obtained for inventions not yet patented.

*The Opium Ordinance, to give effect to the measures decided upon in the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the 23rd of January, 1912, regulating the use of opium and similar drugs.

The Palm Oil Ordinance, which enables the Governor to grant exclusive rights, in limited areas, to construct mills for the extraction of oil from palm fruit.

The Trade Marks Ordinance, which establishes a local register of trade marks.

The Native Labour (Foreign Service) Ordinance, which prescribes the terms on which native labourers may be engaged for service outside the Colony.

The Public Loan Ordinance, to make provision for raising a loan of £1,000,000 for the redemption of bonds of the 1904 loan, railway extension and harbour works.

The Spirits (Prohibited Areas) Ordinance, which restricts the importation, and regulates the sale, of spirits within defined areas.

In June, 1913, an Order in Council was passed increasing the duty on imported spirits, the effect of which is embodied in Appendix A.

In August, 1913, an Order in Council was passed by which practically all articles of food and drink for human consumption, except spirits and alcoholic liquors, are exempted from import duty.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Colony Schools.

Education is carried on in the Colony by means of :—

- (a) Elementary Mission Schools ;
- (b) The Government Model School ;
- (c) The Industrial or Trade Schools ;
- (d) Secondary Schools ;
- (e) Government Mohammedan Elementary Schools ;
- (f) The Diocesan Technical School ;
- (g) Fourah Bay College (which is affiliated to the University of Durham).

The elementary schools derive their revenue from Government grants, school fees, society grants and voluntary contributions.

The number of elementary schools in the Colony is 105, of which 97 are assisted by the Government.

*Not yet in force.

The distribution of the elementary mission schools of the Colony among the several denominations is as follows :—

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Number Enrolled.	Average Attend- ance.
Church of England	46	3,210	2,051
Wesleyan Methodist	28	2,203	1,320
United Methodist	12	755	455
Roman Catholic	7	558	426
Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion	7	368	225
African Methodist Episcopal	2	167	110
United Brethren in Christ	2	154	87
Seventh Day Adventist	1	50	35
Total	105	7,465	4,709

Compared with the previous year these figures show a decrease of 855 in the roll number and of 471 in the average attendance. This decrease is mainly attributed to stricter registration and less overcrowding in the schools.

The total income of the 27 assisted elementary schools, exclusive of Government grants, was £4,371, of which the school fees amounted to £1,067. The Government contributed in grants the sum of £3,635.

The total expenditure was £7,018, as compared with £7,793 in the previous year, a smaller number of building schemes being undertaken.

Reading, writing, arithmetic and hand and eye work are compulsory subjects in the assisted schools. The last mentioned subject is, however, not allowed on the curriculum till teachers have obtained the necessary qualifications. In addition to the above subjects a good deal of practical work has been introduced, which has had a marked effect on the tone and progress of the schools.

It is still premature to expect very great changes from the new system of education instituted in 1911, but, on the whole, instruction proceeds on more intelligent lines, and the wholesale use of mechanical methods is gradually dying out even in the rural districts. In the urban schools a higher standard of intelligence has been reached and maintained. The children speak and write correct and simple English, and arithmetic is taught on a practical basis.

The Government Model School, a higher grade elementary school, began work in January, 1913. The staff consists of three Europeans and eleven native teachers. The school curriculum includes hand and eye work, hygiene and sanitation, singing, drill, and nature study ; in connection with the last mentioned subject a school museum has been started.

The school has been just over one year in existence, but the outlook is full of promise.

There are two industrial schools in the Colony, one at Mobe, in the Northern Sherbro District, belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission and assisted by the Government, and the other at Waterloo, in the Headquarters District, owned by the Seventh Day Adventists and

unassisted. The enrolment and average attendance at the Mobe school were 64 and 43 respectively. Instruction is given in definite trades, such as carpentry, smith's work, baking, farming and elementary engineering. There is a great demand for boys trained in this school among the commercial firms at Bonthe, and it is justly popular among the Mende and Sherbro peoples of the district, as it possesses no quality hostile to the organization and constitution of the tribe.

The Waterloo school deals almost entirely with Creole boys. The curriculum is drawn up on similar lines to that of the Mobe school, but literary subjects are also taught. This type of school is best adapted to the rural districts.

There are 13 secondary schools in the Colony, eight missionary and the remainder proprietary. 1,359 pupils were on the rolls of these institutions, and of these 830 attended the missionary schools. These schools are the main sources of supply for the Civil Service and the professions. There are no Government grant-aided secondary schools.

There are five Mohammedan schools or madrasas for the education of Mohammedan boys and girls; the roll number was 685 and the average attendance 398, as compared with 795 and 522 in the previous year. The opening of the Government Model School accounts very largely for this decrease. Over a third of the children belong to the tribes of the Protectorate, and consist mainly of Mandingoes, Temnes, Susus and Fulahs. The subjects taught are the same as in other assisted schools, with the addition of Arabic. The method of manual training has now been introduced with advantageous results.

Up to 1912 the revenue of these schools was derived entirely from public funds. In that year a sum of nearly £200 was collected for special purposes. The Mohammedan community continue to show their appreciation of the advantages afforded by the Government; in the year under review the sum of £85 was contributed to the school funds.

Technical Education.

The Diocesan Technical School continued to give instruction in the sciences relating to the building trade, architecture and surveying, including trigonometrical methods of mensuration. The practical nature of the training is of a valuable and useful kind, and the results which were achieved more than justify the existence of this institution.

The total number of students on the roll of the school during the year was 18.

The total upkeep of the school involves an expenditure of about £500, which is met partly by private subscriptions, sale of work, and pupils' fees, and partly by a Government grant.

University Education.

Fourah Bay College is the only University college in West Africa. The attendance during the year as compared with 1912 showed a satisfactory increase, the names of 31 students being on the roll at the end of the year. The number matriculated in 1913 was 10, as against 9 in 1912.

The financial position of the college has continued to improve; since July, 1913, it has succeeded in paying its way.

Protectorate Schools.

There were 94 pupils on the roll of the school at Bo for the sons and nominees of chiefs at the end of the year, as compared with 93 at the end of 1912. Of these, 87 were in attendance.

The school fees amounted to £812, while the total cost of maintaining the school was £3,630, the balance of £2,818 being met from general revenue. These returns show a further increase in the cost of the establishment of £187, while the school fees decreased by £136.

Although useful work was performed during the year, the school does not appear to be as popular among the chiefs as might be expected, some of whom have complained that they find a difficulty in providing the annual school fee. The fall in the fees is due partly to this attitude on the part of the chiefs and partly to the unsettled state of the Northern Sherbro District.

The Protectorate schools conducted by the various missionary organizations were again inspected during 1913. The result of the inspection shows a considerable and general improvement, which was, however, most marked in the boarding schools.

1,507 pupils were recorded on the registers of the schools inspected, as compared with 1,200 in the preceding year, but it is probable that the number actually in attendance did not exceed about 1,000.

As a result of the inspections which took place in 1913, £447 has been awarded by the Government as grants-in-aid.

Several Mohammedan schools are also to be found in the Protectorate, but the education given is chiefly of a religious nature. There are signs, however, that some of these institutions are being influenced by the development of Mohammedan education in the Colony.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylums.

In 1913 the number of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries amounted to 28,811 out-patients and 2,725 in-patients, making a total of 31,536, as compared with 41,946 in the preceding year. Of these cases 2,724 were diagnosed as malaria.

In the Colonial Hospital, Freetown, 1,513 individuals were treated as in-patients, compared with 1,688 in the preceding year. The attendances of out-patients numbered 22,445, showing a decrease of 4,297 as compared with 1912.

The number of operations performed was 365, which shows an increase of 49 over the figures of the preceding year. In addition to this number, 16 cases remained in hospital from 1912. Of the total of 381 operations thus arrived at 354 were successful, one case was not relieved and 15 patients died. 11 cases still remained under treatment on the last day of the year.

At the Lunatic Asylum at Kissy there was a total of 158 patients under treatment, of whom 43 were admitted during the year. This total shows an increase of 16 over the total of the preceding year. Of these 158 patients, 17 were relieved and discharged, one absconded and 23 died, leaving a total of 117 at the close of the year.

At the Female Incurable Hospital there were 24 patients at the beginning of the year and 57 were admitted during the year. 33 patients were discharged and 19 deaths occurred. On the 31st of December 29 patients remained.

At the Male Incurable Hospital there were 69 patients at the beginning of the year. During the year 100 were admitted, 8 were discharged as cured, 19 were relieved and discharged, 28 absconded and 44 died.

At the Leper Asylum there were 3 patients at the opening of the year and 10 were subsequently admitted; of these 1 died and 10 absconded.

19 cases were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Of these 1 died and 18 were discharged.

European Nursing Home.

There were 70 admissions into this institution. The classification of the patients is as follows :—

Officials	20
Mercantile	43
Shipping	6
Missionary	1
Total	70

(These included 20 cases of malaria.)

Savings Bank.

The popularity of the Post Office Savings Bank was maintained.

The deposits numbered 11,222 and amounted to £63,233, showing an increase of 1,089 in number and of £1,850 in value over the preceding year.

The withdrawals totalled 7,641 and amounted to £56,869, showing an increase of 4 and a decrease of £2,032, respectively, in comparison with the figures for 1912.

The average value of each deposit was £5 10s. 11d. and of each withdrawal £7 8s. 10d., as against £6 1s. 1d. and £7 14s. 3d. in the previous year.

1,763 accounts were opened during the year and 1,125 were closed, showing a net increase of 638.

At the end of the year the names of 7,112 depositors were on the books, and the amount standing to their credit, inclusive of interest, was £113,359.

The average value of each account was £15 18s. 9d., as compared with £16 3s. 0d. in 1912.

The revenue derived from transferred accounts was £11 *ls.* 11*d.*, as against £9 *l*1*s.* 3*d.* in 1912. Investments amounting to £9,000 were made during the year, bringing the total sum invested to £109,162.

The dividends received on investments amounted to £3,466, showing a decrease of £16 as compared with the return for 1912. The profits of the savings bank again fell, declining from £630 to £483.

435 cheque books, the use of which is confined to literate depositors, were issued in this year.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The police force is employed only within the Colony, police work in the Protectorate being performed by a force of court messengers under the administration of the District Commissioners.

At the end of the year under review the authorised strength of the police force consisted of a total of all ranks of 265, including three European officers, the Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners of Police. The discipline was again well maintained. The health of the force was good.

The detective branch did useful work both in investigating crime and in making enquiries into various matters on behalf of the Government.

The harbour police continued to patrol by night the bays and wharfs in the vicinity of the harbour, in order to protect property. They are also charged with enforcing quarantine regulations, and in general they perform all the duties which naturally fall to the lot of such a body.

The finger print system continued to be carefully worked, 277 impressions being taken and classified during the year. This brings the total of registered prints up to 2,307.

1,859 cases were reported to the police. In 80 per cent. of these cases arrests were made. Of the persons arrested 81 per cent. were convicted, the remainder being discharged.

Decreases occurred in offences of common assault, embezzlement, false pretences, and larceny from dwelling-houses, while increases are shown in the returns of larceny from the person, larceny from a ship, and offences under the Public Health Ordinance.

There has been no rise in the records of serious crime ; no case of murder occurred during the year, and cases of wounding numbered only 8, a figure which is identical with that of 1912.

Fire Brigade.

There is in Freetown a volunteer fire brigade, which is under the control of the Municipality. In serious fires the military are always prepared to render assistance.

There were seven accidental outbreaks of fire during the year resulting in the destruction of property of the rateable value of £56.

In addition to this three cases of arson occurred, but a conflagration was in each case prevented.

Prisons.

The total number of prisoners received into Freetown prison in 1913 was 1,053, as compared with 964 in 1912. This increase was due partly to the sentences of imprisonment passed by the Special Commission Court, which was appointed in December, 1912, to try persons committed for trial for offences in connexion with unlawful societies, and partly to the closing of the District prison at Waterloo and the transfer to Freetown of prisoners committed to prison there. During the year 146 prisoners were transferred from the Headquarters District and Protectorate gaols to the Freetown prison. The daily average for the year was 276, as against 236 for the preceding year.

About two-thirds of the prisoners were employed on work in connexion with the building of the new prison. Prisoners were also employed on tailoring, repairs to boots and shoes, carpentry, and the cleaning of Government lands. The sales from the manufacturing department amounted to £1,235, as compared with £1,324 in 1912.

The building of the new prison has progressed satisfactorily. It is now almost complete.

With the exception of an epidemic of beri-beri in the prison at the commencement of the year and a severe outbreak of chicken pox in March the health of the prisoners was good. There were eighteen deaths from illness and seven executions during the year.

Criminal Statistics.

The returns of the Supreme Court of the Colony show that there were 66 convictions in that Court during the year, including one for murder and 37 for larceny.

In the Police Magistrate's Court at Freetown 2,012 persons were convicted summarily, as compared with 1844 in 1912.

In the District Courts of the Colony, at Waterloo and Bonthe, there were 722 persons convicted summarily, as against 684 in the preceding year.

In the Circuit Court of the Protectorate there were 86 convictions, as compared with 52 in 1912; of these 6 were for murder and 2 for manslaughter.

In the Courts of the District Commissioners in the Protectorate there were 663 convictions, as compared with 1,088 in the preceding year.

It is unsatisfactory to have to record that the class of habitual criminals is steadily on the increase.

The Special Commission Court, to which reference has been made above, continued its sittings until the 15th of May, 1913.

Altogether 108 persons were committed for trial. Three died without being charged, and 34 were dealt with by the Court in the following way :—

Nine were sentenced to death, 2 to imprisonment for life, 8 to terms

of imprisonment varying in duration from one to fourteen years, and of the 15 remaining who were acquitted, in the case of 11 expulsion orders were recommended under Section 11 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1912. The recommendations were carried out.

The death sentence was in two cases subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life.

In addition to the above a considerable number of individuals was expelled under various statutory powers.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

European Population.

The number of European residents was 1,267, comprised as follows :—

Officials	..	..	..	244
Military	..	..	..	738
Non-Officials	..	..	..	285
Total				1,267

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony at any given moment was, of course, substantially less. The average number of military residents, as indicated by quarterly returns, was 380.

The following is a comparative tabulation of the deaths of Europeans due to climatic and non-climatic causes in the Colony and Protectorate for the last ten years :—

Year.	Landed from Vessels.		Colony and Protectorate.				Totals.
	Climatic.	Non-Climatic.	Non-Military.		Military.		
			Climatic.	Non-Climatic.	Climatic.	Non-Climatic.	
1904 ..	3	—	2	3	2	2	12
1905 ..	3	—	2	2	1	—	8
1906 ..	3	—	2	1	1	1	8
1907 ..	2	—	3	3	2	3	13
1908 ..	1	—	1	6	3	2	13
1909 ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	6
1910 ..	—	—	9	2	2	2	15
1911 ..	2	5	2	1	—	1	11
1912 ..	—	—	3	3	3	2	11
1913 ..	—	—	4	1	3	2	10

Of the ten deaths shown in the above table three were of Government officials, classified as follows :—1 dysentery, 1 accident, 1 black-water fever (died in England while on leave).

Five were amongst the military, classified as follows:—2 malaria, 1 blackwater, 1 peritonitis, 1 drowning; and 2 were amongst non-officials and non-military population, classified as follows:—1 malaria, 1 blackwater fever. 97 European officials were placed on the sick list for a total number of 948 days, the average number of days on the sick list for each patient being 9·77 and the daily average on the sick list 2·59. 13 Government officials and 46 non-officials, of whom 25 were military, were invalided.

The causes which led to the invaliding of the several officials are as follows:—Adenitis 1, neurasthenia 1, dysentery 1, alcoholism 1, purpura 1, medeastinal tumor 1, hepatitis 2, neuralgia 1, tuberculosis, 1, duodenal ulcer 1, hæmasthenia 1, psoriasis 1.

Population of the Colony.

The population of the Colony was returned at the last decennial census in 1911 as 75,572 (41,001 males and 34,571 females). The number of deaths during 1913 was 1,337, or 18 per 1,000, and of births 1,190, or 15 per 1,000 of the population.

The population of Freetown, according to the 1911 census, was 34,090; the births registered in 1913 numbered 590 and the deaths 778. These figures show a birth-rate of 17 and a death-rate of 23 per 1,000 respectively.

The chief causes of death in Freetown were in the order given as follows:—1. Diseases of the nervous system. 2. Malarial fever. 3. Diseases of the respiratory system. 4. Diseases of the digestive system. 5. Premature births 6. Diseases of the circulatory system. 7. Tuberculosis.

The infantile death returns for Freetown for the last ten years are subjoined:—

1904	..	..	..	..	..	240
1905	..	..	..	..	..	296
1906	..	..	..	..	..	242
1907	..	..	..	..	..	210
1908	..	..	..	..	..	222
1909	..	..	..	..	..	188
1910	..	..	..	..	..	214
1911	..	..	..	..	..	156
1912	..	..	..	..	..	195
1913	..	..	..	..	..	221

Protectorate Population.

The population of the Protectorate at the census of 1911 was estimated at 1,327,560, of whom 1,323,151 are natives other than those in military barracks, while the remainder, numbering 3,426, are non-natives. This estimate is based on the number of houses on which tax has been paid and on the assumption that so many persons live in one house, the number varying from 5 to 10, according to the district and tribe.

The following statement gives the approximate number of the various tribes in the Protectorate :—

Mendis	..	..	..	442,524	} Autocthonous and semi- autocthonous pagan groups.
Lokkos	..	..	..	38,580	
Krimis	..	..	..	21,197	
Gallinas (or Veis)	..	..	..	6,685	
Sherbros	..	..	..	107,274	} Northern in- vading and Mohammedan- izing groups.
Bulloms	..	..	..	27,701	
Foulahts	..	..	..	11,500	
Mandingoes	..	..	..	12,735	
Konnohs	..	..	..	61,000	}
Korankos	..	..	..	29,930	
Susus	..	..	..	36,544	
Yalunkas	..	..	..	15,600	
Timinis	..	..	..	347,229	}
Limbahs	..	..	..	110,938	
Gpakas	..	..	..	5,530	
Gbennas	..	..	..	11,777	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	36,407	
				1,323,151	

General.

The returns of births and deaths in the Colony given above are only approximate, as registration was compulsory in Freetown only. The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, however, providing for compulsory registration in the Colony, came into force on the 1st of January, 1914.

Eight cases of sleeping sickness came under observation in Freetown during the last six months of the year. It is, however, unsafe with the present data to draw any conclusion as to whether this disease is on the increase in Sierra Leone.

Out of a total of 778 deaths for the year in Freetown, 45 are returned as due to tuberculosis. The percentage obtained from these figures is about 1·32 per 1,000 living, at all ages.

No case of yellow fever was recorded during the year, and no serious epidemic of any kind occurred either in the Colony or Protectorate.

The returns of malaria show that 2,724 cases were treated, as compared with 2,363 in 1912.

Vaccination was carried on as usual, both in the Colony and in the Protectorate. 9,371 persons were vaccinated, 6,311 (67 per cent.) with known success.

Sanitation.

On the 1st of January, 1913, the duty of scavenging, sanitary inspection, and inspection and regulation of new buildings was transferred from the charge of the corporation to that of the Government.

The number of mosquito larvae prosecutions during the year in the Freetown Police Court was 753, as against 589 in 1912. The sum of money collected in fines was £183. As these are now Government prosecutions there are no costs.

The pipe-borne water supply, of which Freetown has for some years been in possession, has resulted in the reduction of the stegomyia index to a low figure, but much still remains to be done in this respect. The condition of the earth trenches, which only partially serve to drain away the surface water, and which themselves in some places retain for considerable periods the water which they have collected, call for the effective system of drainage which it is hoped to introduce at no very distant date. The survey preliminary to the reconstruction of streets and street drains and the regulation of water-courses in Freetown was continued throughout the year.

The work in connection with the Brookfields drainage scheme, initiated in 1911, was carried on. The work when completed will, it is anticipated, effect a great improvement in the sanitation of the Brookfields area.

The number of destroyed rats brought to the Colonial Hospital, and paid for at the rate of one penny each, amounted to 2,816.

The gratuitous distribution of quinine in Freetown was again continued.

Presentation swords and certificates have, as usual, been awarded to those chiefs whose zeal in promoting the sanitary condition of their chiefdoms has appeared to merit recognition.

Climate.

At Freetown in 1913 the mean shade temperature was 80·3°. The highest point recorded was 101·4° in May, and the lowest 60° in December.

The rainfall at Freetown measured 124·46 inches, August being the wettest month with 36·22 inches, and February and March the driest with no rainfall. These returns, by showing a further decline as compared with 1912, emphasize the fact that of late years there has been an appreciable and persistent shrinkage in the rainfall.

The humidity was greatest for the month of August, when the mean was 89·0 per cent., and least for March, when it was 41·7 per cent.

The prevailing direction of the wind is south-westerly. At the beginning and end of the rainy season tornadoes occur, but rarely do much damage.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

Postal business transacted during the year showed a steady increase.

The number of post offices and postal agencies open at the end of the year was 53. Savings bank business was transacted at 9 of these, money order business at 30, and postal order business at 41.

The total number of articles which passed through the Post Office during the year amounted to 1,641,394, as compared with 1,566,652 in 1912. This total was made up as follows :—

	Letters, Postcards and Book Packets.		Parcels.	
	Ordinary.	Registered and Insured.	Ordinary.	Insured.
Received from United Kingdom	397,489	9,663	19,095	2,188
Despatched to United Kingdom	222,837	27,783	2,298	134
Received from West African Colonies	139,258	17,572	9,059	13
Despatched to West African Colonies	136,938	11,348	2,935	7
Internal	586,661	41,144	14,972	—

The money order transactions numbered 12,272, and amounted to £150,068. A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows a decrease in the number of money order transactions of 184, representing the sum of £1,401.

	1912.		1913.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Received from United Kingdom	431	£ 1,963	430	£ 2,391
Despatched to United Kingdom	3,879	34,167	3,441	33,788
Received from West African Colonies	499	4,159	464	5,147
Despatched to West African Colonies	577	5,664	604	6,661
Internal	7,120	105,516	7,333	102,081
Total	12,456	151,469	12,272	150,068

A further substantial increase was shown in the postal order transactions. 60,704 orders, amounting to £37,790, were issued, and 43,995 orders, amounting to £29,667, were paid during the year. Compared with 1912, 11,858 more, valued at £8,181, were issued, and 8,980 more, valued at £5,948, were paid.

The postal revenue totalled £14,487, showing an increase of £4,939 as compared with 1912. The customs duty collected in respect of parcels amounted to £2,588, and stamps to the value of £2,491 were sold in connexion with the inland revenue services.

The expenditure amounted to £12,124, which shows an increase of £2 over the figures for 1912.

The only land line telegraph in Sierra Leone is under the control of the Railway Department. The head office is at Water Street, Freetown, and a combined telegraph and a telephone service is in operation between Freetown and Pendembu (227½ miles from Freetown). There are two important transmitting centres :—(1) at Boia, 64½ miles, and (2) at Bo, 136 miles up the line; also two sub-transmitting stations, viz., (a) at Songo Town, whence messages are telephoned to and from Port Lokko and Mabanta (Imperial Government military lines), and (b) at Mano, from where the railway telegraph lines branch to Bendu (Sherbro), whence telegrams are carried to and from Bonthe and York Island by boat services.

There is a similar combined telegraph and telephone service between Boia Junction and Makump, a distance of about 67 miles, on the Makene extension. There is also a telegraph station at Serabu, on the Mano-Bendu line, to serve the districts round Sumbuya and Mafwe.

Telegrams from any part of the Colony and Protectorate can be sent to all parts of the world from any railway station through the African Direct Telegraph Company in Freetown. The telegraphic rate between England and Sierra Leone is 3s. 2d. a word, and the deferred rate system at half cost is also in operation.

A wireless station was opened in Freetown in 1913, under the control of the African Direct Telegraph Company.

The revenue derived from the railway telegraph department in 1913 was £2,355, as compared with £2,123 in 1912.

There are small telephone services in Freetown connecting certain Government offices with each other and with Hill Station.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The labours of the Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commission were resumed, and will, it is hoped, be brought to a successful termination during the present year.

An accurate survey of the Colony and Protectorate was commenced.

On the 6th of December a violent gale broke over the Colony, and the fleet of canoes which plies between the Bullom Shore and Freetown, having on board over 400 persons, was blown out to sea. Several of the canoes were picked up by passing vessels, some as far as 120 miles out at sea, but it was chiefly owing to the efforts of the cable ship stationed at Freetown, belonging to the African Direct Telegraph Company, that a calamity of the greatest magnitude was averted. In the course of her search the cable ship picked up 186 people, and it is probable that not more than 30 lives have been lost. The gratitude of the Government is due alike to the Directors of the African Direct

Telegraph Company for their generosity for allowing the cable ship to undertake a search for the missing boats, and to her officers and crew for the efficient manner in which they discharged this work. It is also due to Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company for their valuable co-operation, and to the officers and men of the "Slavonia" and of the "Professor Woermann" and other vessels for the services which they rendered to the cause of humanity by picking up the survivors of the disaster. The prompt action taken on this occasion has been much appreciated by the native population, and will, it is hoped, tend to cement the feeling of goodwill which they bear towards the Government.

Railway.

Owing to the increasing traffic it has been found necessary to increase the equipment generally and to purchase additional engines and rolling stock. Two additional crossing stations are being constructed on the main line in order to shorten certain sections and increase the carrying capacity of the railway.

The main line of the Sierra Leone Government Railway extends from Freetown (Water Street Terminus) to Pendembu, a distance of $227\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There is a branch line from Boia Junction to Makump, a distance of $66\frac{3}{4}$ miles. This line is being continued to Makene. The total length from Boia to Makene is about 83 miles.

A mountain line, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, runs from Freetown to Hill Station. This station stands over 800 feet above sea level. There are also short branch lines connecting the terminus at Freetown with the Government wharf, the Government quarry (Public Works Department) and the recreation ground and Ascension Town cemetery.

The gauge of all the lines is 2 feet 6 inches.

The total number of stations and flag stations is 46. The total mileage open up to the 31st of December, 1913, was 300 miles, exclusive of sidings.

Working expenses amounted to £90,155 and the earnings to £168,418, showing a net revenue of £78,263. The capital cost of construction of the line open for traffic (i.e., exclusive of the sections Rowalla-Makene and Makene-Baga) was £1,353,713. The net earnings therefore represent 5.78 per cent. of the capital expenditure. In 1912 the earnings amounted to £142,147 and the net revenue to £66,440.

The above figures for 1913 and 1912 include the revenue from and the expenditure on a Government sand elevator, and those for 1913 include in addition the revenue from and expenditure on a concrete block factory and cranes on the Government wharf.

A sum of £56,328 was spent on new buildings, additional equipment, etc., and was provided for out of general revenue.

The allocation of working expenditure was as follows :—

	£
Way and Works	28,868
Locomotive Carriage and Wagon	35,287
Traffic	16,297
General	9,703
	£90,155

	1912.	1913.
Total number of passengers ..	382,485	438,388
Goods, Tonnage	61,918	62,084
Train miles	299,601	354,212

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Receipts per train mile	9	5·87	9	6·11

Working expenses per open and train mile :—

	1912.			1913.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Per open mile ..	291	14	9·6	303	0	9·96
Per train mile ..	—	5	0·65	—	5	1·09

The rolling stock in use consisted of 39 locomotive engines, 59 coaching vehicles, 268 goods vehicles. The goods vehicles include 2 breakdown vans and two sand wagons, in addition to one breakdown crane.

Roads.

In addition to the ordinary maintenance work, new culverts were constructed on various roads in the Colony, and several bridges were reconstructed.

The roads in the Protectorate were in this year, for the first time, placed under the supervision of a separate department, the Protectorate Roads Department, which was responsible for carrying out a considerable amount of important work in various localities.

The paramount chiefs provide the greater part of the unskilled labour for road construction. Generally they show a keen interest in the work and are fully alive to the advantage of a good system of roads. Some of the more advanced chiefs have already commenced to construct feeder roads to various railway stations.

Public Works.

During the year under review good progress was continued in the construction of the new Law Courts and of the new Freetown prison. The latter work is now practically complete, and both should be finished during the present year.

Three new bungalows were erected at Hill Station, and served temporarily to relieve the pressure due to the increase of the European staff of various departments out of all proportion to the increase of accommodation which it has hitherto been found possible to provide.

It is hoped in the future to raise the proportion of Government bungalows to European officials, and to maintain it at an adequate level.

In addition to the above works actually undertaken, plans have been prepared for the construction of the new Government House at Hill Station and of the new Hospital in Freetown.

Work was commenced during the year on the construction of a new pipe line, which is being made with the purpose of supplementing the present Freetown water supply by bringing water from the Babadori valley to the Tower Hill reservoir by means of gravitation.

A survey was also made for a proposed pumping station to supplement the gravitation supply.

Work which has been undertaken in connexion with the increase of jetty accommodation at Freetown made satisfactory progress during the year.

In addition to the works mentioned above much useful work was done in other localities than Freetown. At Pujehun, the new capital of Northern Sherbro District, quarters for the District Commissioner and the Assistant District Commissioner were completed. The Medical Officer's quarters were built and roofed in. The hospital was carried up to window head level and the construction of the gaol was put in hand. All these buildings are of concrete block construction with corrugated iron roofs, and are similar to the quarters recently built at Hill Station and in Freetown.

Among other works the water-supply of Kennema was improved, and a commodious post office was erected at Port Lokkoh.

General.

The year under review has been a period of peace and progress. There has been a general rise in the revenue of the various districts of the Protectorate, due in a measure to a general increase in trade, which has itself been fostered by the recognised policy of establishing a proper system of communication.

A new era has dawned for the Protectorate, and a new and spreading spirit is beginning to pervade its more accessible parts—the spirit of commercial enterprise. This spirit is illustrated by the activity of a number of substantial traders along the new branch line of the railway, by an increase in the number of Syrian traders in the Karene District, and by the numerous petty traders and trading centres which exist, in spite of the hitherto bad system of communication, in the Northern Sherbro District.

This commercial spirit is not confined to Europeans, Syrians and Sierra Leoneans, but has been disseminated and is taking root in the native population, as may be seen from the general increase of hawkers' licences. In the Northern Sherbro District hawking has become so general that it is tending to weaken the native industries.

Messrs. Lever Brothers' factory at Yonnibanna, which has been opened, is not only a token of future development, but also a landmark in the economic history of Sierra Leone.

Connected with the broadening influences of commerce, there is discernible the germ of a social awakening in the life of the people. In one district, at any rate, the common folk are awakening to a sense of their true position in the tribe. Men and women who were formerly merged in the family of a powerful relative are beginning to realize their own importance and to demand their rights as individuals.

True progress must come from within and cannot be imposed from without. This symptom is, therefore, one of the most promising signs of the times. Though the germ may take a long time to mature, it is hoped that by fostering it in the years to come it may ultimately develop into a robust and progressive organism.

The year that has passed away may be reasonably regarded as one of satisfactory progress in every branch of the Administration. A scrutiny of all the facts brings into prominence various signs which point unmistakably forward to a period before the Colony of increasing development and prosperity.

E. E. EVELYN,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Freetown, Sierra Leone,

17th July, 1914.

APPENDIX A.*
Statement showing the Importations of Spirits during the Five Years ended 31st December, 1913.

Year.	Quantity in gallons.	Declared value. £	Revenue derived from duties. £	Duty chargeable.	Explanation.	Imports in gallons at 100° Tralles.
1909	303,537	46,054	83,416	From the 14th of August, 1908, 5s. the Imperial gallon or part thereof not exceeding 50 degrees by Tralles' Alcoholometer, together with a further sum of 1d. for each unit per centum of pure alcohol above 50 per centum.	The value of spirit imports amounted to 4.73 per cent. of the whole inward trade, including specie.	—
1910	413,791	59,281	111,930	As above	The value of spirit imports amounted to 5.09 per cent. of the whole inward trade, including specie.	—
1911	457,911	78,144	120,736	As above	The value of spirit imports amounted to 6.01 per cent. of the whole inward trade, including specie.	—
1912	626,061	89,590	160,543	As above till the 4th of March, 1912. From that date 5s. 6d. the Imperial gallon not exceeding 50 degrees by Tralles' Alcoholometer, and for every degree or part of a degree in excess of such strength an additional duty of 2½d. per Imperial gallon. For every degree below such strength a reduction of 1¼d. per Imperial gallon. Minimum duty, 4s. 6d. per Imperial gallon.	The value of spirit imports amounted to 6.29 per cent. of the whole inward trade, including specie.	288,022
1913	632,087	90,729	173,565	As above till the 9th of June, 1913. From that date 5s. 8d. the Imperial gallon not exceeding 50 degrees by Tralles' Alcoholometer, and for every degree or part of a degree in excess of such strength an additional duty of 2½d. per Imperial gallon. For every degree below such strength a reduction of 1½d. per Imperial gallon. Minimum duty, 5s. per Imperial gallon.	The value of spirit imports amounted to 5.18 per cent. of the whole inward trade, including specie.	275,464

* The quantity actually taken into consumption is shown for each year.

SKETCH MAP OF SIERRA LEONE



C.O., No 22.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1914

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

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A N N U A L.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
775	Colonial Survey Committee	1912-1913
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
777	Swaziland	"
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912-1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Wei-hai-wei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oils, oilseeds, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 809.

B A H A M A S.

REPORT FOR 1913–14.

(For Report for 1912–13, see No. 766.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
September, 1914.



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SKETCH MAP.

No. 809.

BAHAMAS.

(For Report for 1912-13, see No. 766.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Bahamas,
20th August, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the Blue Book Report for the year 1913-14.

I have, &c.,

G. B. HADDON-SMITH,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF THE BAHAMAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1914.

1. In submitting this Report, I should explain that, although the figures dealing with finance are for the year ended 31st March, 1914 (the financial year of the Colony), the trade and customs statistics are for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1913, while other information is, as far as possible, brought up to the date of the Report (13th August, 1914).

I.—FINANCIAL.

2. The revenue was £100,753, as compared with £97,574 in 1912-13, an increase of £3,179, or more by £23,355 than the annual average of the preceding five years.

3. The following are the comparative details:—

Heads of Revenue.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	78,428	83,928	5,500	—
2. Port Dues	320	373	53	—
3. Licences and Internal Revenue	3,606	2,737	—	869
4. Fees and Reimbursements	2,730	2,482	—	248
5. Post and Telegraph	8,703	5,574	—	3,129
6. Rents	78	32	—	46
7. Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	27	8	—	19
8. Miscellaneous	66	66	—	—
9. Interest	56	3,176	3,120	—
10. Electrical Department	3,560	2,377	—	1,183
Totals	£ 97,574	100,753	8,673	5,494

Net Increase £3,179.

4. The large increase under interest is mainly due to payments under the Electric Light Act.

5. The following statement gives the customs revenue for five years:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Year.	Amount.	
	£	
1909-10	64,023	 20% tariff.
1910-11	69,334	 20% tariff.
1911-12	71,563	 25% tariff.
1912-13	78,428	 25% tariff.
1913-14	83,928	 25% tariff.

6. The expenditure was £96,495, as against £86,077 in 1912-13—the figure £88,077 in the last Annual Report included £2,000 surplus funds invested—being an increase of £10,418, or £6,780 more than the annual average of the preceding five years.

7. The increase in expenditure was due mainly to more public works, a subsidy to the reconstituted Agricultural Board, the operation of the Acts relating to electric light and telephones and the installation of a wireless system.

8. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Excess of Revenue (+) or Expenditure (—).</i>
	£	£	£
1909-10	77,578	92,858	—15,280
1910-11	84,386	85,315	—929
1911-12	85,592	82,676	+2,916
1912-13	97,574	88,077	+9,497
1913-14	100,753	96,496	+4,257
Average	£89,176	89,084	

Thus during the total five years the revenue and expenditure have been almost exactly the same.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

9. The following table shows the excess of assets over liabilities for the past two years :—

			£
On 31st March, 1913	..	..	30,048
On 31st March, 1914	..	..	51,915

DEBT.

10. The Public Debt, bearing interest at 4 and 4½ per cent., was originally £113,126, and now stands at £42,829.

The annual charge on account of interest and sinking fund is about £6,580.

The existing debt should be wholly liquidated in 1926.

BANKS.

11. The Bank of Nassau, with a paid-up capital of £10,000, note circulation of £6,500, and deposits in the Colony amounting to £74,066, was established in 1888 and now does business under the Banks Act of 1909. It issues local notes, fully secured, of the values of £1 and four shillings.

The Royal Bank of Canada also has a branch in Nassau established in 1908, with deposits in the Colony amounting to £82,206.

CURRENCY.

12. The current coins are British silver and copper and a very little gold. United States gold and silver certificates are not legal tender, but are accepted, if of \$5 and upwards, at the same rate as United States gold ; if below \$5, at the rate of four shillings to the dollar.

ESTIMATES FOR 1914-15.*

13. The estimate of revenue for 1914-15 as presented by the Government to the House of Assembly amounted to £95,976 and was, of course, based on the then existing rates of customs duty. The estimate of expenditure, including "fixed charges" and the amount required to be voted in the Appropriation Act, was £95,833.

14. Before proceeding to consider these estimates, the House decided to lower the tariff on *ad valorem* goods from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent., the effect of which would have been to decrease the revenue by some £6,000, but, at the same time, duties were increased as follows :—On ale, &c., from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence, on brandy from 10 shillings to 14 shillings, on gin from six shillings to eight shillings, on rum from four shillings and sixpence to five shillings and sixpence, on whiskey from six shillings to eight shillings, and on wines from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent. a gallon, while the existing surtax of 10 per cent. of the duty on those articles was maintained. The effect of this will be to reduce the estimated revenue to £93,781.

15. The Appropriation Act as passed totals £44,434, but from this must be deducted a sum of £2,376 already actually paid last financial year, leaving £42,058. Adding the "Fixed Charges" as originally presented to the House, we get a total of £104,683. But, in addition to this, the operation of certain Acts passed during the session of 1914 will involve a further expenditure estimated at £8,760, giving a grand total of £113,451.

16. It is likely that the net result will be an expenditure of a sum in the neighbourhood of £20,000 over and above the estimated revenue for the year. This excess can be met out of surplus and other funds of the Colony, but it will swallow up more than three-fourths of the total reserve fund, leaving little margin should a hurricane or other unforeseen disaster occur.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

17. The imports during the year ended 31st December, 1913, were valued at £403,529 (including £5,285 specie), as against £358,111 (including £303 specie) in 1912.

* Since writing the above, war has broken out between England and Germany, and the result may be that these estimates will be entirely falsified. The revenue is bound to go down, and although the expenditure will also go down by reason of the probable postponement of certain public works, it is impossible to say what the drain on the public resources will be should it become necessary to provide food-stuffs for the people.

18. Classified under the headings adopted by the Board of Trade the imports were:—

<i>Headings.</i>	<i>America.</i>		<i>England.</i>		<i>Other Countries.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Live animals								
Food, Drink & Narcotics	138,059	148,763	36,944	37,245	22,145	20,616	197,148	206,624
2. Raw Materials	10,767	11,315	—	—	554	990	11,321	12,305
3. Manufactured Materials.								
Textiles ..	28,582	42,250	32,542	34,816	1,811	557	62,935	77,623
Metal ..	28,776	42,729	5,279	8,390	197	1,149	34,252	52,268
Other ..	41,367	41,265	9,417	7,643	1,368	516	52,152	49,424
4. Specie ..	—	2,255	303	3,030	—	—	303	5,285
Total ..	£ 247,551	288,577	84,485	91,124	26,075	23,828	358,111	403,529

19. The following table summarizes whence they came.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	
	1912. £	1913. £
United States of America	247,551	288,577
United Kingdom	84,485	91,124
Canada	12,714	6,777
British West Indies	7,067	5,555
Foreign countries other than America ..	6,294	11,496
Total ..	£358,111	£403,529

But these figures are not entirely reliable, inasmuch as certificates of origin are not required in this Colony. It is possible, for instance, that certain goods from Canada appear under the heading of America, where they are transhipped.

20. The increase of over £10,000 in value of live animals, food, drink and narcotics is due to higher prices of foodstuffs abroad and decreased local production on account of the continued emigration of the working classes to Florida.

21. With regard to the increase of nearly £30,000 in the value of manufactured goods, large quantities of cotton, linen, woollen, and fancy goods, and furniture and building materials were imported. At nearly all settlements in the Colony better built and better furnished houses are to be seen.

EXPORTS.

22. The exports were valued at £263,954, as against £276,115 in 1912

23. Classified under the headings adopted by the Board of Trade the exports were :—

<i>Heading.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	
	1912. £	1913. £
1. Live Animals, Food, Drink, & Narcotics	7,364	11,061
2. Raw Materials	264,758	247,848
3. Manufactured Materials	3,963	5,045
4. Specie	30	—
Total ..	<u>£276,115</u>	<u>£263,954</u>

24. Produce was exported to the following countries :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	
	1912. £	1913. £
United States of America	135,669	124,488
United Kingdom	55,320	37,738
Canada	1,337	1,861
British West Indies	70	502
Foreign countries other than America ..	83,719	99,365
Total ..	<u>£276,115</u>	<u>£263,954</u>

25. A comparative table of the imports and exports for the past five years is subjoined, excluding specie :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
	£	£	£
1909	342,758	168,692	511,450
1910	329,014	190,682	519,696
1911	308,726	209,251	517,977
1912	357,808	276,115	633,923
1913	398,244	263,954	662,198
Totals ..	<u>£1,736,550</u>	<u>1,108,694</u>	<u>2,845,244</u>
Average of 5 years ..	<u>£347,310</u>	<u>221,739</u>	<u>569,049</u>

AMERICAN TARIFF.

26. The new American tariff should be productive of great benefit to the Colony, inasmuch as it reduces the rate of duty on our main products as follows :—

(1) Sponge reduced from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

- (2) Salt reduced from 11 cents per 100 lbs. to free list.
- (3) Pineapples in barrels per cubic foot from 8 cents to 6 cents.
- (4) Pineapples in bulk from \$8 to \$5 per 1,000.
- (5) Pineapples preserved from 1 cent per lb. and 35 per cent. *ad valorem* to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
- (6) Citrus fruit from 1 cent to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.
- (7) Lumber is on free list.

AGRICULTURE, FRUIT CULTURE, &c.

27. An Act was passed in 1913 re-establishing an Agricultural Board with a subsidy of £750 per annum for four years to carry on experiments with a view to the agricultural development of the Colony.

28. The methods adopted by the Board are on the lines of parental encouragement of the peasant farmer. Some small quantities of seeds have been distributed to those unable to purchase and some tracts of Sea Island cotton have been started. A proposal has been made to import an expert cotton-planter to demonstrate to the farmers on the field, modern methods of planting, fertilizing and reaping.

A Southdown ram has been imported and ewes purchased for breeding stock for sale.

A produce exchange or warehouse for the receiving of out-island produce has been opened with a view to finding a market either locally or by export.

29. *Sisal*. Exports in 1912, 8,067,485 lbs., value £66,427; exports in 1913, 7,249,496 lbs., value £69,950; entirely to the United States of America.

30. *Grape Fruit*. 565,322 fruit were exported, valued at £2,032, as against 200,280, valued at £563, in 1913-1914.

31. *Oranges*. The export was 622,257, valued at £599, as compared with 121,180, valued at £172, the preceding year. In 1907 the export was over a million and a half fruit, valued at £3,000.

32. *Coconuts*. 46,500 nuts, valued at £127, were exported, as against 16,347, valued at £52, in 1913-14.

33. All the above articles of production are likely in the near future to receive stimulus by the attraction of foreign capital and by the effect of the proposed operations of the Development Board (referred to in more detail under the heads of Legislation, paragraph 47, and General Observations, paragraph 103).

MANUFACTORIES.

34. *Pineapple canning factories*. The export of tinned pineapples was, during the last five years:—

	£
In 1909, 46,639 cases, valued at	8,999
In 1910, 43,041 " "	9,219
In 1911, 29,532 " "	5,970
In 1912, 27,536 " "	5,175
In 1913, 31,192 " "	6,208

There is one factory at Nassau, operated by an American company.

The local supply of fruit not having been equal to the demand, the company in 1913 imported from Cuba 12,345 cases, equal to 31,862 dozen, for canning purposes.

35. *Lumber Mills.* The Bahamas Timber Company—an American concern—at Abaco milled 12,000,000 feet of pine, of which over 6,000,000 feet went to Cuba. 2,000 tons of ice were also manufactured.

This mill affords much employment to both local and American workmen, about 45 skilled and 375 unskilled workmen having been employed daily, with wages bill of some £6,200 and £15,000, respectively, per annum.

The Company is in process of reconstruction and extensive developments are contemplated.

SPONGE AND OTHER MARINE PRODUCTS.

36. Extracts from the Report of the Marine Products Board for the year 1913 are appended :—

“ The sales for the year on the Exchange in Nassau amounted to £99,343, and though the quantity sold did not equal that of the previous year, yet the sales show an increase of £3,604 over the returns for 1912.

“ The following table has been prepared shewing the sales of sponge on the Nassau Exchange for the last five years, in which it will be noted that there has been, with but one exception, a steady improvement during that period :—

Sales for 1909	..	..	..	..	£69,685
Sales for 1910	..	..	..	..	£83,289
Sales for 1911	..	..	..	..	£71,703
Sales for 1912	..	..	..	..	£95,739
Sales for 1913	..	..	..	..	£99,343

“ This return is for sales effected on the Exchange in the capital and does not include the purchases of sponge made by merchants trading at Andros and Acklins Island, where no official record is kept. Sponge to the value of at least £15,000 is sold at these islands annually, and this amount should be added to the figures above quoted in making up the total sales for any year.

“ There is a continued shrinkage in the supply of wool sponge. This shortage has been referred to in other reports, but the Board is of the opinion that there has been no season in their history where the catch of wool was so little as in the one with which it now deals.

“ Unfortunately, the Board is not in a position to give any reason for the decrease in the most valuable of our sponge species, but the suggestion is made that if the wool sponge from one section of our sponging grounds were transplanted to another, there might be an improvement in the growth, just as the yield of pine fields is improved by the introduction of foreign stock. But this and all other questions concerning the harvest of the sea ought to be submitted to scientific investigation, as there is no one in the Colony who has studied marine life scientifically.

“ The growth of sponge by grafting has been occupying the attention of the Board for some time, but it was only a few months ago that they have committed themselves to an experiment in this industry. So far the Board is unable to report progress.

“ It has also been suggested that it is quite possible to transplant Mediterranean sponge in our waters, as the marine conditions here are almost identical with those of our more famous rival. It is needless for the Board to dwell on the immense gain that would accrue to the Colony if such an enterprise could be successfully conducted, and the Board has no hesitation in recommending it to the favourable consideration of the Government.

"Before closing the report on sponge the Board considers it its duty to point out that the exorbitant demands of the crews and the prevalence of the practice of desertion, due to the easy means of escape offered by the many vessels plying between this port and Miami, gives the Board much concern for the future of the principal business of the Colony, for in spite of the steady demand and the good prices obtained for all classes of sponge there seems to be more and more difficulty in finding crews to man the vessels engaged in the trade.

RESERVES.

"The sponge beds in the Bight of Acklins were re-opened on the first of January.

"The Northern Bight of Andros will not be opened as the Commissioner's report was so unfavourable that the Board deemed it advisable to extend the closure for another year.

"The sponge beds known as the Westward or the Bahama Banks have been closed for fishing from the 1st day of October to the 30th day of June in the present year, it being the intention of the Board to keep this section closed for that period every year in future.

"However seriously the Board considers the shrinkage in wool sponge, it is much more impressed with the decline of the turtle fishery.

"The trade in both Hawksbill and Green Turtle can be said to be at a standstill. The few offerings of the former for the year were mainly from foreign sources, and the valuable Lantern-back and the Ragged Island and Cotton Cay Hawksbill have been but an insignificant fraction of the catch. Plainly, the turtle in our waters is fast becoming extinct, and energetic measures are necessary to preserve the species to our trade.

"As the Board has pointed out in former reports, a total closure would involve great expense and be but a doubtful benefit, but another remedy has been suggested which appears to be the most economical and effective that the Board has yet considered.

"The Bahama Islands have many creeks with narrow entrances that are rich grazing grounds for turtle; if these creeks were fenced with wire netting, stocked with turtle and protected from poachers, there is every reason to believe that the turtle would thrive and increase, as the creeks abound with food and are provided with sand bays on which the turtle could lay their eggs. Unable to escape, and protected from their natural enemies, the turtle ought to increase rapidly.

"The method is very different from that of placing the turtle in ponds. In the ponds the turtle cannot increase in number, as they have no bays to lay on and the eggs go to waste. The Board cannot consider the ponding of turtle other than as a waste of turtle life, as in a pond the creature loses its power of reproduction.

"At present the young turtle is preyed on by sharks and other predatory fish, eaten by seabirds, and recklessly destroyed by fishermen. An idea of the loss of turtle life can be gained from the fact that a turtle lays from 300-400 eggs in the laying season. Indeed, were it not for the extreme fecundity of the species they would have long ago ceased to exist.

"As before stated the Board cannot undertake to move in any of these matters, as at present their engagements exceed their income, and they are carrying on their present work on the economy of past years."

37. A resident of Abaco has experimented with the bêche de mer, or sea slug, which is used as an article of diet by the Chinese, and has shipped a sample case to China. Quantities were shipped many years ago to Key West, Florida.

38. An article has recently appeared in the "Canada West-India Magazine" advocating the introduction of the pearl oyster into the Bahamas. The subject is now engaging the attention of the Marine Products Board.

LANDS AND FORESTS.

39. No Crown land was sold during 1913. Approximately 365,431 acres have been sold and 2,434,730 acres remain ungranted.

40. A very large number of holdings remain unsurveyed for want of staff, and it is not the policy of the Government to sell any more Crown lands except for building or other special purpose until arrangements can be made for surveying the same. The Government is, however, prepared to grant leases on reasonable terms.

41. As regards concessions for cutting pine timber and extracting rosin and turpentine from trees on Crown land, the Secretary of State has recently approved the terms on which such concessions may be made, and they can be obtained on application to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.

42. There is an area of about seven square miles in New Providence on which pine trees grow, and about twenty-one square miles at Cocoa Plum Creek, Abaco. The other pine bearing land on Abaco, as well as the right to cut timber on Andros and Grand Bahama, has been conceded for a lengthy term to an American Company—the Bahamas Timber Company, Limited.

43. SHIPPING.

Nationality.	Sailing Vessels.				Steam Vessels.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
British ..	136	13,056	133	13,118	63	45,708	64	46,577
American ..	6	1,531	6	1,531	94	226,616	93	222,984
Haytian ..	18	223	18	223	—	—	—	—
Russian ..	1	384	1	384	—	—	—	—
Cuban ..	—	—	—	—	3	2,464	2	2,372
German ..	—	—	—	—	154	531,910	154	531,910
Norwegian ..	—	—	—	—	2	1,725	2	1,725
Danish ..	—	—	—	—	1	1,669	1	1,669
Totals ..	161	15,194	158	15,256	317	810,092	316	807,237
Totals 1912	169	17,870	169	18,609	279	605,659	280	605,706

The increased tonnage is almost entirely due to the fact that more steamers of the Hamburg-American Line called at Inagua and Long Cay for the purpose of engaging stevedore labourers.

44. The number and total tonnage of sailing vessels built in the Colony during the past five years was 9 and 133 tons in 1909; 9 and 336 tons in 1910; 10 and 179 tons in 1911; 2 and 22 tons in 1912; and 10 and 440 tons in 1913.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SESSION OF 1912-13.

45. The Session of 1912-13 was the longest on record, lasting nearly eight months.

46. I am indebted to the Honourable Harcourt Malcolm, K.C., Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Honorary Secretary of the Bahamas Branch of the Society of Comparative Legislation, for the following resumé* of the more important of the Acts passed :—

“ CHAPTER 3—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

“ The Births and Deaths Registration Act 1913 is the first Act dealing comprehensively with the question which has been passed by the Legislature since 1850.

“ The Governor is given power to divide the Colony into districts and appoint a Registrar General and other Registrars. The Registrar of Records, so long as that office continues, is to be Registrar General, and Out-Island Commissioners are *ex officio* Registrars of their respective districts. For the first time in the history of the Colony an order for burial is made necessary ; but in consequence of the conditions obtaining on some of the Out Islands of the Colony the Governor by proclamation may exempt any district from this necessity.”

Note by Colonial Secretary.

This Act has, however, not yet been brought into operation, difficulties having arisen as to the administrative measures necessary to give it practical effect.

“ CHAPTER 4—PILOTS AND PILOTAGE.

“ The Pilotage Act 1913 takes the place of nineteen Acts and parts of four other Acts which have been in the melting pot for some time.

“ CHAPTER 6—TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

“ The Telegraph Department Act 1913 creates one department to control the two—wire and wireless—systems of telegraphy and makes the operators interchangeable.

“ CHAPTER 8—ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

“ The Electrical Department Act 1913 amalgamates the Telephone Department created in 1906 and the Electric Light Department created in 1907 into one Department called the Electrical Department consisting of two divisions—electricity and telephones. The Superintendent and Clerk form the staff common to both divisions of the new Department; otherwise each division has a separate staff. The control of this composite department is taken away from the Governor in Council and given to a Board of seven members selected by the Governor on popular lines.

“ For the purposes of the supply of electricity a loan of £20,000 is made from the Treasury to the Board, who immediately repay to the Treasury, with interest at 3 per cent., all sums heretofore advanced under the repealed Electric Light Act 1907. This loan carries interest at the rate of three pounds per centum per annum and is to be paid off in not less than 30 years. Power is given to the Governor in Council, at the request of the Board, to invest any money standing to the credit of the Electric Light Fund. Similarly a loan of £800 is made to the Board from the Treasury in connection with the telephone system. The rate of interest, however, is two pounds and ten shillings per centum per annum, and this loan is to be repaid in not less than five years. Provision is made for punishing for any damage to any of the works in connection with either system. The

*This resumé has been curtailed.

principle of giving compensation for damage to private property in carrying out the purposes of the Act is incorporated in this Act, although it was not in previous Acts dealing with these subjects. The amount of this compensation is to be determined by arbitration and, in the event of the disagreement of the arbitrators, by the umpirage of the Chief Justice.

“ CHAPTER 9—AUDIT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

“The Audit Act 1913 as originally introduced into the House was merely a consolidating measure, but the House referred it to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, and this Committee inserted a section which is analogous to sections 21 and 32 of The Imperial Audit and Exchequer Act 1866 and which brings the Auditor more closely under the supervision of the House.

“ CHAPTER 11—AGRICULTURE.

“The Board of Agriculture Act 1913 provides £750 a year for four years for carrying on experiments with a view to the agricultural development of the Colony. It is proposed to work along lines broader than, and differing radically from, those followed in making previous attempts, which unhappily resulted in failure. The maximum number of the Board is fixed at nine, of whom at least two must be members of the House of Assembly. The maintenance of a Botanical Station is left in the discretion of the Board. The employment of expert assistance is also discretionary with the Board, but is subject to the approval of the Governor.

“ CHAPTER 13—HOTEL AND STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

“The Hotel and Steamship Service Act 1913 gives a general authority to the Governor in Council to enter into a contract for a steamship service with Florida and for hotel accommodation in Nassau for the period of five years at an annual subsidy not exceeding five thousand pounds. As in previous Hotel Acts there is exemption from certain import duties of customs and tonnage, light and other port dues, including pilotage.

“ CHAPTER 18—CRIMINAL LAW (FEMALES AND CHILDREN).

“The Criminal Law Amendment Act 1913 consolidates four Acts and parts of another dealing with offences against women and children, and includes some of the provisions of the Imperial Act, 4 Ed. VII, c. 15, relating to the prevention of cruelty to children.

“ CHAPTER 19—LEPERS.

“The Lepers Act 1913 makes an attempt to provide for the isolation and segregation of lepers as effectively as possible with a minimum expense to the Colony, and without imposing any unduly stringent conditions upon them. Provision is made for their isolation under proper conditions either in private houses or in the Leper Asylum, which is defined as any part of the Bahamas General Hospital, and restrictions are imposed on the landing of alien lepers in the Colony. No person can be treated as a leper without examination by two medical men. The administration of this Act is vested partly in the Board of Health and partly in the Hospital Commissioners. Power is also given to make rules for carrying out the Act in certain respects.”

Note by Colonial Secretary.

This Act is not yet in practical force pending consideration of the important question of accommodation.

“ CHAPTER 21—OPIUM CONVENTION.

“ The Opium Act 1913 is designed to give effect to the measures decided upon in the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the 23rd day of January 1912, and to regulate the importation of opium, morphine, cocaine and similar drugs in the Colony. The Act is based on the draft Gold Coast Ordinance. The House passed the Bill in redemption of the pledge given by adopting the resolution reported by a Select Committee of the House.

“ CHAPTER 22—POISONS AND DRUGS.

“ The Pharmacy Act 1913 represents the result of the efforts which the Government has been making for several years to modernise our laws dealing with the sale of poisons and drugs. There had not been any legislation on the subject since 1875. The sale of medicines or drugs is restricted to properly licensed persons, who are divided into four classes. A licence remains in force as long as the annual fee of £5 is paid, and the licensee lives, and there is no cancellation. Provision is made for the creation of a Board for the examination of candidates and the issue of certificates of competency. Prescriptions must be numbered and filed by a licensee. If the owner of the prescription desires to retain the original prescription and it contains no dangerous substances or quantities a copy of it must be filed. Stringent regulations governing the sale of poisons are embodied in the Act.”

SESSION OF 1914.

47. The following is a resumé* of the principal Acts of the Session which closed on 22nd June, 1914. This has also kindly been supplied by Mr. Malcolm :—

“ CHAPTER 1. TARIFF.

“ The Tariff Act, 1914, is important only in that it reduces the *ad valorem* import duty of customs from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent. and by the omission of a number of articles from the Duty Free List makes them liable to duties of customs; and considerably increases the duty on spirits. The text of the Act is identical with that of the Act of 1908, the only novelty being the registration of articles exported from the Colony with a view to their being exempt from the payment of import duty upon their re-importation. The privilege of free importation accorded to the Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses is abolished, although preserved in the case of the present holder. Among duty free imports the wide definition of ‘ Passengers’ baggage ’ should prevent any evasion of import duty by passengers, who are also allowed £20 worth of other goods duty free.

“ CHAPTER 7. REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

“ The Registrar-General’s Act, 1914, aids in bringing into effect the much-debated scheme of abolishing one of the Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates and creating a general Registry of the records of the Colony by combining the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court with that of the Registrar of Records. The Registrar-General, whose salary is fixed at £400 a year, in addition to being head of this combined Department will also be under the obligation of acting as Magistrate in New Providence while the Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate is on circuit. He also must perform a magisterial circuit of the Out-Islands once a year, and for the expenses of this circuit he is allowed £85.

“ CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION.

“ The Immoral Traffic Act, 1914, became necessary as it had been deemed desirable that the Colony should make a declaration of accession to the International Convention for the suppression of the White Slave Traffic, and this Act has been passed in order to fulfil the obligations incurred by that accession. This Act reproduces the provisions of the Imperial Acts, 2 Ed. VII., c. 11, and 2 and 3 Geo. V., c. 20.

* This resumé has been curtailed.

"CHAPTER 13. CRIMINAL LAW.

"The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1914, is a companion Act to the Immoral Traffic Act, 1914. It is a reproduction largely of the provisions of the Imperial Act, 2 and 3 Geo. V., c. 20, giving power for arrest without a warrant, increasing penalties for procurers, and strengthening the law for the suppression of brothels.

"CHAPTER 17. PUBLIC HEALTH.

"The Public Health Act 1914 is a part of the Bill which incurred a considerable amount of opposition during the Session of 1913. It provides a practically complete code regulating health matters. The creation of public health authorities and their administration; unsound food; water; aerated water; milk; infectious diseases and the prohibition of certain trades to persons suffering from infectious diseases are dealt with by the various sections of this comprehensive enactment, which is a largely consolidating but at the same time amplifying measure.

"CHAPTER 18. DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

"The Development Board Act 1914 marks a bold advance on the part of the Colony with a view to advertising the Colony thoroughly as a tourist resort.

"CHAPTER 19. MAIL SERVICE.

"The Mail Service Amendment Act 1914 provides more elastic powers in making a tract for the carriage of mails, passengers and freight. While it does not limit the amount at the disposal of the Governor in Council the Act itself is limited in duration.

"CHAPTER 23. DISEASES OF PLANTS.

"The Plants Protection Act 1914 is designed to protect the agricultural interests of the Colony by providing stringent regulations in connection with the importation of plants."

48. On account of the outbreak of war between England and Germany it became necessary to hold a special session of the Legislature on the 7th and 8th of August, 1914, when two Bills were passed and assented to, one to give the force of law to any proclamations issued by the Governor on the instructions of the Secretary of State and the other to authorise the Government to incur expenditure in supplying relief in cases of distress while a state of war exists.

IV.—EDUCATION.

49. The following table gives statistics of the primary schools. They do not include private and denominational schools:—

Year.	Board Schools.				Grant-in-Aid Schools.				Totals.			
	Number.	Pupils.	Average Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number.	Pupils.	Average Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number.	Pupils.	Average Roll.	Average Attendance.
1912	48	7,718	6,455	5,203	16	1,409	1,290	870	64	9,127	7,745	6,073
1913	48	7,397	6,386	5,217	15	1,312	1,244	897	63	8,709	7,630	6,014

50. The teaching staff employed by the Board of Education consisted of 48 principal teachers, 8 assistant teachers, 5 pupil teachers, 174 monitors, 13 sewing teachers, 4 students in training, and 15 employed in aided schools.

51. The total numbers receiving primary education are given in the following table :—

	1912.			1913.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Board Schools ..	3,437	3,018	6,455	3,247	3,139	6,386
Aided Private Schools ..	650	640	1,290	627	617	1,244
Church of England ..	677	855	1,532	712	877	1,589
Roman Catholic ..	225	334	559	217	325	542
Private Schools ..	133	137	270	112	117	229
Wealeyan Schools ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	5,122	4,984	10,106	4,915	5,075	9,990

52. Primary education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years, is provided by the Government, and is controlled by a Board of Education consisting of 12 members (under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary) appointed annually by the Governor. The Board receives an annual grant from the Legislature of £6,000, out of which school houses, teachers' residences, &c., have to be provided and kept in repair, as well as the payment of teachers' salaries and general expenses. The cost is greatly enhanced by the breaking up of the population into many small settlements long distances apart on the various islands, themselves separated for many miles. The average cost for each child on the rolls is 14s. 8½d. and for each child in average attendance 21s.

53. The grant-aided schools received an average grant of £25 in aid of the teachers' incomes, supplies of books and materials, and in many cases assistance in building or fitting up and furnishing school rooms, on condition that they should be unsectarian, and that the teachers should pass an easy examination and that the results produced should be fairly satisfactory. School fees are supposed to be the teachers' chief income, but very few are paid in cash. Field produce and labour are the principal items, and no returns of these, nor of the occasional cash payments, are ever made to the Education Department. The total amount is, however, in each case so small that, but for the grants, the schools would be closed.

54. In addition to the schools under the control of the Board there were 34 maintained by the Church of England, six of which were in New Providence ; average roll 1,589, and average attendance 941.

There were also five Roman Catholic schools, total roll about 542, and 14 private schools, roll 229.

55. There is still, unfortunately, no State provision for secondary education, but private organisations connected with religious bodies provided higher instruction as follows :—

Name of School.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Total.
Queen's College and Preparatory School (Wesleyan)	58	41	99
Nassau Grammar School (Church of England)	20	—	20
St. Francis Xavier's Academy (Roman Catholic)	9	36	45
Governor's Harbour (Eluthera)	6	17	23
Wilson City (Abaco)	9	6	15
Harbour Island	14	8	22
Total	116	108	224

56. As was stated in the Report for 1913, it is matter for serious consideration whether the primary education given in the Board schools should not be restricted to the three R's, and more attention paid to industrial, agricultural, and technical instruction; but it is difficult to see how much can be done in this direction in view of the limited grant, the large number of teachers—mostly poorly paid—to be provided, and the widely scattered nature of the Colony.

57. In the matter of agriculture, the Board dealing with that subject have recently come to the aid of the Board of Education by promising a supply of seeds and tools for distribution as well as prizes for competition.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL.

58. The Bahamas General Hospital, formerly known as the New Providence Asylum, and now as "The Hospital," was established in 1809 as a poorhouse and hospital for the poor and infirm of the island. Since then the institution has grown steadily, and its functions have been extended in many directions. In 1845 it was placed under a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor, and now comprises the hospital proper, the infirmary, dispensary, the lunatic asylum, and the leper compound.

59. The number of inmates on 1st January, 1913, was :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alexandra Hospital ..	21	13	34
Victoria Infirmary ..	16	15	31
Lunatic Asylum ..	20	14	34
Leper Asylum ..	3	0	3
Total ..	60	42	102

60. Five hundred and fifty patients were admitted during the year, making the total number under treatment 652, of whom 248 were discharged recovered, 181 relieved, 36 discharged not improved, and 136 died.

61. At the close of the year 90 remained—33 in the Alexandra Hospital, 22 in the Victoria Infirmary, 32 in the Lunatic Asylum, and 3 in the Leper Asylum.

62. The Colonial Surgeon visited 215 cases at their homes on certificate from the Relieving Officer.

63. The feasibility of forming a leper colony on one of the adjacent small islands is under consideration. This is necessary if the Lepers Act, 1913, which provides for compulsory segregation in certain cases, is to be made operative.

SAVINGS BANK.

64. During the year ended 30th June, 1913, 3,764 deposits, amounting to £8,900, and 2,204 withdrawals, amounting to £9,468, were made. The number of depositors on June 30th, 1913, was 2,361, including 495 dead and unclaimed accounts.

The balance due to depositors was £26,200 16s. 5d.

The total liabilities amounted to £26,204 4s. 5d., assets to £29,720 10s. 1d., surplus £3,516 5s. 8d.

65. As compared with the previous year's transactions there has been an increase of 726 in number and of £1,388 13s. 1d. in the amount of deposits; an increase of 219 in number and £2,058 18s. 4d. in amount of withdrawals; an increase of 181 in number and of £7 2s. 11d. in the amount due to depositors.

66. During the year 619 deposits, amounting to £1,707 19s. 4d., and 82 withdrawals, amounting to £284 3s. 5d., were made at offices in the out-islands.

67. Compared with the previous year there was a marked increase in the number of transactions and amount deposited at branch offices, notably at Wilson City, Abaco, where the Bahamas Timber Company is operating, but as most of the deposits were withdrawn soon after the accounts were opened, due to the shifting of labourers, it is questionable whether the object of the bank in fostering thrift is attained. Still, a useful purpose is served in providing a place of safety for the earnings of labourers while away from home.

VI. JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

POLICE.

68. The strength of the force on 1st January, 1914, was 85. Twenty-two men (17 from Barbados) were enlisted during 1913 and 20 discharged (5 on pension).

69. A miniature rifle range (25 yards) has been made in the barrack grounds, which, in addition to affording more practical instruction in musketry, is necessary for preliminary practices before proceeding to the rifle range.

70. On the 16th December an armed party consisting of 1 officer and 22 N.C.O's. and men proceeded to Abaco on special service for the purpose of checking any disturbance that might possibly arise among the employees of the Bahamas Timber Company in consequence of a crisis in the affairs of the Company. The party returned to Nassau on the 22nd December, the employees of the Company having been paid off on the 20th, and the crisis averted.

71. The band has been placed on a more satisfactory footing, provision having been made for the payment of the bandmaster and members.

PRISONS.

72. The number of prisoners on the 1st January, 1913, was 49 males, 11 females, and 4 juveniles.

The number on the 31st December, 1913, was 43 males, 10 females, and 1 juvenile.

73. The number of admissions for the year was 121 males, 56 females, and 14 juveniles.

The total number of admissions for the preceding year was 245.

74. The daily average of prisoners was 56·91 of whom 45·19 were males, 8·99 females and 2·73 juveniles. The daily average number for the preceding year was 70·88, caused by the conviction of 59 persons for larceny from a stranded steamer.

75. The following punishments were inflicted on prisoners undergoing sentence:—Solitary confinement, 9; reduction of diet, 57; forfeiture of industrial marks, 7; and whipping juveniles with the birch, 2.

The number of punishments during the preceding year was 144.

Punishment by reduction of diet is approved by the Medical Officer before being carried into effect.

Punishment by "solitary confinement" in a dark cell and crank work have been abolished.

No case of serious insubordination occurred during the year. There was no punishment by flogging with the cat.

76. Two prisoners escaped from gangs working without the prison walls. They were retaken on the same day by the police.

77. Nine persons were discharged under the industrial marks rules, by which an adult prisoner sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment with hard labour for a period of one year and upwards may earn a reduction of one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of his sentence. One prisoner was released for medical reasons by His Excellency the Governor. Two prisoners concerned in pillaging from a wreck off Cat Island were pardoned and released on His Majesty's birthday by His Excellency the Governor. One prisoner of exemplary conduct was pardoned and released on Christmas Day by His Excellency the Governor.

VII. VITAL STATISTICS.

78. The births in 1913 numbered 1,907, as against 1,824 in 1912. The deaths were 1,433, as against 1,498 in 1912. The birth rate was 34 per 1,000 and the death rate 25·6 per 1,000.

79. The estimated population on 1st January, 1913, was 56,318

Births, 1913	..	..	1,907
Deaths, 1913	..	..	1,433
Add excess of births	..	..	474
			56,792
Deduct excess of emigrants over immigrants	..		1,026
Estimated population on 1st January, 1914	..		55,766

80. Whooping-cough has been epidemic during the year over the whole Colony. There were 30 cases of typhoid fever, of which 8 died.

81. As regards water supply the commonest source of supply is wells. From an analysis which has been made at the Imperial Institute it appears that, from the samples analysed, the water is hard, contains large proportions of chlorine, and is in most instances polluted. The other source of supply is rain water stored in tanks, tubs and underground cisterns.

82. The services of a noted expert—Mr. H. H. Humphreys—were obtained with the view of demonstrating whether a supply of fresh water sufficient for the needs of the city and suburbs of Nassau could be obtained by boring or otherwise, and his report will no doubt be laid before the House of Assembly next Session.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

83. The following are the meteorological data for the past two years :—

Year.	Temperature.			Means of		Extremes of		Rainfall.
	8 a.m.	3 p.m.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
1912	79.2	80.6	79.5	83.0	72.9	91.5	57.0	36.79
1913	77.0	79.0	78.1	86.4	67.1	91.0	63.5	39.96

VIII. POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

84. The postal revenue for 1913-14 was £4,354, as compared with £7,369 in the previous year, which was abnormally inflated by reason of sales, amounting to £3,825, to dealers outside the Colony of postage stamps of the issue of King George.

85. The expenditure was £775, as against £706. To this must be added the annual foreign and inter-insular mail subsidies amounting to some £10,000 a year.

86. The total number of postal packets, exclusive of parcels, received and despatched was 885,005, an increase of 33,719 over the preceding year.

87. 2,930 money orders, value £5,509, were issued, and 721, value £2,371, drawn. In 1912-13 the figures were 2,738 issued, value £5,463; 814 drawn, value £2,571.

88. 2,069 British postal orders, value £834, were issued, and 677, value £408, paid. In 1912-13 the figures were 1,565 issued, value £611, and 758, value £432, paid.

The postal order system has been extended to the out-islands.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

89. The contract with the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company (generally known as the Ward Line) for a mail passenger and freight fortnightly service between New York and Nassau, for which a subsidy of £2,500 per annum was paid, expired on 31st May, 1914, and negotiations are in progress for a new contract. Meanwhile it became necessary in the interests of the mercantile community for the Government to charter small steamers in New York to bring and take freight.

90. The contract with the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company and the Florida East Coast Hotel Company providing for a steamer for mails, passengers and freight to run between Florida and Nassau during the short winter season, and providing also for the maintenance of a first-class hotel in Nassau during that time, was renewed for five years, the subsidy being, as heretofore, £5,000 a year.

TELEGRAPHS.

91. Prior to June the cable, which is the property of the Colonial Government, maintained its good working condition, but during that month a fault developed which reduced its efficiency to a considerable extent. The fault gradually increased until, in early December, telegraph signals became so unreliable that it was considered advisable to abandon further attempts at working. Eventually the services of a cable repair tug were secured and partial repairs effected on the Florida shore, some three-quarters of a mile of new cable was substituted, and the cable restored to fair working order. The cost of repairs, which were effected within a mile of the Jupiter Beach, was approximately £650. Since then, however, another break unfortunately occurred, and the cable is now entirely out of commission. Repairs will cost a considerable sum, and the Government is at present considering whether it will not be advisable to relay the whole cable. Fortunately the Government had the radio-telegraph as a substitute during the interruption to the cable, and, through the courtesy of the United States Government Radio Service, there was frequent daily communication with its station at Jupiter, Florida.

92. While the Radio Service was not so prompt or reliable as that over the cable, it has, in this instance, justified to the fullest extent every effort made in advocating wireless telegraphy, primarily as a safeguard in the event of failure in the telegraph cable.

93. For the twenty-second year in succession there has been no formal complaint either as to delay or error in the telegraph business of the department during the year.

94. The revenue for 1913 was £1,988 14s. 3d., exceeding by nearly £400 that of any previous year.

95. The radio-telegraph system installed by the Anglo-French Wireless Telegraph Company was completed about the middle of August, and, apart from a faulty motor originally supplied, which has been replaced by a new and more suitable machine, the radio installation has been an unqualified success. There has been communication with Ward Line ships 350 miles distant; with Hamburg-American Line ships at Inagua; with Kingston, Jamaica; with Charleston, U.S.A., 600 miles; with Colon, Panama, 1,000 miles; and signals sent out from the station at Nassau have been heard at Newport, Rhode Island, 1,100 miles, and at Toronto, Canada, some 1,500 miles, both of the latter points reporting the signals to be very clear. But it should be pointed out that the long-distance work referred to above has been carried on during the winter months, during which period disturbing atmospheric electricity is at its minimum.

TELEPHONES.

96. The Government telephone system in Nassau is now entirely equipped with concrete poles. It is in contemplation to replace the present switchboard by one of the latest type, with capacity for 600 subscribers. Rentals produced £1,202 in 1913-14. The cost of maintenance was £763, and after repayment of £400 instalment of loan the fund had in hand on March 31st, 1914, £524.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

97. By an Act of 1913 the control of the electric light and telephones has been taken away from the Governor in Council and vested in a Board of seven members appointed annually by the Governor. There are now 396 subscribers, with 5,773 lights, and 276 public street lamps, and the demand for electricity is such that it will shortly be necessary to instal a new storage battery and machinery of greater capacity.

IX. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

FOREIGN LABOUR.

98. The following table summarizes the foreign labour traffic for two years :—

	Number of steam vessels outward bound.	Number of Labourers engaged.		Number of steam vessels home-ward bound.	Number of Labourers brought back after expiration of engagement.	
		To work on board ships (Stevedores).	To work on docks, railroads, lumber camps, &c. (Contract).		From work on board ships (Stevedores).	From work on docks, railways, lumber camps, &c. (Contract).
Inagua.						
1912 ..	64	2,550	—	64	2,508	68
1913 ..	68	2,942	126	66	2,840	272
Long Cay.						
1912 ..	41	1,476	—	48	1,448	256
1913 ..	53	2,027	—	52	1,934	—

99. The Commissioner at Inagua reports that :—

“Wages are 50 cents per diem from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., one dollar per diem for Sundays, and 10 cents per hour for extra hours. One hundred and twenty-six of these men were employed by C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company at Belize, British Honduras. They were employed in laying railways and loading cars. The other men were employed as stevedores on the Hamburg-American Line, Atlas Service Steamships, and the George D. Emery's Steamships in loading mahogany at Colombian and Nicaraguan ports.”

The Commissioner at Long Cay writes as follows :—

" All of these vessels (steamships) calling belong to the Hamburg-Amer can Line. The rate of wages is 50 cents American silver per day and 10 cents per hour overtime. The total amount of the pay sheet for the year is \$26,686.

NOTE.—On the outbreak of hostilities between England and Germany in August, 1914, the stevedore traffic, as far as the Hamburg-American Line is concerned, ceased.

EMIGRATION TO FLORIDA.

100. The emigration of the labouring classes to Florida continued during the year 1913, much to the detriment of the local industries.

The following table shows that during the three years ended 31st December, 1913, the excess of the persons who emigrated over those who returned was 2,372 :—

Year.	Out.			In.			Excess of Outs.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1911*..	2,382	848	3,230	1,521	443	1,964	861	405	1,266
1912 ..	1,909	719	2,628	1,922	626	2,548	13	93	80
1913 ..	2,547	875	3,422	1,779	617	2,396	768	258	1,026
Total .	6,838	2,442	9,280	5,222	1,686	6,908	1,616	756	2,372

* Approximate.

101. In 1914, however, a reverse movement has set in, and during the six months ended 30th June there was an excess of persons returning over those leaving of 504.

ADMINISTRATION.

102. The Treasury and Customs Departments have been separated and are about to be moved to convenient and commodious quarters which will be sold by the Crown to the Colony for that purpose. When the reorganisation of the Departments is completed it is safe to anticipate a considerable increase of customs revenue, on account of improved methods of administration and the exercise of closer vigilance.

103. Before the year is out it is intended to amalgamate the Departments of the Registrar-General and the Registrar of the Supreme Court under the authority of an Act recently passed and referred to in paragraph 47 of this Report. This will also involve a change in office accommodation, including the transfer of the Magistrates' Court to the building (admittedly too small) now used by the Post Office, and the erection of a new Post Office.

104. A feature of the administration of the government of this Colony has always been the Public Boards, and too much credit cannot be given to the many citizens who give, without reward other than the thanks of the Government and their fellow citizens, their valuable time and services for the public welfare.

On these Boards serve many public officials, as well as representatives from the Executive and Legislative Councils, the House of Assembly, and the mercantile community.

The Boards deal with the following matters :—

The education of the Colony.

The public works of New Providence.

The general hospital.

The public health of the Colony.

The Nassau prison.

Pilotage.

Marine products.

Agriculture.

Electric light and telephones.

The development of the Colony by advertisement, attracting tourists and opening up fresh avenues for trade.

And the public library.

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

105. The Colony was successfully represented at the Toronto Exhibition in 1911 and 1913, and the Chamber of Commerce have been granted a sum of £300, with which they hope to make a still more effective display at the forthcoming exhibition.

As a means of making this Colony more known in Canada as a desirable health resort, representation annually at this popular exhibition is most desirable and is not expensive.

TOURISTS.

106. As a winter health and pleasure resort Nassau has for many years past attracted a considerable number of American and Canadian visitors, and the hotels and boarding houses were fairly full. It is estimated that about 2,600 tourists arrived, in addition to 1,231 visitors from pleasure steamers staying here a few hours on their way north or south. Considering that the Colony pays £5,000 a year to subsidize a hotel and steamship service with Florida for only about ten weeks in the season these figures cannot be regarded as at all satisfactory.

107. The Colony has never been efficiently and sufficiently advertised. A certain amount of advertising is done by the steamship companies and the American hotel, but the attractions of the Colony are not nearly so well known in the United States and in Canada as are those of Bermuda.

108. Fired by the example of its sister Colony—Bermuda—the House of Assembly has at length tackled the question seriously, and a Development Board has been formed with power to advertise, to appoint agents, and to negotiate contracts for steamship communication. For this purpose the Legislature has voted to the Board £3,000 for each of the years 1914-15 and 1915-16, and £2,000 for each of the three following financial years.

This is a leap in the right direction, and should result in a very large increase in our tourist traffic in the near future.

DEEPENING NASSAU HARBOUR.

109. As being a matter of great interest to the Colony, I subjoin the remarks on this subject which appeared in the Report for 1912-13.—

“This important question has been under consideration for a great number of years, but beyond the accumulation of reports and minutes nothing was done.

“But in the session of 1911 the House adopted a report recommending that tenders be invited from three responsible firms for blowing up the bar and deepening the harbour, and providing that, in case the Colony should not be able to enter into a contract for the work, each of the three firms tendering should be allowed the sum of £200 to defray the expenses of the expert report, but that in the event of the Colony making a contract no expenses should be allowed.

“It was not, of course, possible to call for tenders on such indefinite terms, and the Governor, in a message of the 13th March, 1912, furnished the House with certain facts and figures showing the estimated number of cubic yards of rock and sand to be removed, in order to cut a channel through the bar having a minimum depth of 30 feet and to make a basin in the harbour of similar depth.

“Thereupon the House adopted a report of a Select Committee recommending that tenders be invited for blowing up the bar and deepening the harbour, and also for blowing up the reef at the entrance to Cochrane's Anchorage, and recommending, further, that the House should agree to the raising of a loan of £100,000 should a suitable tender be submitted.

“Negotiations were entered into on the lines of this proposal and tenders invited from firms in America and through the Crown Agents in London. The result was not satisfactory. Mr. A. B. Bowers, who was associated with Mr. H. T. Trumbo in the investigation made by them in 1904, came to Nassau and made an examination and took borings, but his report was too vague, and it was not found possible to come to any definite conclusion. A Message was sent to the House by the Acting-Governor submitting the correspondence on the subject, which included a proposal by Messrs. Coode, Matthews, Fitzmaurice, and Wilson to send out an expert engineer at the expense of the Colony who would investigate on the spot and would then be in a position to enable them to report :—

- (a) On the best scheme which could be carried out for £100,000.
- (b) The cost of carrying out such a scheme as would meet the requirements of the Colony.”

The House voted a sum of £750 for this purpose, and subsequently a further sum of £496 4s. 10d. for making the necessary borings required by the Consulting Engineers.

It is hoped that the report of Mr. A. Havelock Case, the expert sent out by the Crown Agents, will settle once for all the question whether works can be undertaken which will satisfy the requirements of the port and at the same time be within the financial means of the Colony.

SHIPPING COMMISSION.

110. A Commission under the presidency of Mr. Wells Durrant, the Attorney-General, was appointed by the Governor to enquire into the state of the law with regard to coasting and inter-insular trade and also the passenger and cargo trade between the Colony and foreign places, particularly Florida.

There is no law at present restricting the number of passengers that may be carried by schooners and other small craft plying between Nassau and the out-islands and between Nassau and Florida, except as regards the mail-schooners, which are under contract.

The Commission have made a number of recommendations (including the establishment of a register for small vessels) having for object the fixing of the number of passengers allowed, the inspection of vessels, the provision of sufficient boats and life-saving appliances, sanitary conveniences, &c.

The report has been transmitted to the House of Assembly, and the Government propose to introduce legislation next session embodying the recommendations of the Commissioners.

FORTS.

111. The question of the preservation of ancient monuments, as to which a communication was received from the Secretary of State in 1910, was brought before the House of Assembly during the Session of 1913. A Select Committee recommended that the guns in Forts Montague, Charlotte and Fincastle, which were dismantled when the Imperial troops were withdrawn from the Colony in 1891, be remounted and that the interior of the forts and the water battery be properly maintained. Steps are being taken to carry these proposals into effect.

In connection with this subject, a most interesting historical memorandum has been written by Mr. Harcourt Malcolm, the Speaker of the House, which contains quotations from the Calendar of State Papers (Colonial Office series), the early Minutes of the House of Assembly, Reports by Military Engineers in the 18th century, and Despatches from Lord Dunmore, Governor of the Colony in 1787, and Lieutenant D'Arcy, Governor in 1792. It deals most fully and ably with the early history of the forts.

LIQUOR LICENCES.

112. The following is a statement of liquor licences issued in the Colony and revenue derived therefrom in 1912 and 1913 :—

Year.	General.	Wholesale.	Hotel.	Special.	Amount Received.
1912	74	17	2	—	£ 1,100
1913	80	19	2	—	1,215

(General, hotel, and special licences are retail licences.)

113. A map of the Colony is appended.

W. HART BENNETT,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Nassau, Bahamas,

13th August, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
772	Nyasaland	1912-1913
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
775	Colonial Survey Committee	"
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
777	Swaziland	"
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912-1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oils, Oilseeds, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.



No. 810.

CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No 754.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1914.



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No. 810.

CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

King's House,

Jamaica,

20th August, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your information, a copy of the Blue Book of the Cayman Islands for the year 1912-13, together with a copy of the Commissioner's Report thereon.

I have, &c.,

W. H. MANNING,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,

Secretary of State

for the Colonies.

REPORT ON THE CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1912 13.

FINANCE.

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following tables show the revenue and expenditure for the five years from 1908-9 to 1912-13, and the amounts under separate heads for the past two years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1908-9	3,600	3,735
1909-10	2,824	3,282
1910-11	2,779	2,716
1911-12	3,795	2,700
1912-13	3,397	3,105
Average five years ..	£3,279	£3,107

Revenue.

<i>Head of Revenue.</i>	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£
Customs	1,638	1,622
Internal Revenue ..	370	359
Port Dues	23	22
Payments for Specific Services	43	44
Post Office	1,640	1,247
Revenue from Government property ..	12	16
Interest	67	83
Miscellaneous	2	4
Totals	£3,795	£3,397

<i>Expenditure.</i>		
<i>Head of Expenditure.</i>	1911-12.	1912-13:
Commissioner's Department	£ 654	£ 779
Judicial Department	106	102
Legislative Department	23	23
Medical Department	188	317
Police and Prisons	250	257
Charitable	88	53
Education	283	155
Registration	10	13
Miscellaneous	116	202
Post Office Department	202	286
Lighthouse Department	15	16
Public Works	765	902
Totals	£2,700	£3,105

The revenue of the Cayman Islands for the financial year ended the 30th September, 1913, amounted to a sum total of £3,397 and the expenditure to £3,105, leaving a surplus of £292 towards the assets of the Dependency. Including, therefore, the year under review, the average revenue for the last five years is £3,279. The receipts for the past year are therefore £118 above the average.

During the past year £902 1s. 3d. has been spent on public works. Of this sum £435 17s. 10d. was applied to the maintenance and construction of roads and £466 3s. 5d. to Government buildings and other purposes, in which sum is included all expenditure on the construction of school-houses.

The chief sources of revenue are the import duties and the sale of postage stamps. With reference to the import duties, 5 per cent. ad valorem duty is imposed on all imported goods, together with an additional sum of four shillings per gallon on distilled spirits and one shilling and sixpence per gallon on all wines. The general prosperity of these islands depends to a very large extent in the case of Grand Cayman on the price obtained from the sale of turtle. Contracts have been entered into, which will take effect from January 1st, 1914, and be in force throughout the year, at prices remunerative to the contractors. There is therefore every reason to anticipate a promising year, in so far as the import duties are concerned, while in the year that has passed, namely, 1913, there has been no scarcity of buyers of turtle. In the Lesser Islands coconuts form the staple industry, and if budrot and other diseases peculiar to that article of commerce, which during the last year have made their appearance, can be effectually controlled and kept within bounds there seems no reason to doubt the continued prosperity of that portion of the Dependency. The Post Office contributes a very large sum annually towards the general revenue, the sale of postage stamps amounting to £1,137. This sum has been due to the new 1913 issue of various denominations from a farthing upwards.

Export Duty :—There is an export duty of 1s. per 1,000 on coconuts, which realized £61 during the past year. There is no other export duty.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

On the 30th September, 1913, the assets of the Dependency amounted to £3,097. The liabilities were £925, being £245 due to depositors in Government Savings Bank, £39 due to depositors in Treasury, and £641 Money Order Account. With reference to money order transactions through Jamaica, the precise figures are not at present available, but it is estimated that a sum of approximately £641 represents the liability of the Dependency under this head

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

The value of the imports from all countries has been in :—

Year.	£
1908-9	22,091
1909-10	23,853
1910-11	26,232
1911-12	28,444
1912-13	25,000

Average for five years, £25,122.

EXPORTS.

The exports to all countries have amounted in value as follows :—

Year.	£
1908-9	11,995
1909-10	11,371
1910-11	10,992
1911-12	12,323
1912-13	10,000

Average for five years, £11,336.

It will be observed that there is a large difference between the value of imports and exports, which is due to several causes. Shipbuilding is one of the most important industries in these islands, and one in which a large number of people engage from time to time. Part of the materials used in the construction of vessels is imported from abroad and therefore included under the head of imports, while, though a few are sold to foreigners, most of them are owned locally and do not appear as exports. The majority of the male inhabitants are forced to seek for a means of subsistence in the United States, Central American Republics, Cuba, Colon, and other places, and in so doing leave their relatives behind, to whom large sums are remitted. It is estimated that approximately £3,469 has been received by way of

remittance during the past year from wage-earners abroad by people in Grand Cayman. When not engaged in the turtle fisheries trade between various foreign countries, schooners and their earnings may be said to be a national asset. But by far the most important reasons for the disparity lies in the comparative isolation of Grand Cayman from the outside world, the want of reliable communication, the lack of capital to develop industries for which the soil is best fitted and the entire absence of any initiative or enterprise on the part of the inhabitants, who seem in most cases to be quite content with their lot and show no disposition or desire to ameliorate their condition in life.

At present the Seeborg Line, of Mobile, U. S. A., operate two steamers which call at Georgetown on the way to Jamaica, and, though this in itself is of great advantage to the island, yet no reliability can be placed on the precise hour of arrival and departure. It is currently reported that the company have decided to withdraw their vessels. It is to be hoped that by the end of this year a schooner will be built with auxiliary power and cabin accommodation for passengers and that a tourist trade will gradually be built up. Efforts are being made in the direction of establishing a canning factory for turtle, fish, crayfish, etc., and also in the growing of cotton and the resuscitation of the coconut industry in Grand Cayman, which would prove an inestimable boon to the island.

SHIPPING.

Georgetown, Grand Cayman, is a port of registry having 36 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,002 tons. The number of ships entered and cleared during the year 1912-13 is as follows :—

<i>Entered.</i>				<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
British	..	..	..	104	5,864
Foreign	..	..	..	49	18,411
Total	..	..	..	153	24,275

<i>Cleared.</i>				<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
British	..	..	..	115	6,545
Foreign	..	..	..	48	11,716
Total	..	..	..	163	24,261

SAVINGS BANK.

The Government Savings Bank, established in 1908, has proved of great use to those desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity offered for safe investment. For the financial year ended the 30th September, 1913, deposits amounted to £493 and withdrawals to £248.

The balance due to depositors at the end of the year 1913 was £246.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Department has since its establishment amply proved its usefulness and has contributed largely to the finances of the Dependency. As will be seen from the tabular statement below, in the last five years it has been the mainstay of these islands and has been responsible for nearly one half of the total revenue, the sale of postage stamps to collectors forming a very appreciable item.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Post Office Revenue.</i>	<i>Total Revenue.</i>
	£	£
1908-9	1,758	3,600
1909-10	769	2,824
1910-11	784	2,779
1911-12	1,640	3,795
1912-13	1,247	3,316
Total	£6,198	£16,314

The inland postal service shows a steady and favourable increase in the amount of business transacted, while the large receipts in respect of the foreign mail are due to the number of Caymanians who have been compelled to seek a livelihood in the Canal Zone, Cuba, Central and South American Republics, and the United States.

The following table is indicative of the amount of mails, inland and foreign, despatched and received for the two years :—

	<i>Local Mails. Postal Packets Handled.</i>	<i>Foreign Mails. Postal Packets Received.</i>	<i>Despatched.</i>
1911-12	20,544	33,011	16,546
1912-13	20,600	35,000	20,600

POST OFFICE ORDERS.

All money order business is transacted through Jamaica, the issue of orders in the Cayman Islands being at present confined to George-town, Grand Cayman, and Cayman Brac.

	<i>Orders issued.</i>	<i>Orders cashed.</i>
	£	£
1911-12	3,557	2,819
1912-13	3,791	3,469

JUDICIAL.

There are two sittings of the Grand Court in each year, namely, in June and December. The Commissioner presides as Judge. The Court has an unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction except in cases of capital felony—Jamaica Law 11 of 1911. Quarterly Petty Courts and weekly Petty Sessions are held, in which two Justices sit, the former dealing with smaller civil actions and the latter taking cognizance of minor offences. Cases of serious crime are few and isolated, while the minor offences are generally the result of drink. In all cases in the Grand Court there is a right of appeal to the Jamaica Supreme Court and in the Petty Court to the Grand Court.

The following is a return of the cases before the Courts in the last two years :—

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Weekly Petty Sessions —		
Minor criminal offences ..	39	45
Quarterly Petty Courts—		
Minor civil actions	10	8
Half-yearly Grand Court		
Criminal cases	1	2
Civil actions	13	10
Judgment summonses	4	6
	—	—
Totals	67	71
	—	—

LEGISLATIVE.

The Legislative Assembly is styled “The Justices and Vestry,” and is composed of all the Justices of the Peace (thirteen in number) and 27 vestrymen. The Vestry meets by statute in September in each year to make provision for the next financial year, beginning on the 1st October, and otherwise when summoned for the despatch of business.

In accordance with a recent resolution of the assembly a Bill has been framed and will be passed through the Legislative Council of Jamaica providing for a diminution of its membership, which is at present about one vestryman for every 143 inhabitants, and establishing a local franchise, together with property and pecuniary qualifications for candidates, and bringing the elections more into line with modern conditions.

The following Laws were passed during the year 1913 :—

Supplementary Appropriation Law for 1911-12.

Law to remit payment of dues and taxes by Mail Steamships.

Commissioner's Pension Law.

Coconut Palm Disease Law.

Public Officers Security Law.

Appropriation Law 1913-14.

Auditors Law.

Public Holidays Law.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Substantial sums have been spent during the five years 1907-12 on the construction, extension and improvement of roads throughout the Dependency, while during the year 1913 £138 9s. 9d. has been expended in the construction of a road from West Bay to Batabano, the present width of which is four feet, but which it is ultimately intended to widen to twelve feet. The road is only half completed and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length. It is estimated that an additional outlay of £120 will be required to complete it. The absence of stone in the immediate neighbourhood of the road has contributed largely to its expense. The stone has had to be brought from a considerable distance, but the construction up to date has been satisfactorily executed and the workmanship neat and durable. It is proposed during the coming year to extend Hirst Road and render it more suitable for traffic by removing the soft sand. During the five years 1908-9 to 1912-13 the total expenditure on works has been £1,952 and that on roads £3,580.

The sum of £300 a year is allotted to the maintenance and upkeep of roads, which owing to the continual rains and to the prolific growth of vegetation and weeds require constant attention and repair.

SHIPBUILDING.

During the last financial year there were 13 vessels, amounting in the aggregate to 512 tons, built and launched in these islands. Shipbuilding constitutes an important industry and one deserving of every encouragement. The Caymanians possess a natural aptitude for shipbuilding, and if only more orders could be obtained from countries abroad which, perhaps, know little or nothing of the native skill and workmanship, a very lucrative source of employment could be opened up. In 1912 seven vessels were completed, the largest 55 tons, total tonnage 246 tons. There are at present on the register 36 vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,002 tons.

Many vessels built by the Caymanians and manned in great part by them are serving under the flags of Cuba and the American Republics.

AGRICULTURE.

A branch of the Jamaica Agricultural Society was established in Georgetown in 1908, but does not appear to be progressing as satisfactorily as such a movement deserves. There is always a lamentable scarcity of ground provisions, though Georgetown affords a ready market for their sale. The depredations of wild rabbits and crabs, and to a small extent prædial larceny, tend to discourage enterprise and individual industry. £18 a year is voted for agricultural purposes, and for the granting of prizes at the annual agricultural show by way of encouragement. Quarterly meetings of the Agricultural Society are held in January, April, July and October. The larger portion of the land in Grand Cayman is devoted to the growing of guinea grass and the rearing of cattle and horses. There are in Grand Cayman about 2,000 head of cattle and about 250 horses.

POPULATION.

In June, 1911, a census of the Cayman Islands was taken, showing a total population of 5,564. Of these 2,322 are white, 2,211 are coloured and 1,031 black. 3,087 were returned as able to read and write, 749 as able to read only, and 1,728, including children, as illiterate. In religious denomination the people are mainly Presbyterian, 3,264 being returned as such. There were 981 Baptists, all in the Lesser Islands, and 357 are returned as of the "Church of God." During 1913 there were 199 births, 108 males and 91 females. Of these 163 were legitimate and 36 illegitimate. In the same period there were 41 deaths, 20 males and 21 females.

EDUCATION.

The state of education in the Dependency is far from satisfactory, especially in the country districts. £250 a year is devoted to education. The conditions obtaining at the present time do not offer any attractions to good and reliable teachers. The latter in all "registered" schools receive a capitation grant from the Government of 5s. a year for every pupil on his books, and a fee of 3d. up to the third standard, and 6d. from the fourth standard upwards in the case of destitute children. All parents and guardians pay a similar fee of 3d. and 6d. for the education of their children. While the Government grant is of great assistance to the teachers, they are largely dependent on the collection of fees from private individuals, who cannot always be relied upon to pay, and in a large number of cases offer payment in kind instead of cash. The result is that teachers, whether fit or unfit, must be tolerated or the schools must close, as in the case of North Side, Gun Bay and East End, where children are growing up in ignorance. All children between the ages of six and fourteen years residing within two miles of a school are required to attend 75 per cent. of the sessions of the school every term. It is estimated that there are about 1,030 children of school age in Grand Cayman. There are many who attach no importance whatsoever to the education of their children, and who do not consider even reading or writing as in any way essential to a child's future welfare. A Bill having as its object the establishment of free and compulsory education will be submitted at the forthcoming meeting of the Justices and Vestry, together with a bill for increasing by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the present ad valorem duty of 5 per cent., in order to defray the expense of such a system and to make due provision for the payment of efficient teachers.

HOSPITAL.

There is a small building kept for the purpose of isolating infectious diseases, but is not generally used. Government Medical Officers are appointed for the Lesser Islands and Grand Cayman, whose duty it is to visit all the outlying districts.

PRISONS.

There are no prisons in the Dependency. Prisoners sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment are sent to Jamaica. There are three cells at Grand Cayman and one at Cayman Brac, which are used for the detention of those awaiting trial or sentenced to short terms.

CRIME.

There is very little crime, and offences are generally of a trivial nature, in most cases the result of excessive drinking.

POLICE.

The police force consists of an Inspector, five policemen and one district constable. The Inspector also performs the duties of Tide Waiter and Visiting Officer, while the services of the police in the country districts are utilized in the carriage of inland mails.

LIGHTHOUSES.

There are three lights, one at Georgetown, one at East End, Grand Cayman, and the third at Stake Bay, Cayman Brac. They consist of large lanterns hoisted on masts about seventy-five feet high, and are visible from ten to twelve miles out at sea. The lights of Georgetown and East End are of the same colour, namely, white.

MOSQUITOS.

The mosquito season begins in April and continues until September, when they begin to abate, and from November to February almost disappear. Householders adopt the method of lighting a smoke fire to ward off the attacks of these insects, which swarm in myriads and render life a torture to man and beast. A few houses are mosquito screened. There are fortunately very few of the anopheline or malaria transmitting variety. During the course of the last year there have only been two cases of malaria in persons who have never lived outside Grand Cayman, and these both resident in the same district, Red Bay. Although these islands are practically immune from the recognised mosquito-borne diseases, as malaria, yellow fever and filariasis, the mosquito is nevertheless seriously detrimental to health in other respects, the conditions of anæmia and general debility met with being attributed by the Government Medical Officer to the blood-sucking powers of these insects. Swamps are found in various places, but as these are below the level of the sea they could only be drained at a large expenditure of money.

CLIMATE.

The Cayman Islands are among the healthiest places in the world. There are no cases of illness attributable to climatic conditions. The weather is warm for the greater part of the year. The prevailing breeze is from the south-east from April until October, when the cool season begins with a change of the wind to the north-west in the early part of November. The following table shows the average temperature :—

	Morning.	Mid-day.	Evening.
Hot months	83°	89°	86°
Cool months—Nov. to March ..	71°	80°	74°

GENERAL HEALTH.

The death rate for the year was 7·1 per 1,000.

From the yearly report of the Government Medical Officer it would appear that pulmonary tuberculosis is on the increase, there being at present four cases, as compared with one at the beginning of the year. There have been a number of cases of fish poisoning, especially in the West Bay district. Almost all the fish in these waters are poisoned and unfit for human consumption, but until the precise cause and nature of the condition have been ascertained neither preventive nor curative measures can be effectually undertaken.

Generally the health of the inhabitants is eminently satisfactory.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

There were 199 births during the year, or 22 per 1,000, of which 36 were illegitimate. There were 41 deaths, or 7·1 per thousand, and 36 marriages.

A great amount of intermarrying takes place.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dr. G. S. S. Hirst, who had been appointed Commissioner and Medical Officer in 1907, died in June, 1912. The affairs of the Dependency were temporarily administered by Mr. Edmund Parsons, the Senior Justice of the Peace, from June till the end of August, when the administration was taken over by Mr. H. H. Hutchings, Assistant Commissioner at Turks Islands. Mr. A. C. Robinson was appointed Commissioner and assumed duties on February 20th, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.					
No.		Colony, &c.			Year.
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate	..	..	..	1912-1913
774	British Solomon Islands	..	..	..	"
775	Colonial Survey Committee	..	..	..	"
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate	..	..	..	1911-1913
777	Swaziland	..	..	..	1912-1913
778	Imperial Institute	..	..	..	1912
779	Barbados	..	..	..	1912-1913
780	British Guiana	..	..	..	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	..	..	..	"
782	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	1912
783	Jamaica	..	..	..	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	..	..	..	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	..	..	..	"
786	Malta	..	..	..	1912-1913
787	Uganda	..	..	..	"
788	Mauritius	..	..	..	1912
789	Straits Settlements	..	..	..	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	..	..	..	"
792	Grenada	..	..	..	1912
793	Leeward Islands	..	..	..	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	..	..	..	"
795	St. Vincent	..	..	..	"
796	Bermuda	..	..	..	1912
797	Ceylon	..	..	..	"
798	Gibraltar	..	..	..	1913
799	St. Helena	..	..	..	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	"
801	Seychelles	..	..	..	"
802	Ceylon	..	..	..	"
803	Bermuda	..	..	..	"
804	Weihaiwei	..	..	..	"
805	Gambia	..	..	..	"
806	Gold Coast	..	..	..	"
807	Northern Territories, Gold Coast	..	..	..	"
808	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	"
809	Bahamas	..	..	..	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.			Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	..	..	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	..	..	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	..	..	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	..	..	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	..	..	Oils, Oilseeds, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1913

A detailed map of Grand Cayman, divided into three districts: Eastern District, Midland District, and Western District. The map shows the island's coastline with various bays and points labeled, including Conch Pt., Boatswain Bay, N.W. Point, West Bay, George Town, South Sound, Sand Cay, S.W. Point, Prospect, Spotts, Red Bay, St. James' Castle, Bodden Town, Breakers, Frank Sound, Cottage, Old Isaac, East End, Gun Bay, and Collier's Pt. It also shows several cays: Water Cay, Booby Cay, and Newlands. A legend in the top right corner identifies symbols for Carriage Road (solid line), Bridle Road (dashed line), and Lighthouse (dot). The title 'GRAND CAYMAN' is printed vertically on the left side.

01° 16'

C O. No 38.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 811.

F I J I .

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912, See No. 768).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1914.



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SKETCH MAP.

No. 811.

FIJI.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 768.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House, Suva,

3rd August, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Report on the Blue Book of Fiji for the year 1913 by Mr. R. Rankine, Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

BICKHAM ESCOTT,

Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

REPORT ON THE FIJI BLUE BOOK FOR 1913.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year amounted to £266,031, or £17,916 less than the revenue for 1912, and £14,460 less than the original estimate of the year's receipts. The principal decrease in the actual receipts for 1913, as compared with the estimates, was £21,575 under the head of Customs. The decrease was due principally to the effect of the hurricane experienced during the early part of the year and to the restriction of trade as a consequence of the quarantine laws enforced against small-pox, which occurred in New Zealand and Australia. But for these reasons there is little doubt that the revenue, which has been steadily and satisfactorily expanding during recent years, would have shown an excess over that for 1912, notwithstanding the fact that in the latter year there was a very exceptional receipt of over £7,000 under the sub-head "Stamp Duty" and of some £5,000 under the head "Land Sales."

The expenditure for 1913 was estimated at £322,842. The actual expenditure amounted to £324,528, or £58,497 in excess of the receipts for the year. Included in the expenditure, however, was £65,735 on account of the Suva Harbour Works and the Suva Drainage Works, which will be charged eventually to Loan Account, so that the ordinary expenditure was £7,238 less than the receipts, and the surplus balances, or the accumulated balances of revenue over expenditure, were therefore increased by that sum. The excess of assets over liabilities thus stood on the 31st December, 1913, at the sum of £128,247.

The total revenue and expenditure for each of the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1909	177,909	13	5	187,684	13	0
1910	211,952	5	2	236,661	0	3
1911	240,394	14	9	265,347	8	8
1912	283,945	19	1	268,157	14	7
1913	266,031	4	1	324,527	19	1

It should be noted that the expenditure includes the sums advanced against Loan Expenditure, and is not therefore normal expenditure.

The following table shows the amounts collected under the several heads of revenue :—

Head of Revenue.	Revenue, 1913.			Revenue, 1912.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Customs.. ..	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Port, Harbour, wharf and Light Dues ..	154,674	15	4	165,145	17	9	—	—	—	10,471	2	5
Native Taxes ..	13,351	8	7	13,494	0	8	—	—	—	142	12	1
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ..	16,207	8	5	16,197	12	6	9	15	11	—	—	—
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid ..	32,482	12	10	40,309	2	4	—	—	—	7,826	9	6
Post Office ..	25,121	17	8	21,662	16	7	3,459	1	1	—	—	—
Rent	11,002	19	2	10,232	3	0	770	16	2	—	—	—
Interest	5,574	19	10	6,191	12	8	—	—	—	616	12	10
Miscellaneous ..	5,470	14	10	3,938	6	4	1,532	8	6	—	—	—
Land Sales and Premia on Leases	2,033	15	5	1,750	17	5	282	18	0	—	—	—
Total	£ 266,031	4	1	283,946	19	1	6,054	19	8	23,970	14	8

The following table shows the expenditure under the several heads of expenditure :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1913.			Expenditure, 1912.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges on account of Public Debt.. ..	17,197	17	10	13,250	0	0	3,947	17	10	—	—	—
Pensions ..	8,312	17	7	7,587	15	4	725	2	3	—	—	—
The Governor and Legislature	4,484	17	3	4,466	8	7	18	8	8	—	—	—
Do. Special Expenditure	74	11	11	—	—	—	74	11	11	—	—	—
Colonial Secretary	4,868	9	4	5,812	9	1	—	—	—	943	19	8
Native	7,917	5	2	9,636	19	0	—	—	—	1,719	13	10
Treasury and Savings Bank	2,873	4	11	3,306	13	11	—	—	—	433	9	0
Customs	6,204	16	11	5,873	3	2	331	13	9	—	—	—
Do. Special Expenditure	13	10	3	—	—	—	13	10	3	—	—	—
Audit	1,501	10	2	1,496	17	11	4	12	3	—	—	—
Port and Marine	3,670	15	0	3,471	11	7	—	—	—	70	16	7
Do. Special Expenditure	330	10	1	—	—	—	330	10	1	—	—	—
Lands	4,929	12	6	5,661	12	8	—	—	—	732	0	2
Do. Special Expenditure	3,429	0	11	—	—	—	3,429	0	11	—	—	—
Legal	16,117	2	9	14,902	17	10	1,214	4	11	—	—	—
Do. Special Expenditure	601	8	4	—	—	—	601	8	4	—	—	—
Carried forward £	82,727	10	11	77,466	9	1	10,691	1	2	3,899	19	4

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B

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1913.			Expenditure, 1912.			Increase.	Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	82,727	10	11	77,466	9	1	10,691	1	2	3,899 19 4
Constabulary ..	12,386	15	4	11,478	13	11	908	1	5	—
Do. Special Expenditure	382	5	8	—	—	—	382	5	8	—
Prisons..	6,009	12	5	6,696	6	11	—	—	—	686 14 6
Do. Special Expenditure	24	14	5	—	—	—	24	14	5	—
Medical..	20,001	15	8	17,848	12	3	2,153	3	5	—
Do. Special Expenditure	637	7	7	—	—	—	637	7	7	—
Hospitals and Asylums ..	8,579	5	10	7,983	1	8	596	4	2	—
Do. Special Expenditure	193	15	9	—	—	—	193	15	9	—
Education ..	3,026	19	1	2,789	5	5	237	13	8	—
Transport ..	4,626	18	5	6,224	6	11	—	—	—	1,597 8 6
Fiji Rifle Association ..	2,013	2	5	2,310	9	0	—	—	—	297 6 7
Miscellaneous ..	18,250	7	6	12,742	19	10	5,507	7	8	—
Do. Special Expenditure	2,320	17	7	—	—	—	2,320	17	7	—
Post and Telegraph ..	20,846	4	7	19,256	14	6	1,589	10	1	—
Do. Special Expenditure	4,832	17	0	—	—	—	4,832	17	0	—
Agricultural ..	3,421	9	4	2,189	3	9	1,223	5	7	—
Do. Special Expenditure	418	2	5	—	—	—	418	2	5	—
Immigration ..	7,433	8	7	9,480	11	5	—	—	—	2,047 2 10
Printing ..	3,401	8	7	3,568	10	10	—	—	—	167 2 3
Government Store Works (Establishment) ..	334	11	5	1,070	13	4	—	—	—	736 1 11
Public Works, Recurrent ..	11,687	15	1	6,510	6	9	5,177	8	4	—
	20,996	19	11	23,686	19	3	—	—	—	2,689 19 4
	234,354	5	6	209,582	4	10	36,893	15	11	12,121 15 3
Public Works, Extraordinary	24,438	8	8	42,161	17	6	—	—	—	17,723 8 10
Expenditure against Loan Account ..	65,735	4	11	16,413	12	3	49,321	12	8	—
£	324,527	19	1	268,157	14	7	56,370	4	6	—

The greater part of the Colony's surplus balances is invested in England.

The nominal amount of stock held on the 31st December, 1913, was £114,869 13s. 8d., the cost of which was £115,207 11s. The value of this stock, according to market quotations on the last day of the year, was £102,866 1s. 2d.

The Public Debt of the Colony stood as follows on the 31st December, 1913 :—

	£	s.	d.
Imperial Loan without interest	25,815	1	3
Debentures (bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.).. ..	46,100	0	0

£71,915 1 3

as against £82,815 1s. 3d. on the last day of the preceding year. The Public Debt was thus reduced during the year by the sum of £10,900.

The Imperial Loan is being repaid at the rate of £5,000 per annum. A sum of £1,500 is set apart as a Sinking Fund and is applied annually to the redemption of the Debenture Loan. This fund is augmented by the interest on the debentures already redeemed, which is applied to the further redemption of debentures.

The legal tender, currency, and the only coin in circulation are English sterling. Arrangements have been made for a Government note issue. There are two private banks established in the Colony—the Bank of New Zealand and the Bank of New South Wales. Both banks have branches in Suva and Levuka, while the latter bank has a branch at Lautoka. Both banks have a private note issue, the amount of notes in circulation on the 31st December, 1913, being £2,400. Their note issues are not recognized officially.

There is a Government Savings Bank, the head office of which is at the Treasury at Suva. There are branches at the General Post Office, Suva, at Levuka, Loma Loma, Lautoka, Makogai and Labasa. Endeavour is being made to establish branches at each centre in the Colony. During the year 426 accounts were opened and 199 closed, as against 300 and 167 respectively in 1912. At the close of the year 759 accounts remained open, an amount of £15,771 remaining at the credit of depositors, as against £10,783 7s. at the close of the previous year. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was thus £20 15s. 7d. The total amount deposited was £16,075 5s. 8d., which exceeded the amount deposited in 1912 by £5,143 19s. 11d. Interest earned on investments amounted to £360 2s. 1d., as compared with £271 1s. 1d. in 1912. Interest paid or credited to depositors was £300 10s. 11d. Incidental expenses amounted to £29 15s. 6d. A sum of £25 was paid to the officer who attends on certain evenings during the year at the General Post Office, Suva, to receive deposits. No other expense is incurred for management, which is in the hands of civil servants as part of their duties.

The bank's funds to the extent of £11,000 are invested in England, to which funds in excess of the sums likely to be required in the Colony for bank purposes are remitted as they accrue.

The following statements show the revenue and expenditure during each of the last five years of the Suva and Levuka Municipalities and School Boards:—

Year.	Suva Municipality.		Levuka Municipality.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1909	3,215	3,575	1,555	1,433
1910	5,609	4,933	2,382	1,875
1911	5,772	7,081	2,068	2,266
1912	7,229	8,605	4,582	3,597
1913	7,595	8,063	3,096	3,172
Year.	Suva School Board.		Levuka School Board.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1909	967	1,011	741	714
1910	930	859	836	786
1911	1,354	1,275	683	882
1912	1,088	1,020	1,069	1,065
1913	1,078	1,171	1,020	1,001

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II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The following statement shows the value of the principal items of import during each of the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Nature of Import.	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Bacon and hams	3,564	4,054
Bags and sacks	26,871	37,966
Beer	7,824	6,929
Books	2,959	1,993
Boots and shoes	8,390	9,241
Biscuits, flour, sharps, and pollard ..	72,344	67,920
Bran	7,183	5,749
Butter and ghee	17,629	20,310
Cement	8,817	9,214
Cigars and cigarettes	4,033	3,321
Coal	25,891	25,940
Cordage and rope	4,589	4,696
Cutlery	5,773	2,836
Drapery	158,357	104,049
Drugs	8,363	7,304
Fish	19,492	11,871
Furniture	5,120	4,104
Galvanised Iron goods	22,910	21,507
Glassware and crockery	4,710	4,261
Hardware	55,888	67,103
Iron—black, pig, and scrap, rails, fish plates, &c.	19,477	21,004
Jewellery	5,916	5,100
Leatherware	7,046	6,650
Live-stock	13,219	9,890
Machinery	28,774	50,776
Machinery—Agricultural	7,307	3,839
Manure	11,628	14,379
Meats	27,055	22,838
Oils	33,268	29,026
Paints	6,167	5,531
Rice	27,381	20,865
Soap	2,049	2,214
Spirits	12,061	12,173
Stationery	6,765	6,756
Sugar	6,272	5,507
Timber	45,106	57,640
Tobacco (excluding cigars and cigarettes) ..	10,421	9,395
Vegetables and fruit	11,858	10,200
Wines	3,382	2,136

The items showing increases of note are bags and sacks, butter and ghee, hardware, iron, machinery, manure, and timber. The largest decrease was shown on drapery, which fell from a value of £158,357 in 1912 to £104,049 in 1913. There were large decreases also on beer, biscuits, flour, sharps and pollard, fish, furniture, live-stock, agricultural machinery, meats, oils, rice, tobacco (including cigars and cigarettes), and wine. The increases under the items hardware and timber were due principally to large importations in connection with the Suva Harbour Works. The decreases were due to reduced spending

power owing to the damage caused by hurricanes in each of the last three years and to the restrictions to trade on account of quarantine precautions against small-pox, which occurred in the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand.

The principal items of export continue to be sugar, copra, and green fruit, the quantities and value of these products exported during each of the last five years being as follows :—

Year.	Sugar		Copra		Green Fruit.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
1909	60,825	607,069	15,880	226,599	98,491
1910	61,761	669,432	13,078	258,841	47,302
1911	92,834	797,274	16,337	294,245	151,668
1912	61,728	671,713	13,710	242,073	120,510
1913	94,710	1,041,927	7,929	176,741	168,249

The numbers of bunches and cases of bananas exported, the values of which are shown in the foregoing statement, were as follows :—

Year.	Bunches.	Cases.
1909	585,713	188,577
1910	271,024	81,225
1911	897,345	219,551
1912	589,743	209,772
1913	922,745	277,468

The export of sugar increased from 61,728 tons, valued at £671,713 in 1912, to 94,710, valued at £1,041,927, in 1913. Copra fell from 13,710 tons, valued at £13,710, to 7,929 tons, valued at £7,929. Green fruit (bananas) increased in value from £120,510 in 1912 to £168,249 in 1913. The greater export of sugar was due to some extent to the favourable season, but principally to a large increase in the area under cultivation, while the falling off of copra was due to the effects of hurricanes. The area under bananas has been extended considerably since the Victorian market was opened up by direct communication.

The export duty collected on bananas from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1913, was £4,697 18s. 6d. After the latter date the export duty was not collected, as subsidies previously paid for the carriage of fruit were withdrawn.

The total area of land under sugar cane on the 31st December, 1913, was estimated at 48,208 acres, from which were produced 736,992 tons of cane as against 43,358 acres under cane on the last day of 1912, from which were produced 480,658 tons of cane. The area under coconuts, cultivated by Europeans, was estimated at 32,915 acres. The estimated cultivated area under bananas and pineapples on the last day of 1913 was 6,608 and 99 acres respectively. These figures are exclusive of native plantations, as to which details are not available. It is from native plantations that a large part of the green fruit exported is produced, which is sold to European buyers, who export the produce.

Prior to the year 1911 the cultivation of bananas for export was confined principally to the Rewa Valley and the Sigatoka district, from which places transport to the shipping ports of Suva and Momi is not difficult. During recent years the areas under bananas have spread to other parts of the Colony—a movement much to be desired—so that the export will not be interfered with so seriously in case of gales being experienced, which are frequently very local in their character. Unfortunately, disease has overtaken the bananas at Sigatoka, which has diminished the export from that district, while a scale (*Aspidiotus*) has attacked the bananas there and at other places. Steps have been taken to enforce spraying and fumigation, and it is to be hoped that all interested will recognize the necessity for taking the necessary steps to combat this and other diseases, so that the prosperity of one of the most valuable industries of the Colony may not be endangered.

It was hoped that it might have been possible to make satisfactory arrangements for the carriage of bananas to Canada and so to establish a new market, but it has not yet been possible to do so.

After deducting the value of the three principal articles of export from the total value of the exports, the value of the other or minor products exported during each of the last five years amounts to

Year.	£
1909	13,752
1910	30,271
1911	32,048
1912	24,236
1913	39,023

The principal minor exports were trocas shell (£13,792); molasses (£10,447); hides and pelts (£1,997); Beche-de-mer (£1,766); maize (£1,730); pearl-shell (£1,256); and timber (£1,070). The cultivation of cotton, once a very valuable industry in Fiji, is being encouraged, especially amongst the free Indian population, which is supplied free of cost with the necessary seed, and whose cotton is purchased locally by the Agricultural Department. It is obviously desirable from many points of view that the agricultural interests of the Colony should not be restricted to sugar cane, coconuts, and bananas.

The total imports and exports for each of the past five years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1909	636,250	947,136
1910	829,029	1,005,818
1911	854,193	1,275,235
1912	940,044	1,058,960
1913	903,968	1,425,940

The amount of Customs duties levied on imports during each of the past five years was as follows :—

Year.	Customs duties levied.
	£
1909	106,357
1910	131,691
1911	150,165
1912	165,488
1913	150,063

The bulk of the Colony's trade continues to be conducted with or through Australia and New Zealand. The total trade (imports and exports) during 1913 was distributed amongst the various countries as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom	194,046
British Possessions :	
New South Wales	935,933
New Zealand	854,452
Victoria	100,534
Canada	87,497
India	57,405
Hong Kong	7,530
Other British Possessions ..	3,794

Total British Possessions £2,047,145 equal to

87·8 per cent. of total trade of the Colony.

Foreign Countries :	£
United States of America ..	52,842
Germany	17,932
Japan	10,204
France	1,538
Belgium	1,395
Sweden	1,269
Samoa	908
Other Foreign Countries ..	2,629

Total Foreign Countries £88,717 equal to

3·9 per cent. of total trade of the Colony.

The total trade of the Colony with the United Kingdom fell from 11·5 per cent. in 1912 to 8·3 per cent. in 1913; that with British Possessions rose from 83·8 per cent. to 87·8 per cent.; and that with foreign countries fell from 4·7 per cent. to 3·9 per cent.

LAND GRANTS.

The following is a statement of land alienations, which shows approximately the position in regard to land as it stood on the 31st December, 1913, as compared with the position at the end of 1912 :—

	1912. Acres.	1913. Acres.
Crown Grants :		
Area held by the Crown	9,865	9,865
Area held by settlers on crown grants ..	418,149	418,162
	428,014	428,027
Native Grants :		
Area held by the Crown on native grants	52,338	52,338
Area held by settlers on native grants ..	38,745	38,947
	91,083	91,285
Native Leaseholds :		
Area held by Indians on native leaseholds	23,140	25,984
Area held by Europeans on native leaseholds	140,478	163,453
	163,618	189,437
Crown Leaseholds :		
Area held by Indians on Crown leaseholds	3,870	3,885
Area held by Europeans on Crown leaseholds	37,364	37,374
	41,234	41,259

It will thus be seen that the alienated lands of the Colony are as follows :—

	Acres.
Crown grants	428,027
Native grants	91,286
Total freehold area	519,313
Add native leasehold area ..	189,437
Add crown leasehold area ..	42,259
Total alienated area	750,009

The total area of the Colony is 4,758,400 acres.

III.—IMMIGRATION.

During 1913 there were introduced into the Colony 3,111 Indian immigrants, as against 3,402 during the previous year. The total population of East Indians serving under indenture on the last day of 1913 was 15,961 (male adults, 10,060; female adults, 3,557; and children, 2,344), and of time-expired indentured immigrants remaining or settling in the Colony there were 35,914. The proportion of female to males of the Indian population was

Adult females	..	..	..	43.09 to 100 males.
Non-adult females	..	..	..	90.87 to 100 males.

The number of charges for breaches of labour laws laid in each of the past five years was as follows:—

1909	..	..	..	1,924
1910	..	..	..	1,911
1911	..	..	..	1,520
1912	..	..	..	1,256
1913	..	..	..	990

The steady decrease in the number of charges laid is very satisfactory.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty Ordinances were passed during the year 1913. The most important of these were:—

Ordinance No. VI. (The Diseases of Plants Ordinance).—This Ordinance provides for the prohibition of importation of trees, plants, fruit or seeds or any portions thereof to be determined by the Governor in Council; for the making of regulations for the inspection of trees, plants, etc.; for preventing the introduction of diseases; for preventing the outbreak or dissemination of diseases; for fumigation; for spraying or other treatment of growing or other trees or plants; for the destruction of condemned trees or plants and seeds; and generally for carrying into effect the provisions of the Ordinance; and for the appointment of inspectors.

Ordinance No. XIII. (The Companies Ordinance, 1913).—This Ordinance provides for the registration of companies, audit of accounts, winding up of companies, etc., and is based on the Imperial Companies (Consolidated) Act of 1908.

Ordinance No. XIV. (The Forests Ordinance).—This Ordinance makes provision for proclamation of forest reserves, appointment of forest officers, and the making by the Governor in Council of regulations with regard to any forest reserve.

*Ordinance No. XVII. (The Pensions Amendment Ordinance).—*This Ordinance makes provision for the withdrawal of pension to a public officer who, without the permission in writing of the Governor, becomes, on his final retirement from the service of the Colony a director or a servant in the Colony of any company the principal part of whose business is any way directly concerned with the Colony.

*Ordinance No. XX. (The Prisons Ordinance).—*This Ordinance repealed the Prisons Ordinance, 1884, and enacted fresh provisions more in consonance with those in force in other Colonies, and provided for the "mark" system, not hitherto in force in Fiji.

*Ordinance No. XXVII. (The District Commissioners Ordinance).—*This Ordinance substituted for the title of Stipendiary Magistrate the title of District Commissioner, as being more appropriate to the duties of that officer, whose work is as much that of an executive as of a legal nature, and provided that, unless the Governor otherwise orders, those officers shall be *ex-officio* sub-accountants and deputy commissioners of stamps. It provided also that the Governor may from time to time assign to any District Commissioner such further powers and duties of any department as may to him seem necessary or expedient in the public interest.

*Ordinance No. XXX. (The Government Currency Notes Ordinance).—*This Ordinance provides for the issue of Government currency notes and for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Currency. It provides that a currency note shall be legal tender in the Colony for the amount expressed therein; for a note guarantee fund; for an investments and depreciation fund; for keeping of accounts; and for such other matters as are generally to be found in an Ordinance of the kind.

V.—EDUCATION.

The Public Education Ordinance, 1890, provides for the appointment of School Boards, partly elected by the ratepayers and partly nominated, within constituted areas. There are at present School Boards in the towns of Suva and Levuka. The expenses of the Boards are paid out of the school funds of each district, consisting of (1) a grant from general revenue on a fixed scale on the average attendance and (2) an education rate on property within the school areas. During the year 1913 the grant from general revenue to the Suva Public School amounted to £457 6s. 6d., and the education rate was £560; the grant from general revenue to the Levuka Public School was £409 6s. 6d., and the education rate was £400. In addition to those grants from general revenue further assistance was granted to the Levuka Public School to enable the Board to employ additional teachers, especially with the view of assisting the Board to provide technical instruction. At these schools education is free to children living within the school districts between the age of six and fourteen years. Children above the age of fourteen are charged a small fee,

and children from outside the school areas are received into the school on payment of fees. At Levuka there is a boarding establishment in connexion with the school. The headmaster at the Suva Public School, by arrangement with the Victorian authorities, is an officer seconded from the Victorian Education Department, generally for three years. The two schools are inspected annually by an inspector from Victoria whose services are paid for from general revenue. The Suva Public School has a staff of six teachers, and the average attendance of scholars in 1913 was 142. The Levuka Public School has a staff of three teachers and the average attendance of scholars in 1913 was 118. The Roman Catholic Mission provides three schools for the education of European children. The number of children attending these schools in 1913 was 210. The education of natives is conducted almost entirely by the Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions. The former body have 983 schools with a total attendance of 16,532. These figures include six minor schools set apart for Indian children. The Roman Catholic Mission have 121 schools, and in 1913 there were 2,327 native children on their school rolls. At the Davuilevu School, conducted by the Methodist Mission, technical instruction is provided with most promising results. The Government maintain at Nasinu a school for the education of Fijian boys, at which there are two European masters and one native master. The school is a boarding school, and boys are selected from the various provinces. During 1913 there were 72 boys in residence. At Loma Loma, in the Lau Province, there is a Provincial School for boys in charge of a European master. A contribution of £300 a year is paid from general revenue toward the maintenance of this school, the balance being contributed by the province.

The general question of education is now receiving very careful consideration, and it is hoped that primary education will be brought under the supervision of the Government and that it will be possible to provide, especially for European children, both boys and girls, secondary education by the establishment of secondary schools directly under Government control. With few exceptions European children now leave school at the age of fourteen, their education then being considered as finished. The cost to general revenue of education now and in the past has been exceedingly small, but so important a question as education demands, and will doubtless receive, more generous treatment in the future.

VI.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Colonial Hospital, Suva, the principal medical institution in the Colony, is under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer, with a resident medical officer in charge, who is assisted by a junior medical officer. The nursing staff consists of a matron, a senior and junior staff nurse, a graduate nurse, and six probationers. The number of patients treated in the hospital in 1913 was 1,550, of whom 150 were

Europeans. The expenditure on the hospital for 1913, apart from erection or maintenance of buildings, etc., was £4,165 8s. 1d., and the revenue was £1,321 16s. 6d. It has been decided to build a new hospital in ferro-concrete on a different site.

There is at Levuka a branch hospital under the charge of the District Medical Officer, assisted by a European and a native nurse.

There are eight provincial hospitals for the treatment of native Fijians. These are supervised by Government Medical Officers. The number of admissions to these hospitals in 1913 was 4,315.

There is a lunatic asylum at Suva for the reception of patients of both sexes of all nationalities. The Senior Medical Officer is Superintendent, and the Chief Medical Officer is a member of the Board of Visitors. The staff consists of a European head attendant and a European matron, with native attendants. The asylum is visited at fixed times by a Board of Visitors consisting of official and unofficial members. During 1913 there were 23 admissions and eight discharges; and there were 34 patients in the asylum at the close of the year.

There is a leper asylum on the island of Makogai, under the charge of a medical superintendent, who is assisted by a European medical officer, five European and three Fijian nursing sisters, and three native medical practitioners. On the 31st December, 1913, there were 236 lepers in the asylum. The work of collecting and transporting all lepers in the Colony is being accomplished as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The island of Makogai was purchased, and is being used, exclusively for the segregation of lepers. The expenditure on the asylum during 1913 was £5,134 1s. During the first few months of their residence on the island the patients are not unnaturally unsettled, but when once they have settled down, as they do quickly, they appear to be contented, as indeed is not surprising, as every attention possible is given to their comfort by the devoted staff. The buildings and general surroundings are excellent, and every care is given to sanitation. The whole island is a model of orderliness, and the Medical Department and the staff are to be congratulated highly on the result of their efforts.

VII.—CRIMINAL AND POLICE.

The Fiji Constabulary consists of Fijians and Indians, officered by Europeans and supervised by the Inspector-General of Constabulary. Unfortunately, Fijians are not very successful as guardians of the law, and much as one may regret, from a spectacular point of view, their replacement by other coloured races, the result is inevitable. The cost of the force in 1913 was £12,769.

The gaol in Suva is under the supervision of a keeper, with a European gaoler and overseers and native warders. The provincial gaols are supervised by keepers, who are generally the European police officers stationed in the various districts. The gaols of the Colony are under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons. The number of persons committed in 1913 to the common gaols in Suva and Levuka was 439 as against 621 for the previous year and 652 for 1911.

The total number of offences reported to the police was 3,106, as against 4,322 in 1912. Of the reported offences 486 were offences against the person, 298 larceny, 112 offences against property (other than larceny), 909 against good order, 47 relating to the carrying out of laws, 468 against revenue, and 786 against public welfare.

The following table shows the number of offences reported in respect of the last five years :—

1909	..	..	..	..	6,571
1910	..	..	..	..	6,146
1911	..	..	..	..	6,160
1912	..	..	..	..	4,322
1913	..	..	..	..	3,106

The total number of complaints against indentured immigrants in 1913 was 990, as compared with 1,256 in 1912. 694 cases were heard in Provincial Courts under the Native (Fijian) Regulations.

There are 21 proclaimed prisons within the Colony. On the 31st December last there were 316 male and three female prisoners, making a total of 323 confined in the various prisons of the Colony, the nationalities of these being :—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
European..	..	..	1	—	1
Indian ..	..	..	202	3	205
Polynesian	..	..	9	—	9
Fijian ..	..	..	103	—	103
Half caste	..	..	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			316	3	319

All prisoners sentenced to terms of six months or more imprisonment or to penal servitude are confined in the Suva Gaol, only short-sentence prisoners being confined in the provincial gaols. Shot drill as a punishment has been abolished, and a system of marks for good behaviour introduced with excellent results. Considerable progress is being made in the establishment of the separate system of confinement in all the prisons of the Colony. The Suva gaol has been almost entirely rebuilt on modern lines and great improvements effected in regard to separate confinement and discipline of prisoners and to the sanitary arrangements of the gaol.

The total value of the work performed by prison labour at the Suva gaol, exclusive of that employed in the prison service, was £4,982, as against a total expenditure of £3,992. The value of each unit is placed at 2s. per diem. Prisoners are employed principally on public works, but a certain number is taught mat and brush making, printing and tinsmithing.

VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The following statement shows the estimated population at the end of 1913 as compared with the population at the census taken on the 2nd April, 1911 :—

Census on 2nd April, 1911.				Estimated Population on 31st December, 1913.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans ..	2,403	1,304	3,707	2,818	1,412	4,244
Half-Castes ..	1,217	1,184	2,401	1,251	1,224	2,500
Indians ..	26,073	14,213	40,286	33,713	18,962	52,675
Polynesians ..	2,429	329	2,758	2,423	345	2,768
Rotumans ..	1,043	1,133	2,176	—	—	1,976
Fijians ..	46,110	40,986	87,096	46,115	42,133	88,380
Chinese ..	276	29	305	434	32	466
Others ..	457	355	812	363	364	827

Note.—Total European population includes fourteen Europeans at Rotuma ; sexes not shown.

Total half-caste population includes 25 half-castes at Rotuma ; sexes not shown.

Total other population includes 100 others at Rotuma ; sexes not shown.

Total population at Census, 1911 139,541

„ „ 31st December, 1913 153,704

Increase 14,163

Since the estimate of the native population was made the figures given in the report by the Native Commissioner on the Vital Statistics of the Native (Fijian) population have been received, which shows that the native population on the 31st December last was : 46,755 males and 41,625 females, or a total of 88,380. An increase of 553 occurred during the year 1913. The following table shows the increases and decreases during the last eight years :—

Year.	Increase.	Decrease.
1906	33	—
1907	—	97
1908	85	—
1909	276	—
1910	—	230
1911	—	53
1912	588	—
1913	553	—
	1,535	
	380	

A net increase during the last eight years of 1,155

IX.—CLIMATE.

The meteorological observations for 1913 show that the total rainfall recorded at Suva during the year was 122·519 inches as against 115·046 inches in 1912 and 108·346 inches in 1911. The greatest rainfall in any one day throughout the year was 9·549 inches on the 7th March. The highest temperature recorded was 89·1° F. on the 3rd April, and the lowest temperature 62·1° F. on the 17th August.

The following is a statement showing the average rainfall throughout the Colony :—

Station.	Total for 1913.	Average Annual Rainfall to end of 1913.
Rabi	117·87	152·02
Wainunu	154·42	150·60
Navua	121·83	144·20
Muanaweni	121·35	136·21
Naitasiri	136·95	132·78
Nadarivatu	141·46	130·00
Rotumah	123·75	129·25
Nasinu Experimental Station ..	114·57	128·00
Nasinu Estate	120·87	118·73
Savu Savu Bay	102·74	110·37
Suva	122·54	109·07
Nausori	126·50	107·27
Vucimaca	104·96	103·00
Taveuni	75·39	102·51
Levuka	72·87	93·68
Baulailai	61·45	81·09
Rakiraki	69·09	80·17
Labasa	72·59	77·75
Kadavu	64·48	75·27
Ba	75·72	78·01
Munia	65·47	70·08
Lautoka Estate	58·97	61·92
Lautoka Experimental Station	57·92	67·15
Makogai	62·25	57·25
Nadi	53·71	56·61
*Salialevu (Taveuni)	167·34	—
*Colo East	125·01	—
*Bua	91·59	—
*Buca Bay	68·36	—

* Records for one year only.

X.—POST, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

British and foreign mails are conveyed by steamers of the following lines :—The Canadian-Australian line ; the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited ; the Australasian United Steam Navigation Company ; and occasionally by vessels of other Companies.

Mails to and from the United Kingdom, Europe, the United States and Canada are received and despatched once in every four weeks by the Canadian-Australian line to and from Vancouver, and generally once in every four weeks English mails are received and despatched via Australia. Direct mail communication with Australia is frequent and regular. With New Zealand there is regular but not so frequent communication.

Interisland communication is maintained by regular steamer or auxiliary cutter services and overland mail carrier services. There is also more or less regular communication by small sailing vessels. Some of the outlying districts are poorly served. Endeavour is being made to improve the local mail services.

A subsidy at the rate of £5,000 per annum is paid to the Canadian Australian line, and the vessels are exempted from certain dues. A subsidy of £4,500 is paid to the owners of the S.S. "Amra," which carries on an interisular service.

The following statement shows the volumes of the transactions of the Colony in postal matter during the last three years:—

Year.	Letters and Postcards.	Newspapers, Books, Packets, etc.	Parcels.	Total.
1911	1,413,245	814,907	20,492	2,248,644
1912	1,417,859	806,265	24,946	2,249,070
1913	1,482,321	766,731	23,415	2,272,467

The total value of money orders and postal orders issued and paid in the Colony during each of the last three years was as follows:—

Year.	Issued in the Colony.		Paid in the Colony.	
		Value.		Value.
		£		£
1911		33,526	.....	9,998
1912		34,890	.....	11,370
1913		35,536	.....	8,369

There is telegraphic and telephonic communication between Suva and Levuka—a distance of 54 miles, of which 11½ miles is by submarine cable.

There is an overland telephone line from Suva to Lautoka, a distance of 125 miles, via Nausori, on the Rewa River, Nadarivatu and Ba. The line from Suva to Ba is controlled by the Government, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, and the Union Steamship Company. From Lautoka the Colonial Sugar Refining Company has extended the line towards Sigatioka. There are telephone services in the towns of Suva and Levuka and the district of Nausori and between Suva and Navua, a distance of 29 miles, controlled by the Government.

There are three wireless stations in the group at Suva, Labasa, and Taviuni erected at the expense of general revenue and controlled by the Government.

XI.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

During the year 1913 the trade of the Colony suffered from the effects of hurricanes during the last two or three years and was restricted owing to quarantine regulations. On the whole, however, trade was good and has since resumed its normal state with a decided tendency to improve.

The Native Lands Commission continued its enquiries into the ownership and boundaries of native lands, which are being surveyed according to the boundaries of each proprietary unit. When this work has been completed it will be possible to state definitely who the owners of any particular lands are. The absence of this knowledge has caused endless trouble in the past and has created many difficulties.

Endeavours have been made, unfortunately so far with but little success, to obtain from the natives lists of lands suitable for settlement which, in accordance with the repeated promises of the natives, are to be handed over to the Government to be leased on their behalf. When these lands have been handed over they will be valued for rental purposes, scheduled and advertised, so that persons who wish to obtain land may know without delay what lands are available.

During 1913 Messrs. McNeill and Chiminlal visited Fiji to enquire into the working of the system of indentured Indian immigrant labourers and to report to the Government of India. It is not yet known what the result of this visit may be, but it is hoped that the system will be allowed to continue, as the agricultural prosperity of the Colony must depend for many years to come on the supply of labourers from India.

The Suva harbour works and the drainage works progressed satisfactorily. It is expected that it will be possible to berth vessels at the new wharf within the next four months. The reclamation of the foreshore by soapstone spoil excavated from the hills has been carried on for some months, but the dredge, with which part of the reclamation work is to be done, has not yet commenced work. Many of the main sewers in connection with the drainage works have been laid, and good progress has been made with the necessary buildings.

A report by the Consulting Engineer on the proposed Rewa Valley Railway was received, and has been considered by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. The matter is still under consideration.

The question of a loan for road construction throughout the Colony is being considered. The absence of communications by roads is a great drawback to development and to the encouragement of tourist traffic, which, situated as the Colony is, might become a valuable asset.

The trigonometrical survey of Vanua Levu was continued throughout the year and satisfactory progress was made. It is now proposed to connect the surveys of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :

ANNUAL.

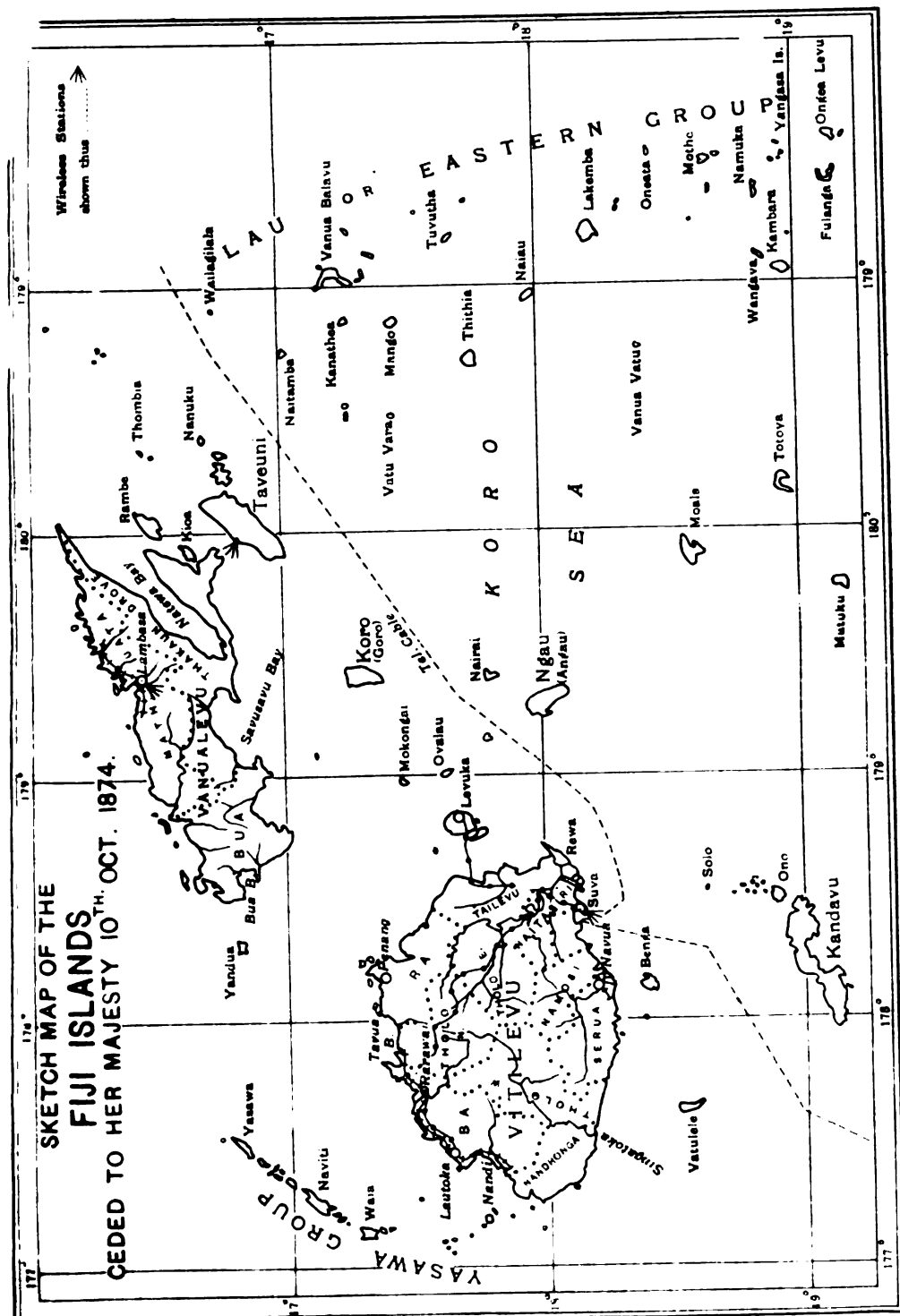
No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1911-1913
777	Swaziland	1912-1913
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912-1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Wei-hai-wei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories, Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Wei-hai-wei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

FILIPINISLANDS

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 812.



ASHANTI.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 771.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1914.



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SKETCH MAP.

No. 812.

ASHANTI

(For Report for 1912, see No. 771.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Accra,

3rd September, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit, for your information, the Annual Report on Ashanti for the year 1913, which has been prepared by the Acting Chief Commissioner, Mr. A. J. Philbrick.

I have, &c.,

W. C. F. ROBERTSON,

Governor's Deputy.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

The total revenue collected in Ashanti during 1913 was £49,882, as against £50,265 in 1912, £50,319 in 1911, and £37,621 in 1910.

Out of the £49,882, £25,555 was actually collected in Ashanti, the balance being the royalty paid by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation in England.

In the revenue collected in Ashanti there was a decrease of £383 compared with the previous year.

Increases of note occur in respect of Sale of Stamps (£482), Market and Slaughter House fees (£452), Spirit Licences (£170) and rents from Government Land (£161), but the total increases were insufficient to cover the falling off under Mining Royalties (£1,054) and Firearm Licences (£256).

The drop in the firearm licence fees is due to the non-collection of the fees owing to a change in the system, and not to there being any reduction in the number of guns.

Revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as follows :—

			Revenue.		Expenditure.
			£		£
1909	..	..	29,264	..	102,211
1910	..	..	37,621	..	117,398
1911	..	..	50,319	..	146,317
1912	..	..	50,265	..	148,685
1913	..	..	49,882	..	162,159

In the expenditure for 1913 are included :

Public Works Extraordinary	..	£30,284
Gold Coast Regiment	..	46,646

while the revenue does not include

- (i) Duties on imports by railway.
- (ii) Proportion of profit made by railway on its Ashanti traffic.
- (iii) Registration, Survey, and Stamp fees.

A considerable part of the expenses of the Gold Coast Regiment now charged against Ashanti might fairly be charged to the Colony proper.

The expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary was exceptionally heavy, and was rendered necessary by the rapid development of the country.

There is no doubt that Ashanti is prosperous, and in a sound financial condition.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports.

Imports into Ashanti amounted to the gross value of £889,271, as compared with £745,000 in 1912.

This sum is made up as follows :—

Merchandise imported over the railway by	
merchants and mines	£604,268
Cattle	200,000
Sheep and goats	30,000
Dawa-dawa	26,514
Shea butter	13,489
Miscellaneous, including dried fish, hides,	
millet, etc.	15,000
	£889,271

Goods imported over the railway amounted to a gross tonnage of 22,406 tons as against 16,469 tons in 1912.

Wines and Spirits, which were all imported over the railway, amounted to 1,780 tons, an increase of 260 tons above the previous year.

The increase was general in all classes of liquor, and indicates the greater spending power amongst the people.

Dried and Smoked Fish.—989 tons of cured fish were brought up by rail from Secondee and Chama (Ashieme Station). This is a few tons only under the large total of last year (999 tons).

As then mentioned, there is a ready sale for any quantity of this fish, the supply being only restricted by the amount of the catch on the coast.

£2,500 was paid on this in freight to the railway and its value on the coast was not less than £8,000.

The development of this trade by the railway has not only proved of great benefit by supplying the natives with a much prized article of diet, but has added an appreciable amount to the railway revenue.

Cattle.—A further large increase can be recorded in the number of cattle entering the country. 83,309 head came through the Northern Territories from the French Moshi country. This represents the larger part of the trade, but very considerable numbers come in from the Ivory Coast through the Northern and Western Provinces. A conservative estimate of the total entering the country would be 100,000. They are worth on an average £4 per head.

14,122 head entered Coomassie. 4,154 were slaughtered for the needs of the town, 653 were sent by rail to Obuasi and 3,634 were exported by rail to the Colony.

Of the remainder, which filtered through the country by all the main roads, many were sold or slaughtered in Ashanti, but the majority were driven through to the Colony.

Accepting 50,000 as the number sold or slaughtered in Ashanti, their value would be £200,000.

The Ejura-Coomassie road was used to some extent by the drovers, but they leave it before reaching Coomassie, when their cattle are going down to the Colony by road, passing generally by Effiduasia and Juaso. The routes taken, however, naturally depend on grass and water facilities, which vary at different seasons of the year.

Sheep and Goats.—115,500 head came in from the Northern Territories and a large number from the west.

4,319 were slaughtered in Coomassie, 1,641 were sent to the Colony by rail, the others were slaughtered in Ashanti, or travelled through by road.

Dawa-dawa and Shea butter.—10,607 loads of the former and 13,489 loads of the latter were imported from the Northern Territories.

Dawa-dawa is worth about 50s. a load, and shea butter £1.

Miscellaneous.—Hides, millet, native cloths, and various products of the Northern Territories entered to the estimated value of £15,000.

Exports.

Exports consisted principally of gold, cocoa, kola, rubber, cattle, and hides.

Their value was as follows :—

Gold	..	..	..	..	..	£475,089
Cocoa ..	..	..	..	..	..	400,000
Kola	..	..	..	..	..	126,000
Rubber	..	..	..	..	..	75,209
Cattle and Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	45,600
Hides ..	..	..	..	..	..	33,480
						£1,155,378

Gold.

111,838 ounces of fine gold was exported during the year, value £475,089. The details of production, etc., will be found under the heading of Mines.

Cocoa.

8,693 tons of cocoa were sent down over the railway, an increase of 2,356 tons. Its value on an average price taken from figures supplied by the merchants was £400,000. In addition £22,060 was paid to the railway in freight.

Kola.

66,160 loads were carried from Coomassie to Seccondee for Lagos, the freight paid to the railway being £4,392. 17,508 loads were exported north through Ejura, where a count was kept; the western and north-western outlets would average at least as many, and a certain quantity passes through Kintampo. A conservative estimate for the total number of loads leaving the country is 126,000.

Rubber.

Only 594 tons of rubber of all sorts were exported, the value of which was £75,209. The reason for this will be found on a later page.

Cattle and Sheep.

3,634 head of cattle and 1,631 sheep and goats were carried down the railway. Quantities went down daily by road to Akim and the eastern part of the Colony. Under present conditions it is not possible to count these, but I estimate the value of the trade at £45,600.

The improvement in roads, provision of resting places with good water, and the general feeling of security growing up in the country will enable this trade to assume larger proportions year by year.

The demand for meat is large and will increase as money circulates more freely.

Hides.

This is an increasing trade; hides come to Coomassie from the Moshi country and even farther north. 48,567 were exported, as compared with 20,370 in 1912.

Improved means of communications from the north will help this business.

Bank of British West Africa—Coomassie.

The Manager reports as follows:—

“The business of the Bank has steadily increased during the year under review. This increase is due partly to the good produce season and partly to the increased confidence the native now has in the Bank; the accounts opened by natives during the year showing a satisfactory increase. As in previous years, the Bank imported large quantities of silver; during the year the newly-coined Colonial silver was put into circulation, and we are pleased to say on no occasion have the natives refused to take same, in fact, they seem to prefer it to the Imperial coinage. The demand for gold and French five-franc pieces by the cattle dealers has also increased. The kola dealers also find the Bank of increasing usefulness as they now receive their remittance, by draft on the Bank, from Nigeria, to which Colony most of the kolas from Coomassie are exported.”

AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa.

The cultivation of cocoa is still spreading west and north ; and there was, if anything, more land planted out than in previous years.

The export of 8,693 tons was 25 per cent. over that of 1912. This was due to more young trees coming into bearing, and not to a heavy crop, as I am informed the fruiting of the trees was by no means good.

Disease was prevalent, especially in the eastern and southern districts. Efforts were made to get the farmers to fight the various pests by improved methods of cultivation and by weeding out the diseased trees. Some good results were obtained, but it seems difficult to get the natives to realize the importance of the matter. If one farm gets diseased they move further on in the forest and make another, leaving the old one to take its chance, and to spread disease. Late in the year each head-chief was asked to send representatives to Coomassie to receive instructions in cocoa cultivation. This class is now being taught, and when finished each member will reside in his division, and instruct farmers with the authority of the chief behind him. I have hopes that this will do a great deal of good.

Cocoa will not do well north of Nkoranza and the Kumawu-Agogo country, and very definite advice has been given to the chiefs north of these limits that time spent by their people on planting cocoa will be wasted.

It is of extreme importance also that no planting which involves the clearing of large patches of forest trees should take place near the northern forest line. Such clearings become overgrown with grass, and never revert to forest again.

Rubber.

This trade has been dormant throughout the year, the large quantities of plantation rubber from other countries and the very low price obtainable having rendered lump rubber unprofitable to deal in.

It has been of some advantage to the country in that the trees have had a rest from tapping.

The Western Province, which has always largely depended on rubber, has felt the loss of this trade most. The Commissioner there is endeavouring to improve the quality of the output, so that it can be placed on the market again.

Kola.

The demand for this nut is increasing, and there is an opening for natives in the kola belt to plant. At present the wild trees only are depended on, yet the trade assumed very large proportions, and certainly amounted to 126,000 loads, an estimate which is moderate. This trade is entirely in the hands of the Mahommedans and causes the circulation of considerable sums of money, besides providing a good revenue to the railway.

Tobacco.

A very little of a coarse variety is grown for local consumption, but the proper curing of it is not understood.

Shea butter.

There are immense districts covered with shea butter trees awaiting development. At present a small trade is done by supplying the markets in the Colony.

Agricultural Station.

14,845 Para rubber plants, and 517,000 seeds were distributed during the year, also some 500 pods of Cundeamor and Criollo cocoa.

The cocoa trees planted in the garden gave a fairly good crop, but they suffered to some extent from the harmattan.

2,593 lbs. were sold, bringing in £44 16s. 6d.

55½ acres are under Para rubber, and the average growth in girth during the year was 2 in. per tree.

15 trees were tapped by the herring-bone, and 15 by the half-spiral system. The former gave 12·2 oz. and the latter 15·4 oz. per tree, and the total yield from the 30 trees was 25 lbs. 14½ oz.

Numerous plots in all classes of tropical fruits were experimented with.

Rain fell on 127 days, giving 62·06 inches for the year.

40 rooms each 12 feet square were built for labourers' barracks.

INDUSTRIES.

Mines.

1. During 1913 the amount of gold obtained by the mining and dredging companies in Ashanti was 111,838·42 ounces of fine gold, valued at £475,089 5s. 3d., as compared with 121,914·55 ounces, valued at £517,893 3s. 4d., obtained in 1912.

Mining.

Name of Company.	Ounces of fine Gold recovered.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Ashanti Goldfields Corporation	105,838·02 ..	449,599	10	11

Dredging.

Ashanti Rivers and Concessions	326·90 ..	1,388	14	4
Offin River Gold Estates	.. 5,673·50 ..	24,101	0	0
	111,838·42 ..	£475,089	5	3

2. The amount of labour employed by the mining and dredging companies in Ashanti was as follows :—

		Surface.	Mine.	Total.
Europeans	.. ..	74	47	121
Natives	.. ..	2,660	1,262	3,922
Total	.. ..	2,734	1,309	4,043

3. During the year prospecting work has been carried out on the conglomerate outcrops, situated in Eastern Ashanti, on the concession owned by the W. A. P. Syndicate.

4. The Ashanti Goldfields Territories, the Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Limited (Dredging), the Ashanti Rivers and Concessions (Miradani) and the W. A. P. Syndicate discontinued operations during the year.

Manufactures.

Weaving, basket-making, pottery, goldsmiths' work are all practised in the villages, but on a very small scale.

Fisheries.

Ashanti having no coast line, the only local fish come from the lake and from the bigger rivers.

LEGISLATION.

Eight Ordinances were enacted during the year 1913.

EDUCATION.

The Government primary school at Coomassie had a prosperous year.

The extension of the boys' building and the erection of a new girls' school were not finished, but the congestion of pupils was remedied by reducing the number on the roll from 346 to 300. Applications for admission were very numerous and the completion of the above-mentioned buildings in 1914 will enable the number to be increased again.

The average attendance was excellent and has improved year by year, as the following table shows :—

Year.	Average No. on Roll.			Percentage attendance.
1910	..	..	343	59·5
1911	..	..	344	65·5
1912	..	..	346	69·4
1913	..	..	306	77·8

Ashantis form 49 per cent., Fantis 34 per cent., Accras 8 per cent. and other tribes 9 per cent. of the scholars.

Mr. Evans was in charge of the school from February to October, and for the remaining part of the year Mr. Muller, the head-teacher. They were helped by six assistants.

The work done was exceedingly satisfactory.

Government School at Sunyani.

The number on the roll rose from 50 to 78 with an average attendance of over 80 per cent.

Mr. Fell, the Commissioner of the Western Province, gives a most satisfactory report on this school in all respects.

Mission Schools are kept up as follows :—

Basel Mission.

24 elementary schools with 730 pupils, as against 658 in 1912.
Of these schools five receive Government grants.

Wesleyan Mission.

This Mission has 8 day schools with 526 scholars, besides numerous Sunday schools.

Catholic Mission.

Two day schools with 186 pupils on the rolls.
The S.P.G. Mission opened a school at Coomassie during the year.

General Remarks.

The Ashantis seem anxious for their children to become scholars, although they realize that education must break down old customs and superstitions. The children themselves in their younger years are remarkably bright and intelligent.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

There are hospitals for Europeans at Coomassie and Obuasi, and hospitals for natives at Coomassie, Obuasi, Sunyani and Kintampo.

Contagious disease hospitals have been built at Coomassie and Obuasi.

There is no asylum. Violent and homicidal cases are sent to Accra for detention in the asylum there.

Savings Banks.

Savings Banks are in operation in conjunction with the Post Offices at Coomassie and Obuasi.

The details of their working are as follows :—

Coomassie. Number of depositors, 285.

Value of deposits, £2,740 15s. ;

an increase of £1,300 over 1912.

Obuasi. Number of depositors, 67.

Value of deposits, £1,903 11s. ;

an increase of £950 over 1912.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.*Police.*

The police force in Ashanti on December 31st, 1913, numbered 110, as against 105 in 1912. In addition there are eight railway police stationed at Coomassie and Obuasi (these men are solely on railway duty) and also two mines police employed at Obuasi by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation. Discipline, efficiency, and general conduct were satisfactory.

There were 426 prosecutions in Coomassie and 282 prosecutions in Obuasi, as against 690 and 268, respectively, in the year before.

During the year a dangerous gang of store breakers and receivers was broken up at Coomassie.

£28,500 was conveyed by escort police for private firms during the year—the fees earned amounting to £56 2s. 3d.

The Motor Ordinance came into force on January 1st, and licence fees amounted to £11 14s. and drivers' certificates fees to £19.

Prisons.

Coomassie.—The total number of convict prisoners admitted during the year was 297, including females.

The number of debtor prisoners admitted was 61, viz., 45 males and 16 females. The number of untried prisoners was 85 males and 10 females.

The crimes committed by the prisoners were as follows :—

Murder	1
Manslaughter	11
Rape	9
Wounding	9
Robbery with violence.. .. .	3
Burglary	5
Assault	15
Larceny and other offences	244

The offences against prison discipline were generally of a minor character, with the exception of two cases in which flogging had to be resorted to.

The health of the prisoners was good. The admissions into the prison infirmary were 31, and were all for slight cases of illness except 3 cases resulting in death.

There were no executions.

The expenditure for the year was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Permanent warders	627	5	3
Temporary warders	141	9	0
Prison rations	316	10	10
Other charges	56	5	2
Total	£1,141	10	3

The nominal earning was £938 11s. 1d., while the actual sum earned was £191 14s. 4d., which sum was paid into the Government chest.

The prisoners were employed generally on sanitary work, carpentry, laundry, basket-making, etc.

There were 10 escapes during the year, and of these 3 were recaptured.

The prison was kept clean and in good order, and discipline fairly well maintained.

Obuasi. The total number of prisoners committed was 267, viz. :—
 178 convicts,
 72 untried,
 17 debtors.

The health of the prisoners was fair; there were 30 admissions to the Colonial Hospital and two deaths during the year.

The expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Pay of permanent warders	407	2	10
Pay of temporary warders	79	1	0
Prisoners' rations	221	4	11
Total	£707	8	9

The nominal earning shows £464 10s. 11d., and the actual sum earned and paid into the Government chest was £48 16s. 6d.

There were 13 escapes during the year and five recaptures.

The prison was in good sanitary condition and well kept during the year.

Sunyani. There was a daily average of 18 prisoners. Their health was very good.

Kintampo. The daily average was 8. Health was very good.

Criminal Cases.

The following table gives a list of the criminal cases heard in the Courts of Ashanti and the manner in which they were dealt with :—

Courts.	Cases heard.	Dis-charged.	Convicted.	Not proceeded with	Committed for trial.
Chief Commissioner's	70	11	59	—	—
Police Magistrate's ..	1,176	103	1,080	—	13
District Commissioner, Central Province ..	56	11	45	—	—
District Commissioner, Ejura	177	29	146	—	2
District Commissioner, Juaso	44	15	27	—	2
Commissioner, Southern Province	708	89	615	—	4
Commissioner, Western Province	193	46	146	—	1
District Commissioner, Wenchi	37	10	25	—	2
Commissioner, Northern Province	159	39	120	—	—
Acting District Com- missioner, British Kratchi	18	—	18	—	—
Totals ..	2,638	353	2,261	—	24

A decrease of 160 as compared with last year.

Serious crime was as follows :—

Murder	1
Rape	8
Manslaughter	19

1,669 civil cases were disposed of during the year, showing a decrease of 52 as compared with 1912.

The fees and fines of court during the year amounted to £2,379 1s. 8d., a decrease of £106 10s. 5d. over last year.

The Concessions Court held four sittings during the year and disposed of 6 cases by the Crown against mining companies which have incurred penalties under Section 50 of the Ashanti Concessions Ordinance.

The penalties for which judgments were recorded amounted in the aggregate to £4,725, of which £2,000, due by the Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Limited, has since been remitted by the Government.

The balance of the penalties still remains unrecovered and there appears to be no hope of recovering, since the companies concerned are in liquidation, and the concessions in respect of which the penalties are due have since been abandoned.

Two concession notices were filed under Section 9 of the Ashanti Concessions Ordinance and extensions were granted for the filing of notice, etc., in respect of two lapsed concessions.

Five concessions were abandoned, and no certificate of validity was granted during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Census taken in 1911 gave a population of 287,814 for Ashanti, made up as follows :—

Males ..	141,231	Adults ..	170,761
Females ..	146,583	Children ..	117,053
	<u>287,814</u>		<u>287,814</u>

The population, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, is steadily increasing.

Coomassie, which numbered 19,000 at the taking of the census, is now estimated by the Police Magistrate, the officer in charge of the town, to number about 21,000.

He divides them as follows :—

Mohammedans and Pagans in the Zongo, including	
Moshis, Dagombas, Wangaras, Hausas, Kotokolis,	
Yorubas and other races	11,000
Gold Coast Regiment and followers	1,800
Ashantis	3,000
Fantis and other Colony tribes	3,000
Miscellaneous, including Europeans and 56 Syrians	2,200
	<u>21,000</u>

European residents during the year were :—

	Coomassie.	Other Parts.	Total.
Official ..	110	27	137
Unofficial ..	101	195	296
	211	222	433

There were 110 Europeans in Coomassie at the close of the year, and 168 in the Southern Province.

Public Health.

Europeans.

Health amongst European officials was satisfactory; there was one death from yellow fever at Kintampo and four invalidings from Coomassie.

Death rate .. 7.40 per thousand.

Invaliding rate 29.62 per thousand.

Four non-official Europeans died—two from accidents—and nine were invalided.

Death rate .. 13.51 per thousand.

Invaliding rate 30.50 per thousand.

There were 50 admissions into the European Hospital.

Among the 56 Syrians in Coomassie, two died from causes unknown.

Natives.

Officials numbered 150. There was one death and three were invalided.

Unofficial.

There were 1,371 admissions to hospital and 37 deaths in hospital.

The dispensary dealt with 11,013 new cases, and 32,398 old ones, of which 36 per cent. were soldiers.

Small-Pox.

Only five cases were recorded during the year. 3,384 people were vaccinated, with successful results in 2,814 cases.

Trypanosomiasis.

Six cases were treated in Coomassie, four being soldiers, one a soldier's wife, and one a civilian. Five died and one recovered.

Leprosy.

Leprosy was reported from the neighbourhood of Lake Busuntwi.

2,044 people were examined, 88 certain and 18 possible cases were found.

Sixteen cases from 8,653 persons examined were found in the Northern Province.

SANITATION AND CLIMATE.

Coomassie was under a Medical Officer of Health assisted by a European Inspector, and was kept remarkably clean and neat.

The sanitation of Obuasi was undertaken by a Sanitary Committee under the Presidency of the Provincial Commissioner. The Committee employed a European Supervisor and a large number of natives. The condition of the town was satisfactory. The street to street water supply was ample and kept in good order.

The town of Kintampo was burnt down in January and was rebuilt with wide straight streets ; the same course was adopted at Ejura.

There was during the year a movement amongst the native chiefs to get their villages improved. This improvement consisted in laying out a broad centre street, with wide streets at right angles. Though depriving the villages altogether of their picturesqueness, it has doubtless added much to their ventilation and sanitary condition.

5.39 inches more rain fell in 1913 than in 1912, which was a dry year.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

Services.—Daily between Coomassie and coast. Weekly to all out-stations. Twice weekly to Northern Territories.

The service generally was fairly well maintained.

The Post Office at Sunyani, which had been shut down, was re-opened for business by the Post Office Department in September.

Coomassie Post Office handled the following :—

	Forwarded.	Received.	Total.
Letters and Post Cards	110,436	123,112	233,548
Books and Papers ..	20,232	39,326	59,558
Registered Articles ..	12,958	11,291	24,249
Parcels	4,532	9,182	13,714
	<u>148,158</u>	<u>182,911</u>	<u>331,069</u>

Obuasi Post Office.

	Forwarded.	Received.	Total.
Letters and Post Cards	16,634	64,293	80,927
Books and Papers ..	2,643	94,375	97,018
Registered Articles ..	11,860	4,115	15,975
Parcels	974	8,743	9,717
	32,111	171,526	203,637

The smaller offices at Chichiwere, Nkoranza, Kintampo, and Sunyani handled 17,515 articles in all.

The total revenue was £37,994 17s. 9d. 99,789 telegraphic messages were handled at Coomassie and Obuasi.

The telegraph service was subject to frequent interruptions.

RELIGION.

The following Missions conduct operations in Ashanti :—Wesleyan, Basel Mission, Catholic, S.P.G., Zion.

The Wesleyan Mission has 718 full members, 2,680 adherents and 758 Sunday scholars, with a staff of one European and 14 natives. They own 18 school chapels in various towns and villages.

The Basel Mission has 1,807 full members and 751 children, a decrease of 12 as compared with 1912. Their staff consisted of three European ministers, with their wives, and thirty native ministers and catechists, and they own thirty chapels and schools in Ashanti.

The Catholic Mission has 680 members with 186 school children, at eight Missions.

The S.P.G. made a commencement late in the year, and have opened a small school and chapel in Coomassie, and a small chapel in Obuasi.

The Zion Mission is also beginning. It has a church in Coomassie, with 70 senior and 76 junior members, and a school with 80 scholars.

Though comparatively very few in number compared with the rest of the population, Christians are distributed throughout the country and have to live in close contact with the heathens, and it is remarkable that so few quarrels take place.

Practically the only cause of trouble is an occasional refusal by a convert to perform hereditary personal services to his chief, on the ground that they are "fetish." In these cases the decision as to whether any particular service is or is not connected with "fetish" is generally decided by a Commissioner.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Native Affairs.

The relations between the Government and the native chiefs and councillors continued as cordial as ever.

There were few intertribal disturbances, and what there were were of very slight importance, and were easily settled.

The people of Ejisu, whose blind chief, Yaw Awua, was retired in 1912, continued restless and gave some trouble. This must be expected during the lifetime of the ex-chief.

The feature of the year was the division of the Provinces into sub-districts, with Commissioners in charge of each.

The Central Province is now divided as follows :—

The Central District, which includes Coomassie (outside the town, which is administered by the Police Magistrate), Ejisu, Offinsu, Aguna, and Atchima.

The Ashanti Akim District, with head-quarters at Juaso, includes Bompata, Juaben, Kumawu, and Obogu.

The Ejura District includes Mampon, Nsuta, and Attabubu from the Northern Province.

The Western Province now contains two sub-districts—Wenchi, which includes Jaman, and Ahafo, with head-quarters at Goaso. These two districts were in formation at the close of 1913, though not actually opened.

The Police Magistrate's extra-urban duties were taken from him in September and were given to the District Commissioner, Central District. This change places the outlying villages round Coomassie in charge of an officer who has opportunities of travelling and also gives the Police Magistrate more time to attend to his proper work.

The Southern Province is still undivided and for most of the year was in the sole charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and consequently much needed travelling could not be done.

The Omanhin of Kokofu and Ahafo died during the year. Successors were elected and installed. The Omanhin of Wenchi abdicated and a successor was appointed.

An outstanding feature during the year was the interest taken by nearly all the tribes in the improvement of their villages and the opening up of the country with decent roads.

The establishment of the new headquarters mentioned above was welcomed by the natives, and gratuitous labour was not only freely offered, but was regularly supplied. The results have been most gratifying. These excellent stations are well on the way to completion at a cost which is trifling. This forms a very convincing proof of the sympathy existing between the Administration and the natives.

The year was marked by great progress in the Western Province, largely due to the assistance and sympathy given the people by their Commissioner.

Roads.

The Acting Superintending Engineer reports as follows :—

“ The construction of the road was completed to Ejura, a distance of 61 miles approximately, in June, 1912.

“ In August, 1912, the Secretary of State decided to give the road a coating of laterite, and this work was accordingly put in hand in November, 1912.

“ After the work had proceeded for some 5 miles approximately from Coomassie, it was found that laterite became scarce, and subsequently non-existent between miles 6 and 17, and it was consequently found necessary to use broken granite in its stead, the cost of the work being thereby considerably increased.

“ On the 3rd May His Excellency the Governor inspected the road, and in accordance with his recommendations the Secretary of State decided that the surface improvement should be carried out as far as Mampon only, a distance of 35½ miles approximately, the work to be completed by the end of 1914, and this Department to be subsequently disbanded.

“ Up to the 31st December, 1913, stone was spread and rolled for a length of 16·51 miles, and stone quarried for a further length of 3·41 miles approximately.

“ In January, 1914, a survey was started for a branch road from the neighbourhood of the village of Ntonso (mile 14) to Afiduasi, the centre of a flourishing cocoa district, and the construction of this road has been approved for 1914.

“ The erection on the Mampon plateau of a small bungalow for the use of the executive staff and for subsequent use as a sanatorium was approved during the year. The work was started on the 1st of September, and the bungalow was approaching completion on the 31st of December.

“ The establishment at the opening of 1913 was :—

- 1 Superintendent Engineer,
- 1 Accountant and Storekeeper,
- 2 Overseers.

Reliefs were arranged to insure the continuous presence in the Colony of one officer and one overseer, and from the 1st April, 1914, the whole staff will be present in the Colony until the completion of the work.

“ The labour establishment on the 1st of January was 572, and 706 on the 31st of December. The average for the year was 666, at an average monthly cost of £828.

“ All bridges and culverts are still in good condition and no replacements are anticipated in the near future.

“ Very heavy rains have been experienced during the year, necessitating a large amount of repairs. North of Mampon, where the soil is for the greater part of the way to Ejura of a clayey and indifferent nature, it has been found impossible to keep the surface in good condition, but an endeavour is being made at the present time to render it fairly passable. At the same time it is my opinion that no wheeled traffic will ever be able to ply on this section of the road, other than handcarts and the lightest types of motor-car, and the latter can only proceed at a very slow rate at imminent danger to their springs, and, as far as the road up the Ejura Hill is concerned, their tyres also.”

Up to the end of the year the total cost per mile for labour only for surface improvement was £456, against the estimate of £500.

District Roads.

Considerable progress was made in the improvement and construction of district roads. 182 miles of road were sumped and ditched. Inspectors were constantly travelling, and the natives in most cases carried out their instructions.

The natives nearly everywhere realize that the development of the country depends on the roads, and if it were only possible to supply skilled supervision there would soon be graded roads in all directions; the expense to the Government merely being the cost of alignment and bridging.

The bridges put up on the Ejisu road have stood extremely well, and are used to carry a traffic much heavier than that for which they were intended.

A bridge over the Ofin on the Coomassie-Sunyani road was nearly finished at the end of the year. This is being constructed by the Pioneers of the Gold Coast Regiment at the cost of the Road Vote.

Railway.

Inwards goods traffic increased from 16,469 tons in 1912 to 22,406 tons in 1913, besides 37,518 tons of firewood which were hauled for the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation for short distances.

Outwards goods traffic amounted to 14,254 tons.

Passenger Traffic. 208,498 passengers were booked in and out of Ashanti—an increase of 36,524 over 1912. The value of the traffic was £31,165.

During the cocoa season it was found necessary to put on an extra mixed train, which ran up and down between Dunkwa and Coomassie daily.

Forestry.

No progress was made with regard to the preservation of the forests, owing to the abeyance of the Forestry Ordinance.

The three Forest Reserves in Ashanti, namely the Prah Anum, the Obogu, and the Kumawu Agogo, were all inspected by the Forestry Department.

Experimental nurseries of teak and *Dalbergia Sissoo* were made with a view to making plantations later on. The former germinated poorly, but the latter has done well.

Transport Department.

The following table gives the particulars of the work done by the Department during the year :—

Number of loads sent through to the Northern Territories	3,021
Number of loads distributed to Ashanti out-stations	6,221
Number of loads moved at Coomassie	3,831
Number of carriers occupied in conveying troops to the Colony, Northern Territories and Ashanti out-stations	2,971
Number of loads of mails	1,494
Number of loads sent by train	827
	18,365

as against 12,809 in 1912.

759 loads were also sent on by Northern Territories carriers sent down for them.

A motor service between Coomassie and Ejura was commenced in November, and preparations were completed for transferring the headquarters of the Department from Secondee to Coomassie.

Public Works.

An extensive programme was carried out during the year, about £34,000 being spent.

The following buildings were completed, having been commenced in 1912.

Meat Market	Coomassie.
Veterinary Offices and Dispensary ..	Coomassie.
Conservator's Offices	Coomassie.
Rest House	Coomassie.
Conservator's Bungalow	Coomassie.
Veterinary Offices	Coomassie.
Roads Department Bungalow	Coomassie.
Police Station and Barracks	Obuasi.
District Commissioner's Bungalow ..	Obuasi.
Inspector of Mines' Bungalow (not handed over)	Obuasi.
Provincial Commissioner's Bungalow ..	Kintampo
District Commissioner's Bungalow ..	Kintampo.
Post Office	Kintampo.

The following buildings were commenced during 1913 in Coomassie:—

Girls' School added to Government	
School	Completed.
Contagious Diseases Hospital ..	
Native Hospital	Not completed.
Type "C" Bungalow on Reserva-	
tion	Not completed.
Slaughter House	Completed.
Police Station—General Repairs ..	Completed.
Gaolers' Quarters	Completed.
Prison—General Repairs	Completed.
Type "A" Bungalow on Reserva-	
tion	Not finished.
Company Lines	Not finished.
Extension—Post Office	Completed.
Type "C" Quarters	Not finished.

In Obuasi.

Contagious Diseases Hospital,	.. Completed.
-------------------------------	---------------

A scheme for a new segregation area was drawn up and approved. The whole area, amounting to nearly one million square yards, was cleared, one mile and a half of roads was made, and building was commenced.

Excellent progress was made, reflecting the greatest credit on the Public Works Department, whose work, indeed, throughout Ashanti was worthy of praise.

Coomassie Town.

The following table shows revenue collected during 1913, as compared with previous years :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	Increase (+) or decrease (–) 1913 as com- pared with 1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents of Town Plots	1,554	1,854	1,941	2,035	+ 94
Rents of Zongo Plots ..	508	620	699	736	+ 37
Market Rents ..	205	203	207	197	– 10
Slaughter House Fees	659	694	721	815	+ 94
Spirit Licences ..	1,290	1,340	1,590	1,680	+ 90
Beer Licences ..	6	4	6	4	– 2
Dog Licences ..	11	14	20	15	– 5
Totals	£ 4,233	4,729	5,184	5,482	+ 298

The principal heads of revenue show a normal increase, with the exception of slaughter house fees, under which head the amount collected shows accelerated progress.

The increase in rents of town plots is mainly due to re-measurement of the areas leased, the actual plot occupied being usually greater than that stated on the lease. Seven new leases were issued during the year and eight cancelled. Twenty-two new plots were leased in the Zongo, and the lease of one plot was cancelled.

The deficiency under Market Rents is accounted for by the fact that some of the stalls blew down during the year and were not re-erected, and consequently were not leased.

Sanitation.

The sum of £2,450 was expended on works of sanitary improvement during the year and the following is a list of the completed works :—

State road—a concrete drain laid down each side.

Five new latrines built in brick and cement.

Bridge over Subin Stream built.

Four wells concreted, platforms built and wheel pumps fixed.

Twenty-four-inch concrete drain laid along Kingsway and Market Road.

One small latrine built for clerks.

The substitution of cement drains for the present unsatisfactory earth ones, and the provision of proper bridges and culverts are perhaps the most urgent of the sanitary problems requiring attention in the town. A drainage scheme for 1914 was projected, but has not been included in the Estimates.

A native surveyor was appointed and commenced his work in March. He was employed in surveying the section of the town for further building extension, and was also occupied in taking levels of the Subin in connection with the town drainage.

Sixty-five leases were renewed, the areas being measured and scale plans made. Fifty-eight building permits were granted.

The French West Africa Company completed a fine new store on Kingsway during the year.

Sanitation was well attended to and the town was noticeably well kept.

The Acting Police Magistrate reports that the shortage of food supplies caused some anxiety and led in some cases to interception of the market women before they reached the market. This practice, which might have caused the village people to cease coming in, was stopped as much as possible.

A fine new meat market was completed and opened on January 1st, 1914.

A new slaughter house was opened and cattle are now slaughtered at nightfall, the meat being hung in a specially prepared room until morning.

This slaughter house is already too small, and will require doubling in size.

Wages.

One shilling per day, with 3d. for subsistence, continues to be the standard wage for unskilled labour, which now comes in in considerable quantities from the Northern Territories.

Skilled labourers, especially masons, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., are very scarce and can command high rates. The supply is not likely to meet the demand for a long time.

Living is cheap for the native as compared with the Colony. Food-stuffs are generally plentiful, and in the larger markets the prices are reviewed from time to time by the Commissioners in consultation with the local chiefs.

Prospects of Future Trade.

1913 was in all respects a good year for trade and there is reason to think that 1914 will be even better.

The cocoa output will go on increasing for some years, under present conditions and prices.

Money is plentiful and therefore all classes of general trade may be expected to flourish. The Northern Territories labour, which is coming down in such increasing quantities, takes back with it new ideas and wants, all of which must be supplied by Coomassie—the natural trade centre to which all the people from the north gravitate.

Suitability for Europeans.

The climate of Ashanti is not suited for permanent European settlement—the average stay in the country is twelve months, after which recuperation in a more bracing climate is necessary.

Employment cannot be found locally for Europeans and no one should come out without previous engagement.

The European community consists exclusively of officials, merchants, miners, and missionaries.

I have, etc.,

ARTHUR J. PHILBRICK,

Acting Chief Commissioner.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
777	Swaziland.. ..	1912-1913
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912-1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria.. ..	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras.. ..	1912
785	Northern Nigeria.. ..	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles.. ..	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oils, Oilseeds, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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BASUTOLAND.

REPORT FOR 1913–14

(For Report for 1912–13, see No. 769.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1914.



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No. 813.

BASUTOLAND

(For Report for 1912-13, see No. 769.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
August 29th, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland forwarding the Annual Report and Basutoland Blue Book for the year ended March 31st, 1914.

I have, &c.,
J. WOLFE MURRAY,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Maseru, Basutoland,
25th August, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year ended March 31st, 1914, together with the Annual Report for the same period.

I have, &c.,
H. C. SLOLEY,
Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency,
Lieutenant-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, K.C.B.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

BASUTOLAND ANNUAL REPORT, 1913-14.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue of Basutoland for the financial year ended the 31st of March, 1914, amounted to £161,417, and the ordinary expenditure to £165,619. In addition a sum of £37,843 was spent on undertakings of a permanent character, among them being the reconstruction of the telephone system throughout the country; improvement of water supply at Maseru and Leribe; Leper Settlement; and bridges—one, still in course of construction over the Caledon River, being erected at the joint expense of Basutoland and the Union Government. The excess of expenditure was met from money which had accumulated from surpluses brought forward in former years. The effect of the year's transactions was to reduce the funds of the Territory by a sum of £42,045. The following table shows the revenue collected during the past three years:—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£
Native Tax	92,069	97,722	96,393
Post Office	3,634	5,096	5,287
Licences (including fines) ..	5,219	6,228	5,922
Fees of Court or Office ..	332	402	473
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	1,793	3,225	3,590
Customs	32,170	43,947	45,214
Interest	3,648	4,892	4,538
Total .. £	138,865	161,512	161,417

In view of the drought and almost entire failure of crops the amount of revenue collected may be considered satisfactory. Customs receipts depend now not on the prosperity of Basutoland, but on that of the Union of South Africa. Basutoland receives a definite proportion—under one per cent.—of the Union's Customs revenue. The expenditure incurred during the past three years is shown in the following statement:—

Expenditure.

	1911-12 (9 months)	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£
Establishments	11,166	15,110	15,115
Police	14,522	21,055	22,243
Post Office	3,510	4,586	4,963
Allowances to Chiefs and Headmen	6,109	6,764	7,034
Medical Expenses	762	1,347	—
Office Contingencies	1,397	3,089	2,690
Revenue Services	109	186	—
Administration of Justice	3,416	4,088	4,323
Public Works Recurrent	32,453	40,503	32,170
Public Works Extraordinary	—	—	12,205
Medical	8,117	11,687	13,680
Education	9,804	14,657	16,771
Rewards for Special Services	85	131	86
Audit	225	375	514
Miscellaneous	2,932	4,910	6,708
Agriculture	10,099	18,186	7,999
Prevention of East Coast Fever	—	—	10,195
National Council	236	1,312	1,411
Pensions	1,792	2,879	3,805
Lepet Settlement	—	—	3,707
Capital expenditure from ac- cumulated balances	5,234	20,900	37,842
Total .. £	111,968	171,765	203,461

Eliminating capital expenditure it will be seen that the ordinary expenditure for the year amounted to £165,619, against £106,734 three years before, an increase for the period of £58,885. Revenue during the same period increased by only £22,552. As no considerable expansion of revenue is to be expected in the near future and as, while it is always difficult to cut down expenditure which has once become established, it will probably be necessary to provide approximately £15,000 per annum for the upkeep of the Lepet Settlement, it is clear that there is real need to exercise the utmost caution and economy in connection with the finances of the Territory.

The following is a statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st March, 1914:—

<i>Assets.</i>	£
Balance in hands of Sub-Accountants	4,808
Balance in hands of Crown Agents (including £5,500 on deposit)	5,855
Loan to Swaziland Administration	80,000
Fixed deposit with Standard Bank	30,000
Advances recoverable, including £2,717 repayable by the Government of the Union of South Africa in connection with the construction of a bridge over the Caledon River	2,999
	<u>£123,662</u>

<i>Liabilities.</i>			£
Due to Standard Bank of South Africa	..	..	9,734
Deposits from Labour Agents	..	..	500
Deposit from Master of Court (Estate Moneys)	..	..	2,638
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	..	..	110,790
			<u>£123,662</u>

TRADE.

The further period of drought during the summer months, succeeding two previous dry years, has not tended to improve the returns from agricultural sources, which in normal times have figured as one of the largest assets.

The forecast of the deficiency in the grain crop for 1913 was unfortunately verified, all descriptions being far below the average, necessitating the importation of considerable quantities of food-stuffs from other parts of South Africa.

The reports received concerning wool and mohair have been fairly favourable, and it is understood that the quality has been maintained, but it is feared the increase in quantity, if any, has been inconsiderable, owing to the fact that there have been losses in the flocks in some parts, in consequence of scarcity of pasturage.

Cattle have been more or less in poor condition all through the summer, and the autumn did not find them in a satisfactory state to endure the severity of winter, without reserves of fodder.

Labour, as in previous years, has been the means of bringing in large sums of money from the mines, and elsewhere, but even with this assistance it is thought that a falling off in the volume of trade has been inevitable, owing to the serious shortfall in agricultural products.

The quantity of grain now coming into the Territory from other parts, to supply the deficiency for the months before the next harvest, is the largest known for the past 35 years.

AGRICULTURE.

The drought of the year 1912-13 unfortunately continued and the year under report was even drier. The Southern Districts of Moales Hoek and Quthing have been most severely affected, and practically no crops either of wheat, maize or kaffir corn have been reaped in them. In other districts there has been a slightly better yield, though maize in general has been a poor crop. Owing to its greater drought resisting powers kaffir corn in favourable situations has given a fair yield.

The effects of the prolonged drought have been particularly noticeable in the large number of trees which have died in the various camps in Basutoland, more particularly in Maseru, where it is estimated that upwards of 500 well grown trees have died. Nurseries for young trees have been established at most of the out-stations and there is one of a considerable size at Maseru. From these trees are distributed for planting on the reserves or to any who apply for them, but it is to be feared that not many applications from natives are received.

With the proposal to establish a small agricultural school and farm near Maseru, mentioned in last year's report, it has not been possible to proceed owing to financial reasons.

During December of last year a swarm of locusts entered the Territory, but wherever it alighted at night it was attacked by natives, who gathered into grain bags as many locusts as they could for purposes of food. In this way the swarm was exterminated and no reports of egg-laying have been received. Basutoland is now free from any sign of locusts.

VETERINARY.

With the exception of a rather severe outbreak of anthrax near Morija, causing the death of fourteen head of cattle and several dogs, the Territory has been remarkably free from any serious outbreak of contagious disease. The East Coast fever outlook on the Natal border has continued to improve, and any chances of infection from that quarter are being greatly reduced. It is much to be regretted, however, that this cannot be said of the East Griqualand border, where an outbreak of the disease occurred during the summer in the Mount Fletcher district, and, with the general desire of the natives of that district to avoid all restrictions imposed by the Union Government, the chances of Basutoland being infected from that area have been very real. Native owners in East Griqualand have tried to obtain sympathy and co-operation from their native friends in Basutoland, in order to assist them to bring their cattle across the border, and although Basutoland natives appear to have been fairly loyal, certain lots of cattle have been driven into the Territory in defiance of the Proclamation. Fortunately most of these cattle were at once discovered and secured, and under the power conferred by the Basutoland Cattle Importation Proclamation, 1912, his Honour the Resident Commissioner issued orders for their immediate destruction, which will, it is hoped, have a salutary effect on the native owners. These cases plainly illustrate the dangerous possibilities of the position and the need of vigilant and trustworthy guards on the border, and the loyal co-operation of the natives of the Territory. With a view to the prevention of similar breaches of the law in the future twenty-five additional guards have been enrolled and stationed along the border, and it is hoped that these precautionary measures will prove effective in preventing further invasions.

The Principal Veterinary Surgeon has examined microscopically during the year 350 slides of gland and blood smears taken from sick animals. These slides are forwarded by Stock Inspectors stationed along the border, whose duty it is to investigate all outbreaks of bovine disease.

The efforts that are being made to eradicate scab in sheep have met with a fair amount of success, no less than 263,756 sheep having been dipped at the various Government sheep-dipping tanks throughout the Territory. This is an increase on last year in the number of sheep dipped of 105,436, and, in view of the drought, is considered satisfactory. The campaign against scab is to be carried on as energetically as possible, and to this end a Stock-Inspector has been appointed for the forthcoming year to take over the supervision of all dipping tanks, to see that all dipping is properly and thoroughly carried out, and to advise chiefs and sheep-owners how to clean and keep clean their flocks. During the year the experiment was tried in two districts of giving free dipping, and, from the large increase in the number of sheep dipped in those districts as compared with their returns for last year, there is little doubt that this was attended with success. It is regretted that owing to financial reasons the scheme for building more tanks has had to be abandoned this year.

The drought of the year 1912-13 continued on into the year under report, with the result that 1913-14 was the driest year on record, and all classes of stock have severely suffered. Only 155 live foals were born, sired by Government stallions, from 405 mares, being a decrease of 52 foals on last year. The stallions "Sailor Boy," "Bowden" and "Shushu" were purchased.

Owing to the severity of the drought it was not considered advisable to purchase any Merino and Angora rams.

EDUCATION.

The year under review has been one of steady progress. Speaking generally, teachers are becoming more accustomed to the new syllabus and are adopting more and more methods which make demands on the intelligence rather than on the memory of the pupils. Parrot-like teaching is becoming rarer and rarer, while intelligent teaching in such subjects as, for instance, hygiene is becoming more general. The pupils, too, are entering school at ages approximating to the school age of European children. It is comparatively rare nowadays to see young men and young women in the preparatory classes—and parents are apparently beginning to realize that the proper period for elementary school life is before, rather than after, adolescence. The steady lowering of the age at which pupils enter schools should have beneficial effects on the discipline and the economical management of schools, for, besides being more tractable than adults and more influenced by the orderliness and discipline of school life, the younger children can be taught by female teachers, who receive a lower salary and who are often more efficient than male teachers in giving instruction to the lower classes.

The following tables show that the steady growth in the number of pupils in elementary schools has been well maintained :—

TABLE 1.

Table of Total Average Attendance in Schools and Institutions.

Year ending December.			Year ending December.		
1902	..	9,057	1908	..	9,279
1903	..	10,024	1909	..	9,498
1904	..	10,041	1910	..	11,651
1905	..	9,963	1911	..	13,417
1906	..	9,704	1912	..	15,271
1907	..	9,454	1913	..	17,070

TABLE 2.

Enrolment of Pupils in Elementary Schools.

Mission.	Number of Pupils on Roll December, 1912.			Number of Pupils on Roll December, 1913.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Paris Evangelical	6,241	9,957	16,198	6,560	11,203	17,763
Mission Society						
Church of						
England	898	1,512	2,410	905	1,611	2,516
Roman Catholic	294	1,309	1,603	323	1,497	1,820
	7,433	12,778	20,211	7,788	14,311	22,099

TABLE 3.

Average Attendance of Pupils in Elementary Schools.

Mission.	Year ending December, 1912.			Year ending December, 1913.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Paris Evangelical	4,659	7,171	11,830	5,001	8,296	13,297
Mission Society						
Church of						
England..	631	1,042	1,673	641	1,171	1,812
Roman Catholic	223	982	1,205	252	1,158	1,410
	5,513	9,195	14,708	5,894	10,625	16,519

The following table shows the number of pupils enrolled in the various institutions in the Territory :—

TABLE 4.

Enrolment of Pupils in Institutions.

Institution.	Church or other controlling agency.	Number of Pupils on roll December, 1912.			Number of Pupils on roll December, 1913.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Moriya (Normal) ..	P.E.M.S.	156	—	156	175	—	175
Th. Morena (Normal and Industrial)	„	—	60	60	—	42	42
Leloaleng	„	85	—	85	70	—	70
(Industrial) ..	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masite (Normal and Industrial) ..	C. of E.	35	—	35	24	—	24
Maseru (Industrial)	„	—	27	27	—	31	31
Roma (Normal, Industrial and Agricultural) ..	R.C.	78	190	268	62	207	269
		354	277	631	331	280	611

Schools for Europeans are now established at Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Maseru and Mafeteng, while arrangements have been made for the provision of educational facilities at Mohale's Hoek. The following table shows the number of pupils in attendance :—

Table 5.

Pupils in European Schools.

	Roll on last day of previous quarter.	Roll on last day of quarter ending March 31st, 1914.	Average Attendance.
Leribe	9	6	6·6
Teyateyaneng	10	11	10·5
Maseru	38	33	29·0
Mafeteng	21	21	20·0

These schools make provision only for elementary education. Beyond this stage (and indeed before the completion of this stage in the case of Europeans living in this country away from camps) the parents make their own arrangements, and to their credit it may be said that in the majority of cases no effort is spared to fulfil this duty.

During the year 300 copies of a school map of Basutoland, which should be of great use in the teaching of geography, have been distributed by the Government among the schools in Basutoland.

LEGISLATION.

The following are among the more important Proclamations issued by His Excellency the High Commissioner during the year under report :—

(1) The Basutoland Council Amendment Proclamation, 1913, the most important amendment being one which gives to the Resident Commissioner power to allow discussion in the Council of a matter which, though arising outside the Territory, nevertheless affects the affairs of the Basuto people.

(2) Customs Duties Proclamation, 1913, dealing with the importation into Basutoland of spirits, beer, and extracts or essences of vinegar, acetic and pyroligneous acids.

(3) A Proclamation (No. 29 of 1913) amending the Basutoland Marriage Proclamation, 1911, by necessitating the publication of banns, in cases where the parties to a marriage reside in different congregations or districts, in the churches or districts of both parties.

(4) A Proclamation (No. 34 of 1913) amending the Pensions Proclamation (No. 13 of 1908) including provision for the suspension of pensions granted to Government servants in the event of such servants becoming directors of, or being employed in, Companies operating in Basutoland without the permission of the High Commissioner being first obtained.

(5) Leprosy Proclamation (Basutoland) 1913, making provision for the establishment in Basutoland of an asylum for the treatment of leprosy and for the segregation of lepers.

(6) Proclamation 9 of 1914, making provision for the recognition in Basutoland of Letters of Administration granted in the Union of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Post Office.

Four new postal sub-agencies have been established during the year at Mphotos, in the Maseru District, and at Motsekuoa's and Thabaneng, in the Mafeteng District, and at Mekaling, in the Mohale's Hoek District. These agencies have become necessary owing to the largely increased needs of the native population for greater postal facilities.

An amount of £5,252 6s. 10d. was collected during the year on the sale of postage stamps; this figure, however, includes telegraph, cable and customs collections amounting together to £2,064. Inland telegraph collections amounted to £1,508 8s. 2½d., being an increase of £152 1s. 6d., while cablegram collections, which amounted to £88 13s. 9d., showed a decrease of £2 18s. 9d.

The number and value of deposits and withdrawals in and from the Post Office Savings Bank for the last two years is shown in the following table:—

		1912-13.		1913-14.
<i>Deposits.</i>				
Number	..	927	..	1,016
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Value	..	5,495 5 0	..	6,544 3 6
<i>Withdrawals.</i>				
Number	..	271	..	308
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Value	..	4,593 16 5	..	4,509 12 11

It will be seen that the amount withdrawn in 1913-14 is £84 3s. 6d. less than the previous year.

The following comparative table shows the amount of money orders and postal orders issued and paid during the last two years:—

Year.		Issued.		Paid.	
		Number.	Amount. £	Number.	Amount. £
1913-14	..	28,532	40,450	20,530	38,098
1912-13	..	25,848	38,693	18,160	36,897
Increase	..	2,684	£1,757	2,370	£1,201

Industrial School.

The building of the Leper Settlement, which occupied the greater part of the boys at the Industrial School during the year, was completed satisfactorily in December, 1913, and the experience gained there has been of the greatest service to the boys. The health of the boys during the year has been good and the discipline satisfactory.

GAOLS.

There are seven gaols and two lock-ups in Basutoland, and during the year under review 964 prisoners passed through them, as compared with 953 during the year 1912-13.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The new Government Offices at Leribe, reported in last year's report as being in course of construction, are now completed. A bridge over the Caledon River at Peka was commenced in August, 1913, the cost of which is being borne in equal proportions by the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Basutoland Administration, the Caledon River at that place being a border of the Territory. A small bridge has been built over the Majamatalana stream about two miles from Maseru. It is now opened for traffic and is a great benefit to the public. Another bridge over the Lerato near Morija, on the main road to Mafeteng, is in course of construction. Hutting for the police at various stations has been proceeded with, and several sheep dips have been erected in different parts of the country. At Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, and Qacha's Nek improvements have been made in the water supplies, which had suffered through the severe drought, by means of a new reservoir, the erection of a windmill over a supply found by boring, and by the collection of new springs, respectively. The improvement in the condition of the roads is a marked one.

CRIME AND POLICE.

The Police Force of the Territory on the 31st March, 1914, was of the following strength :—

European Inspectors	6
European Sub-Inspectors	10
European Constables	9
Native Officers	3
Native Constables	4
Native Sergeants	9
Native Corporals	13
Native Privates	261
Native Special Police	265

The native special police shown are employed as border guards in the Quthing and Qacha's Nek districts as a precaution against the introduction of East Coast fever into the Territory. They are not uniformed, with the exception of an arm badge, but, like the regular force, are mounted.

Liquor smuggling, in spite of the good work done by the police in combating the illicit traffic, continues to be carried on extensively, the ease with which supplies are obtained across the borders rendering it a most difficult matter to check its introduction into Basutoland.

The following table shows the arrests for liquor smuggling during the last five years, but it is feared that the number of arrests made is small in comparison with the number of undetected smugglers :—

1908-09	..	..	..	..	79 arrests.
1909-10	..	..	..	..	90 ..
1910-11	..	..	..	..	148 ..
1911-12	(9 months ended 31st March 1912)				100 ..
1912-13	..	..	..	..	186 ..
1913-14	..	..	..	..	222 ..

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following table shows the number of patients treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries for the last two years :—

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients (new cases).	Out-patients (subsequent attendance).
1912-13	1,959	41,923	13,014
1913-14	1,977	40,195	10,976

Smallpox has again been prevalent during the year, and the districts where the people have refused to avail themselves of the protection of vaccination have naturally suffered most. The villages where most of the cases occurred were in the mountainous portions of the Mohale's Hoek district. The number of cases throughout the Territory was about 800, with only 28 deaths. Permanent vaccinators have been employed throughout the year and great efforts have been made to get all infants vaccinated. In the absence of any epidemic in a district some difficulty has been experienced in inducing people to avail themselves of the protection offered. The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the year was 158,769.

Diphtheria has been rather prevalent, but the type was very mild and no deaths were reported. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of enteric fever.

The Principal Medical Officer is pleased to be able to report for the first time a distinct improvement in regard to the prevalence of tuberculosis, there being not only a decrease in the total number of cases, but, what is even more marked, a decline in the relative incidence. In 1912 there were 332 cases, or '95 per cent. of all cases of disease treated, and in 1913 there were 268 cases, or '66 per cent. of all cases of disease treated. Miner's phthisis is also much less frequently observed than has been the case during recent years.

The Leper Asylum, which has been built at a place known as "Botsabelo," or "place of refuge," about four miles from Maseru, was completed and ready for the reception of patients about the

beginning of the year 1914, and at the close of the year under report contained about 280 inmates. Fresh cases are continually arriving, and it is estimated that the Asylum will eventually contain about 900 patients. In addition to the staff, consisting of a Medical Superintendent, Matron and Nurses, Compound Managers and Guards, a clergyman of the Paris Evangelical Mission Society has been appointed Chaplain to the Settlement, the majority of the patients being of this denomination. Voluntary services for patients of other persuasions are held periodically by visiting clergy.

GENERAL.

In April, 1913, the installation as Paramount Chief of Chief Griffith, brother of the late Paramount Chief Letsie, took place in state at Maseru, in the presence of His Excellency the High Commissioner and a large gathering of the Basuto chiefs and people. The late Letsie left no legal heir to the paramountcy and his brother Griffith was unanimously chosen by the nation as his successor.

The drought of the previous year continued and increased in severity throughout the year under review.

The crops reaped in the Territory have been far below the average. The position is, perhaps, most acute in the southern districts of Mohale's Hoek and Quthing, where they have been a total failure, and this, added to the difficulty of obtaining transport owing to the scarcity of grazing along the trade routes, renders the position of these two districts one of hardship both for man and beast.

Grazing is very scarce all over the country, and the mortality amongst stock during the coming winter will be abnormally high.

Recruiting for the labour markets has been actively carried on, and the following table gives the number of passes issued during the last three years :—

Year.	Labour.	Visiting.	Total.
1911-12	66,900	41,754	108,654
1912-13	77,244	59,422	136,666
1913-14	90,816	53,184	144,000

From this it will be seen that the number of passes issued for labour purposes has increased by some 13,500.

At the annual meeting of the National Council, which was opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner immediately after the instalment of the Chief Griffith as Paramount Chief of Basutoland, there was much useful discussion on questions relative to the domestic concerns of the tribe.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:

A N N U A L.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
779	Barbados	1912-1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oils, Oilseeds, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.



No. 814.

HONG KONG.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912 see No. 762.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1914.



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No. 814.

HONG KONG

(For Report for 1912, see No. 762).

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Hong Kong,

10th August, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Colonial Secretary's Report on the Blue Book for 1913.

I have, &c.,

F. H. MAY,

Governor, &c.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, M.P.

&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1913.

I.—FINANCES.

The revenue for the year amounted to \$8,512,308, being \$660,449 more than the estimate and \$331,615 more than the revenue for the previous year.

Compared with the returns for 1912 there were increases under every head with the exception of Fees of Court or Office, Interest, and Miscellaneous Receipts.

The expenditure amounted to a total of \$8,658,013, inclusive of a sum of \$1,247,689 spent on Public Works Extraordinary.

The detailed figures for 1913 are set out in the following statements :—

Heads of Revenue.

	\$
Light Dues	93,649.44
Light Dues, Special Assessment	104,648.41
Licences and Internal Revenue not otherwise specified	5,510,560.89
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific purposes, and Reimbursements in Aid ..	711,534.94
Post Office	439,189.37
Kowloon-Canton Railway	325,115.22
Rent of Government Property, Land and Houses	898,480.27
Interest .. .. .	....
Miscellaneous Receipts	136,844.82
TOTAL	8,220,023.36
Land Sales (Premia on New Leases)	292,285.48
TOTAL	\$8,512,308.84

Expenditure.

	\$
Governor	82,051.05
Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature	79,977.73
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs	41,674.04
Audit Department	30,817.89
Treasury	66,161.92
Harbour Master's Department	228,516.80
Royal Observatory	24,255.49
Miscellaneous Services	387,783.79
Judicial and Legal Departments	253,636.18
Police and Prison Departments	909,421.09
Medical Departments	227,307.03
Sanitary Department	331,234.55
Botanical and Forestry Department	48,745.88
Education	269,164.33
Military Expenditure	1,615,683.32
Public Works Department	367,544.52
Do. Recurrent	599,843.24
Do. Extraordinary	1,247,689.34
Post Office	622,587.51
Kowloon-Canton Railway	245,808.58
Charge on account of Public Debt	672,961.36
Pensions	280,230.88
Charitable Services	24,916.41
TOTAL	\$8,658,012.93

The deficit on the year's working was \$145,704, and the balance of assets and liabilities showed on the 31st December a sum of \$2,659,426 in the Colony's favour.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the five years 1909-1913 :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	\$	\$
1909	6,822,967	6,542,839
1910	6,960,861	6,907,113
1911	7,497,231	7,077,177
1912	8,180,694	7,202,553
1913	8,512,308	8,658,012

The capital expenditure on the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway during 1913 was \$236,806, chiefly in connection with the erection of a terminal station. The total expenditure on this account amounted at the end of the year to a sum of \$13,521,231.

The amount of the consolidated loan stands at £1,485,732, and in addition the advances by the Crown Agents for railway construction amounted at the end of the year to £188,518. Against these items there is at credit of the Sinking Fund a sum of £164,188 and there is a balance of £220,000 unpaid in respect of the loan to the late Viceroy of Wuchang.

No new taxation was imposed during the year and no change of any importance was made in existing taxation.

The existing valuation for 1912–1913 was adopted as the valuation for 1913–1914. During the year ending 30th June, 1913, no general assessment was made, the difference in rateable value being the result of interim assessments.

Increases.

The City of Victoria, \$164,202 or 1·63 per cent.

The Hill District, \$8,700 or 2·99 per cent.

Shaukiwan, Saiwanho, and Quarry Bay, \$4,075 or 1·11 per cent.

Hong Kong Villages, \$3,019 or 2·31 per cent.

Yaumati, \$1,760 or 0·67 per cent.

Mongkoktsui, \$2,715 or 1·76 per cent.

Hung Hom and Hok Un, \$140 or 0·04 per cent.

Decreases.

Kowloon Point, \$18,835 or 3·56 per cent.

New Kowloon, \$15,903 or 13·33 per cent.

Kowloon Villages, \$11,187 or 11·7 per cent.

The rateable value of the whole Colony amounted to \$12,450,992, being an increase of \$138,686 or equal to 1·12 per cent. over the value of the previous year.

For the period 1904–1913 the assessment of the whole Colony has risen from \$9,929,171 to \$12,450,992, an increase in value of 25·39 per cent.

The circulation on the 31st December of notes of the three banks having authorised issues was as follows :—

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank	.. ..	\$18,417,339
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China		5,429,671
Mercantile Bank of India	.. ..	704,742
		\$24,551,752

An Ordinance (No. 13 of 1913) was passed prohibiting the circulation of bank notes other than those authorised, while Ordinance No. 15 of 1913, coming into force on 1st March, 1914, was passed to prohibit the circulation of foreign silver coin.

The currency of the Colony consists, in addition to the notes of these banks, of British, Hong Kong, and Mexican dollars and of subsidiary coin.

Foreign note circulation has wholly ceased.

The rate of discount on Hong Kong subsidiary coin varied during 1913 between the following limits :—

50 cent pieces, par	to 3½ per cent.
20 „ 3¼ per cent.	„ 8 „
10 „ 6¾	„ „ 12½ „
5 „ 1	„ „ 6 „
Copper coin, par.	

The total issue of these coins, less those demonetized, now amounts to \$36,392,370 nominal value, and they were up to the year 1905 readily absorbed at par, large quantities being taken by the neighbouring provinces of China. During 1913 ten cent pieces of the face value of \$1,040,000 were shipped to England for purposes of demonetization. The discount which has prevailed since 1905 may be attributed to the immense quantity of similar coin which has latterly been minted at Canton as well as to the amount of Hong Kong coin minted largely in excess of the needs of the Colony by itself. In 1905 the Hong Kong Government ceased to issue any subsidiary coin and in 1906 it began a policy of demonetizing all its subsidiary coin received as revenue. This policy has been continuously followed since except during a brief period in 1911. Coin to the face value of \$7,607,459 has thus been redeemed. The total issue by the Hong Kong Government was of the face value of about \$44,000,000. It is thought that about half of that amount has dropped out of circulation.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING, INDUSTRIES, FISHERIES AGRICULTURE, AND LAND.

(a.)—*Shipping and Trade.*

The total of the shipping entering and clearing at ports in the Colony during the year 1913 amounted to 490,228 vessels, of 37,742,982 tons, which, compared with the figures for 1912, shows an increase of 1,609 vessels, of 1,007,933 tons.

Of the above, 47,529 vessels, of 25,821,652 tons, were engaged in foreign trade, as against 46,603 vessels, of 24,269,270 tons, in 1912, and were distributed as follows :—

	1912. Numbers.	1913. Numbers.	1912. Tonnage.	1913. Tonnage.
British ocean-going ships ..	8.4 %	8.8 %	32.4 %	32.7 %
Foreign ocean-going ships ..	9.2	9.9	35.3	36.0
British river steamers ..	15.0	14.0	17.3	15.8
Foreign river steamers ..	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6
Steam-launches (under 60 tons)	8.6	9.5	0.6	0.7
Trading junks ..	55.0	54.0	10.9	11.2
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The movements of fishing junks are not included in the above figures.

Of the ships of European construction, 4,445 ocean steamers, 2 sailing ships, 4,202 river steamers, and 2,287 steam-launches (not exceeding 60 tons) entered during the year, giving a daily average entry of 29·9 ships, as compared with 28·7 in 1912, and 26·9 in 1911.

The average tonnage of individual ocean vessels entering the port has increased from 2,575·7 tons to 2,577·5 tons. That of British ships has increased from 2,713·4 tons to 2,742·7 tons, while that of foreign ships has decreased from 2,457 tons to 2,453·7 tons.

During the past twenty years, the average tonnage of ocean vessels has increased from 1,257 tons to 1,995·5 tons.

The average tonnage of river steamers entered during the year has increased from 585·1 tons to 598·6 tons. That of British river steamers has increased from 602·5 tons to 616·2 tons, and that of foreign river steamers has increased from 515·1 tons to 533·2 tons.

A comparison between the years 1912 and 1913 is given in the following table :—

Class of Vessels.	1912.		1913.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
British ocean-going	3,956	7,779,970	4,210	8,449,533	254	669,563	..	..
Foreign ocean-going	4,367	8,592,320	4,679	9,272,635	312	680,315	..	..
British river steamers ..	6,968	4,197,744	6,624	4,078,635	..	..	344	119,109
Foreign river steamers ..	1,738	894,349	1,780	949,328	42	54,979	..	..
Steamships under 60 tons (foreign trade) ..	3,981	150,612	4,574	189,003	593	38,391	..	..
Junks, foreign trade	25,593	2,654,275	25,653	2,882,518	60	228,243	..	..
Total, foreign trade	46,603	24,269,270	47,520	25,821,652	1,261	1,671,491	344	119,109
Steam launches plying in waters of Colony ..	411,990	10,609,404	416,438	10,720,604	4,448	111,200	..	..
Junks, local trade	*30,056	*1,856,475	†26,270	†1,200,726	..	..	3,786	655,749
Grand Total ..	488,649	36,735,149	490,228	37,742,982	5,709	1,782,691	4,130	774,858
Net					1,579	1,007,833	..	..

* Including 9,922 Conservancy and Dust Boats of 624,090 tons.

† , 10,026 " " " " of 407,276 ,

This table shows an increase in British ocean shipping of 254 ships, of 669,563 tons, or 6·4 per cent. in numbers and 8·6 per cent. in tonnage.

British river steamers show a decrease of 344 ships, of 119,109 tons, or 4·9 per cent. in numbers and 2·8 per cent. in tonnage. This is due to the fact that two Chinese owned British steamers, the *Wing Hon* and the *Hoi Tung*, ceased running during the year.

Foreign ocean vessels increased by 312 ships, of 680,315 tons, or 7·1 per cent. in numbers and 7·9 per cent. in tonnage. This is almost entirely due to the increase under the Japanese flag of 287 ships, of 650,766 tons, though there are small increases under the Austrian, Dutch, Norwegian and United States flags, while French, German and Italian shipping decreased.

Foreign river steamers show an increase of 42 ships, of 54,979 tons, or 2·4 per cent. in numbers and 6·1 per cent. in tonnage. These figures are explained by the substitution of the *Kwong Kung*, of 418 tons, under Chinese colours for the *Kwong Wai*, of 195 ton. During the year the two river steamers hitherto under French colours have been transferred to the Chinese flag.

Steam-launches in foreign trade increased by 593 vessels, of 38,391 tons, or 15 per cent. in numbers, and 25·5 per cent. in tonnage. The causes which led to the large increase in 1912 have continued to be operative during the whole of 1913 but larger launches have been employed on the various runs.

Junks in foreign trade show an increase of 60 vessels, of 228,243 tons, or 23 per cent. in numbers and 8·5 per cent. in tonnage. This appears to indicate that the foreign trade is being carried in junks of larger size than formerly.

In local trade, i.e., trade between places within the waters of the Colony, there is an increase in steam-launches of 4,448 vessels, of 111,200 tons, or 1 per cent. in both numbers and tonnage.

In local trade junks there is shown a large decrease of 3,786 vessels, of 655,749 tons, or 12 per cent. in numbers and 35 per cent. in tonnage. This is explained by the facts that many large junks formerly employed in local trade have gone into foreign trade during the year, and that all junks under 150 piculs capacity are now classed as "boats."

It is of interest to note the altered relative positions of German and Japanese shipping visiting the Colony. In 1912 German shipping arriving occupied the second place on the list, with 637 ships, of 1,129,054 tons, or 7·4 per cent. of the total arrivals of ocean and river trade vessels, and 10·5 per cent. on tonnage; while under the Japanese flag came 592 ships, of 1,572,194 tons, or 6·9 per cent. in numbers and 14·6 per cent. in tonnage. In 1913 German shipping fell to the third place in both number and tonnage, with 597 ships, of 1,107,453 tons, or 6·9 per cent. in numbers and 9·7 per cent. in tonnage, against Japan's 740 ships, of 1,907,307 tons, or 8·5 per cent. in numbers and 16·7 per cent. in tonnage.

The actual number of individual ocean vessels of European construction entered during 1913 was 791, of which 361 were British and 430 were foreign. In 1912 the corresponding figures were 724, 336 British and 388 foreign.

These 791 ships measured 2,045,076 tons. They entered 4,447 times, and gave a collective tonnage of 8,873,806 tons. Thus, 65 more ships entered 292 more times, with a collective tonnage increased by 687,670 tons, an average of 2,355 tons per ship.

Thus :—

Flag.	Steamers.		Number of times entered.		Total Tonnage.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
British { Steamers..	335	359	1,977	2,099	3,892,354	4,209,950
{ Sailing ..	1	2	1	2	2,890	5,419
Japanese	123	164	592	740	1,572,194	1,907,307
German	98	106	637	597	1,129,054	1,107,453
Norwegian	26	29	168	189	173,145	182,633
Austrian	10	12	46	51	153,624	168,063
Chinese	30	26	236	233	275,310	272,166
Danish	6	6	11	13	28,927	34,433
Dutch	18	15	112	128	246,352	242,928
French	26	22	142	155	229,532	284,628
Italian	4	2	13	7	31,403	18,312
Portuguese	5	5	101	114	49,494	52,009
Russian	18	21	35	34	103,998	86,021
Swedish	6	7	14	12	37,262	31,497
U.S.A.	18	15	70	73	260,597	270,987
TOTAL	724	791	4,155	4,447	8,186,136	8,873,806

Trade.

The remarks with which this section of the Harbour Master's Report has always opened, as to the unreliability of the figures supplied by shipmasters, were never more fully justified than this year, the discrepancies between the quantities of various items reported and the actual quantities, which in some cases it has been possible to discover, being very marked.

Imports.—Under this heading, which includes all cargo landed or transhipped in the Colony from ocean vessels and river steamers (not from junks or steam-launches), a total of 4,956,125 tons was reported, which, compared with that reported for 1912, shows the enormous increase of 804,000 tons, or nearly 20 per cent.

Of this total, the imports of coal, case oil, rice, timber, and "general" show increases, while cotton goods, flour, bulk oil, and liquid fuel show decreases.

Coal.—Here an increase is reported of 75,000 tons, or 7 per cent.

This, as last year, is accounted for by increased demand for coal in Canton, and generally inland: about one-third of the total having been re-exported to Canton.

No coal of British origin arrived in the Colony, except that imported by the Admiralty. The imports of Japanese coal fell off considerably during the latter part of the year, its place being taken by increased imports of Chinese coal.

Cotton Goods.—The decrease indicated here amounts to 19,894 tons, or 33 per cent. It is more than doubtful if this decrease is borne out by facts although there was undoubtedly considerable reduction in imports of both piece goods and yarn.

The favourable prospects prevailing at the beginning of the year, as noted in last year's report, were destined to be extinguished by the renewed political trouble in China, which created unrest and financial difficulties destructive to trade, with the result that the demand fell to zero, and no shipments were made. During the last part of the year, however, the trade revived, prices ruling steady, and exchange generally favourable.

Flour.—Here was reported a decrease of 30,716 tons, or 31 per cent., most of which is fabulous, the imports of flour being probably reported, in many cases, as "general." The actual imports amounted to 129,415 tons, of which 67,887 tons were reported. This amended total, compared with that for 1912, gives a decrease of 12,950 tons, or 10 per cent. The reason for this actual reduction in imported flour is undoubtedly the recrudescence of political trouble in China, which caused shippers to be cautious.

It is of interest to note that Canada, during 1913, made her first shipments of flour to this market. The quantity is as yet small, only 8,000 tons, or 6 per cent. of the whole, but, given more stable conditions in China, there is no reason to doubt that the Canadian mills will shortly be sending us large quantities.

Kerosene Oil.—*Bulk Oil* shows a falling off of 12,537 tons, or 18 per cent. This decrease is not of any importance. The stocks in hand in the Colony were large at the beginning of the year and low at the end, more having been sold than imported. The actual consumption of oil, imported in bulk, in South China decreased by about 5 per cent., but this was more than counterbalanced by increased consumption of oil imported in cases. Bulk oil is always decanted into tins before distribution in China, so that to the actual customer it makes little, if any, difference in what form it arrives in this Colony.

Case Oil.—Here an increase of 12,243 tons, or 33 per cent., is reported, but, as in the case of bulk oil, there is no significance in the figures. It is merely a question of stocks and freights. Stocks were low at the beginning of the year and freights high. During the second half of the year freights dropped, and large shipments were made, so that by the end of the year all available storage was virtually full. During the year a new competitor in this trade has entered the arena, in the shape of the Texas Oil Company, who have made some large shipments to this market.

Liquid Fuel.—A large decrease is reported here, amounting to 8,116 tons, or nearly 41 per cent. It has not been possible to verify the suspicions that a large quantity of liquid fuel has entered the Colony unreported, but it is believed that this is so from the fact that, although the vessels of the Toyen Kisen Kaisha have ceased to bunker here, the demand from other points is increasing.

Opium.—A further decrease is shown in the imports and exports of raw opium, which indicates generally the effect of the Opium Agreement of May, 1911, and of the subsequent arrangements between the Governments of Great Britain and China. The figures for the imports and exports since 1908 are shown in the following table :—

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
Stock in hand 1st January	5,560	7,587	7,123	4,509	5,808	4,707
Imported during the year	9,108½	12,361½	21,286	31,743	35,734	41,821
Total.....	14,668½	19,948½	28,409	36,252	41,542	46,528
Boiled by opium farmer...	667	1,113	761	782	1,044	864
Spurious opium destroyed	—	2	—	14	51	247
Stolen	2	9	—	—	—	—
Exported during the year	9419	13,264½	20,061	28,333	35,938	39,609
Total.....	10,088	14,388½	20,822	29,129	37,033	40,720
Stock remaining 31st Dec.	4,580½	5,560	7,587	7,123	4,509	5,808

Rice.—The figures furnished by shipmasters show an increase in the rice imports of 34 per cent. As a matter of fact, the increase amounts to about 20 per cent. The rice crop in China was above average, so that there was no need for extra importation. In Annam and Siam the crops were unusually good, and prices ruled low. The Tonking crop was poor. The figures given show that about 750,000 tons of rice arrived in the Colony during the year.

Timber.—The increase of 9,663 tons, or 13·5 per cent., reported is due to the increased demand for Borneo hardwoods and American and Canadian pine, for house and ship building. It is mostly sent on in junks to Canton.

Rattans.—The trade in rattans is an increasing one, though not to the extent indicated by the reports sent in, which show an increase of 2,426 tons. The quantity reported in 1912 was 907 tons and in 1913 3,333 tons. As a matter of fact, 10,588 tons were imported in the latter year, being an increase of about 11 per cent. Of this total, about 60 per cent. comes from the Straits Settlements, 30 per cent. from

Java, and 10 per cent. from Borneo. About one-third is exported, raw, to Canton.

General.—Here an increase is reported of 688,286 tons, or 43·6 per cent. This is probably a genuine increase, when allowance is made for the itemised descriptions of cargo reported as “general.” It appears to be due to the state of the freight market during the greater part of the year, and serves to show that, however much the political state of China influenced certain branches of trade, the deficit was more than made up in other branches.

Export Cargo.—Under this heading were reported 2,681,318 tons, an increase of 346,318 tons, or nearly 15 per cent.

Transit Cargo.—There is shown an increase in transit cargo of 345,848 tons, or 7·5 per cent.

Emigration and Immigration.

One hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine (142,759) emigrants left Hong Kong for various places during the year 1913 (122,657 in 1912).

Of these, 103,665 were carried in British ships, and 39,094 in foreign ships.

Statement of Number of Emigrants to Straits Settlements, 1908 to 1913, compared with total Chinese Emigration, 1908 to 1913.

					Number of Emigrants to Straits Settlements.	Total Number of Emigrants.
1908	..	..	..	..	49,639	71,081
1909	..	..	..	..	48,016	77,430
1910	..	..	..	..	76,705	111,058
1911	..	..	..	..	100,906	135,565
1912	..	..	..	..	84,024	122,657
1913	..	..	..	..	102,353	142,759

One hundred and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (166,921) returning emigrants are reported to have been brought to Hong Kong from the several places to which they had been emigrated either from this Colony or from coast ports, as against 163,248 in 1912. Of these 130,313 arrived in British ships, and 36,608 in foreign ships.

(b.)—Industries.

(i.)—Under European Management.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—This industry improved as regards tonnage during the year under review.

1913.

Taikoo Dockyard and Eng. Co., Ltd.....	11 vessels of	5,886 gross tons and	4,420 I.H.P.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. ..	9	3,304	4,700
W. S. Bailey & Co. ..	15	306	509
Kwong Fook Cheong ..	3	220	385
Kwong Tuck Cheong ..	6	1,493	2,406
Sam Kee... ..	3	140	250
Kwong Hip Lung Co., Ltd. ..	6	558	1,002
Kwong Sze Sang ..	6	380	720

Total 59 vessels of 12,287 gross tons and 14,392 I.H.P.

1912.

Taikoo Dockyard and Eng. Co., Ltd... ..	8 vessels of	2,121 gross tons and	1,065 I.H.P.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. ..	6	922	1,275
W. S. Bailey & Co. ..	15	491	486
Macdonald & Co. ..	3	197	218
Ulderup & Schluter ..	6	87	120
Tung Hing Lung ..	2	50	180
Kwong Fook Cheong ..	3	665	585
Kwong Hip Loong ..	1	27	76
Kwong Tak Cheong ..	3	548	846
Kwong Tak Hing ..	1	91	110
Kwong Hip Lung Co., Ltd. 6		250	575
Cheung Kee ..	1	34	79
Kwong Sze Sang ..	5	206	1,301
Kwong Lee ..	1	76	102

Total 61 vessels of 5,765 gross tons and 7,018 I.H.P.

Sugar Refineries.—The year 1913 was an unsatisfactory one. Prices, owing to severe Japanese and Java competition, were on a very low scale throughout the whole period. In addition to this, tightness of money, restriction of credit, and want of confidence in the country generally, had an adverse effect on the China market.

Cotton Spinning.—The Cotton yarn trade proved somewhat disappointing during 1913, as the bright prospects under which the year opened were not fully realized owing to political unrest and chaotic financial conditions in China. The local mill, however, has worked full time and did a larger turnover than in the previous year, which would tend to show that yarns produced from China cotton (on similar lines to the Shanghai mills) are growing in favour.

It is generally felt that, granted reasonable facilities for trade, the outlook is encouraging.

Rope Manufacturing.—The rise in the price of hemp in the Philippines, which was the chief feature of 1912, was well maintained during 1913, but towards the end of the year the market eased off owing to absence of enquiry from the United States. It is anticipated, however, that the crop for 1914 will be considerably below the average, and if this turns out to be the case we may expect no decline of importance during 1914. The effect of the high price of the raw material

during the year was, as anticipated in our last report, to curtail sales, although the demand was on the whole satisfactory throughout the year.

Cement.—The demand in the Far East kept up during the year. The local Green Island Cement Co. unfortunately was not able to keep the different markets well supplied, on account of the embargo placed on the export of limestone from the Kwangtung Province still being in force, the result being the reappearance of various European and Japanese brands, and a large importation of the Haiphong Company's product. The trouble was nearing a settlement at the end of the year, and it is hoped that stone will be procurable from the old sources of supply before much longer. Outward freights from Europe and England were somewhat lower, and prices declined towards the end of the year.

(ii.)—*Under Chinese Management.*

Rattan and Fibre Furnitures.—Manufacturers and exporters alike report a greatly increased business, the demand for hemp string and sea grass being particularly good.

Native Tobacco.—Contrary to expectations this industry has revived; many Chinese who formerly used cigarettes of European manufacture are now favouring the native weed. The output has increased 30 per cent. on the previous year and business has been profitably carried on.

Tinned Goods.—The volume of exports increased and local factories report a very good year.

Samshu.—The Superintendent of Imports and Exports reports that the trade has been steady during the year, an increase being shewn in samshu (a) distilled locally, (b) imported, (c) exported and (d) consumed locally. New distilleries have been opened in Hong Kong and the New Territories.

Vinegar.—The output shows a slight falling off as compared with the previous year and business generally has not been profitable.

Knitted Vests and Socks.—Notwithstanding the keen competition of the Japanese, who imported largely in the early part of the year, business cannot be said to have been bad, and prospects for the coming year are good.

Leather and Hides.—Local tanneries have almost died out, but the export of raw hides to Penang has greatly increased and the re-import of fine leather from that port steadily grows to meet the extraordinary demand in China for foreign style ladies' boots and shoes, and for military equipment.

Ginger and Preserves.—Business increased 20 per cent. during the year, profits being considered good all round.

Soy.—Exporters again report a dull market, and a continual drop in export to Singapore and the south.

Paper.—The year shows a further decrease in this trade and stocks on hand are heavy.

Vermilion.—The output just about corresponds with the previous year, but the demand has increased and good profits have been made at enhanced prices.

Lard.—The export of this and dried meats to the Philippine Islands increased about 30 per cent. and local merchants are prepared to comply with regulations imposed as to purity, etc.

(c.)—*Fisheries.*

A considerable proportion of the boat population of Hong Kong supports itself by deep-sea fishing, in which pursuit a large number of junks are engaged. The villages of Aberdeen, Stanley, Shaukwan, and also many in the New Territories, are largely dependent upon this industry for their prosperity. Fresh-water fish is imported from Canton and the West River. There are oyster beds of considerable value in Deep Bay.

(d.)—*Forestry, Agriculture, and Botany.*

On the south slope of Beacon Hill 66,000 one-year-old pine tree seedlings were planted. 5,000 pine tree seedlings were also planted on the Kowloon Service Tank Hill.

About 50,000 pine tree seedlings have been raised for planting in 1914. A much larger number had been provided for but the August typhoon destroyed between 30,000 and 40,000.

At Aberdeen and Pokfulum, in areas cleared by fires, pine seeds were sown in sites.

Some 5,000 young banyan trees were planted on the low hills to the south of Beacon Hill. One hundred young camphor trees were also planted on these hills.

In the Pokfulum valley over 2,500 young trees were planted consisting of camphor, *Tristania* and *Ficus*.

Pine seed, amounting to 420 lbs., was sown broadcast on grassy hills in the vicinity of Kowloon Tsai.

Alongside the Castle Peak-Shataukok Road, 1,300 trees were planted, consisting of *Poinciana*, *Ficus* and *Melaleuca*.

At U Kau Tang 1,000 pits were made, some of which were planted with trees and the others sown with seeds.

In the vicinity of Fanling 250 flowering trees were planted.

The young pine tree plantations at Mount Davis, Aberdeen and Lyemun were thinned out.

Creepers encircling trees in plantations at Mt. Kellett, Mt. Victoria, Mt. Gough, Mt. Parker, and Kowloon Catchwater were cut.

Trees and shrubs standing in the New Reservoir area at Tytam Tuk were felled.

Large numbers of flowering trees and shrubs were planted along the Bowen, May, Magazine Gap and Peak Roads and the Peak Tramline.

In connection with anti-malarial measures about 4,500,000 square feet were cleared of undergrowth at Government expense. A further area of about 975,000 square feet was cleared at the expense of the military authorities and an area of 3,500 square feet at the cost of private individuals.

For survey purposes an area of about 2,400,000 square feet was cleared for the Public Works Department.

Several inquiries were made by merchants regarding seeds of economic value and the desired information was given.

The first and second rice crops were good. Lichees were plentiful. On the last day of the year frost destroyed many of the fields of sweet potatoes in the New Territories.

(e.)—Land Grants and General Value of Land.

There was a considerable increase in the net amount received from sales of Crown land and pier rights during 1913, the figure reached being \$292,285, which is \$128,501 more than the preceding year and \$126,400 more than the average for the past five years. The principal items are:—\$43,645 for Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 1,283 and 1,284, a large area of 233,225 square feet situate near Yaumati Railway Station, \$35,000 and \$23,500 respectively for Inland Lots Nos. 2,028 and 1,968 in Taipingshan, in the City of Victoria, which were sold at the rates of \$4.95 and \$5.11 per square foot: \$24,900 obtained for Inland Lot No. 1,947, an area of 249,000 square feet situate on the summit of the ridge east of the Happy Valley, and \$12,936 for sales of land in the New Territories, the last figure being \$4,791 more than the amount received for the previous year, an increase of nearly 38 per cent.

There were not as many sales of lots in and around the City as there were last year, but several large lots were sold, and in some instances there was keen competition, particularly in the case of the two lots at Taipingshan above mentioned, when the amounts realized were considerably in excess of the upset prices.

There was a further increase in the number of private properties which changed hands, the total number of lots or portions of lot being 1,455, as against 1,219 last year, the total purchase money paid being \$21,845.734, which is \$2,815,748 in excess of last year's total.

During the year a survey was made of Marine Lot No. 54, which was re-entered in 1912, the lot being divided into some 61 inland lots, in respect of which 51 Crown leases have already been issued.

There was an improvement in the demand for granite quarries after a period of depression. A batch of ten were put up to auction at the end of the year for short periods and realized an increase of 57 per cent. above the upset rentals.

In the New Territories the demand for land was normal inasmuch as the number of lots sold was very little in excess of the preceding year, but the sale of several large agricultural lots and a large oyster

Bed in the Northern District swelled the total acreage of, and the prices obtained for, lands sold in that part of the Colony to figures considerably above last year's totals.

An area of 42 acres was granted to the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club as an extension to the existing course at Fan Ling in the New Territories.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty Ordinances were passed during 1913, of which 14 were amendments of previous Ordinances and one, an Ordinance to repeal the Sugar Convention Ordinance, was subsequently disallowed.

The most important matters with which these Ordinances dealt were the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance (No. 7), setting forth the terms and conditions applicable to loans authorised by the Hong Kong Government and to provide for the creation of Hong Kong Inscribed Stock, the Prohibition of the Circulation of Foreign Notes (No. 13), the Prohibition of the Circulation of Foreign Silver and Nickel Coins (No. 15), the Steam Launch and River Trade Steamer (Protection against Piracy) Ordinance (No. 18), which provides for precautions being taken on board river steamers against the seizure of steamers by pirates who embark under the guise of passengers, and the Education Ordinance (No. 26), which provides for the registration, control and supervision of schools.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The Education Ordinance was passed and came into force towards the end of the year. By its provisions all schools except Government Naval and Military Schools and a few others especially excluded are compulsorily registered and are subject to inspection. Unregistered schools are illegal and the Managers liable to a heavy fine. The Director of Education has power to close inefficient and unnecessary schools, an appeal lying to the Governor in Council. This Ordinance has brought 620 schools, with 11,909 pupils, under control. The total numbers of pupils at school in the Colony are :—

	English Schools.	Vernacular Schools.	Total.
Government	2,155	107	2,262
Naval, Military and ex- cluded	675	..	675
Grant Schools	2,029	2,169	4,198
Private Schools, Hong Kong	1,196	7,490	8,686
Private Schools, New Territories	..	3,223	3,223
	6,055	12,989	19,044

The most important schools, apart from the excluded schools (of which the Department has no knowledge), are *Queen's College* for Chinese and three *District Schools* its feeders, and the *Belilios Public School* for Chinese girls. There is an *Indian School* of growing importance. *Kowloon School* and *Victoria School*, for children of British parentage, have an average attendance of about 120. The *Diocesan School* and *Orphanage*, *St. Joseph's College* and the *Ellis Kadoorie School* are important boys' schools. The *Italian*, *French* and *St. Mary's Convents*, and the *Diocesan Girls' School* are the most important of the English Grant Schools.

The Hongkong Technical Institute affords an opportunity for higher education to students who have left school. Instruction was given in 1913 in Mathematics, Machine Drawing, and Building Construction; in Chemistry, Physics and Electricity; in Commercial English, Logic and Political Economy; In French, Shorthand and Book-keeping. Classes in Sanitation (Public Hygiene) and First Aid to the Injured are also held, the examinations being conducted under the auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, and of the St. John Ambulance Association, respectively. Classes for men and women teachers are a feature of the institute.

The Lecturers are recruited from the members of the medical and educational faculties of the Colony, and from the Department of Public Works, and receive fees for their services. The institute is furnished with a well equipped chemical laboratory and excellent physical apparatus.

While the Technical Institute has suffered in several directions from the activity of the University, it continues to perform many useful functions of its own. The Normal Classes for men and women, the Shorthand, Mathematics and English Classes were all well attended, as also a "First Aid" Class.

The University of Hong Kong was opened for teaching in September, 1912. Chancellor, His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L., M.A., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Professor C. A. M. Smith, M.Sc., M.I.M.E., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Francis William Clark, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor A. E. W. Salt, M.A., Registrar, A. C. Franklin, F.I.C.

Faculties of Engineering, Medicine, and Arts are fully established. In the Engineering Department courses are being given in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering, leading up to the degree of B.Sc. (Eng.). The Medical faculty prepares students for the degrees of M.B. and B.S. The Arts faculty gives the degree of B.A., which, like all the other degrees of the University, is modelled on the London Pass Degree.

Five years of residence are required before the M.B. or B.S. can be granted, and four for the B.Sc. (Eng.) and B.A. There are three terms in the Session, which begins on September 15th and ends about May 31st. The fees are \$300 for tuition, and \$240 for board and residence, with a deposit of \$25 caution money. All fees are payable in terminal instalments.

The University has shown abundant proof of vitality. At the end of the year the number of students was 107, 52 of whom were taking Engineering, 30 Medicine and 25 Arts. While most of the students have studied in Hong Kong schools a number come from Canton, the coast ports of China and the Straits Settlements.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Western Market was completed, being opened on the 1st October. The buildings in connection with it occupy fully half an acre of land, the main building being two-storied.

The Mongkoktsui Breakwater was constructed throughout to a height of about 5 feet above high water level or 14 feet above low water level, whilst the reclamation adjoining the northern entrance of the Harbour of Refuge, which forms part of the scheme, was nearly completed. The foundations of the pier enclosing the Harbour of Refuge to the south were ready to receive the superstructure.

The concreting of the foundations of the valve tower in the large masonry dam, forming the second section of the Tytam Tuk Scheme, was begun at the close of the year.

The following buildings were completed :—Sanitary Offices in Wantsai and Saiyingpun Districts ; new operating theatre, etc., at the Civil Hospital ; an extension of the City Slaughter Houses and Lairage Sheds and quarters near same for an additional Inspector ; a large extension of the Belilios Public School ; quarters for the sextons at Mount Caroline and Kailungwan Cemeteries ; a temporary building for the Survey Staff of the Public Works Department ; an underground trough closet at the west end of Wellington Street ; a vegetable and fruit market at Yaumati and an extension of the Royal Observatory, Kowloon. The following buildings were in course of erection :—New Magistracy ; a new Public Works storeyard ; quarters for subordinate officers at Breezy Point, on Mount Parish, and adjoining King's Park, Kowloon, (30 houses in all) ; stables for the Sanitary Department adjoining No. 1 Police Station ; an underground trough closet at the foot of Pottinger Street ; a urinal at Happy Valley and additions to Hunghom Police Station.

A diversion of Wongneichong Road to the north of the village bearing the same name was completed and the improvement of a further portion of this road, extending from near the village to the gate of the Colonial Cemetery, was in progress. The Tramway Company undertook the extension of their Happy Valley line to opposite I.L. 1,927. Belchers Street was extended past M.L.'s 263-268, Kennedy Town, and the first portion of a road along the north face of Victoria Peak, extending for a distance of 2,820 feet from Victoria Gap, was nearly completed. The construction of a road to give access to I.L.'s 1,946 and 1,947, situated on the spur to the east of Happy Valley, was begun. In the New Territories, the remaining section of the Castle Peak—Sha Tau Kok Road, extending from Au Tau to San Tin, was completed, but the bridging of the

creek at Au Tau still remains to be done. An extension of the road at Castle Peak Bay to a point where a pier can be constructed to admit of launches going alongside at all states of the tide was begun. A branch road from Au Tau to Kam Tin was completed, with the exception of the bridge near the latter place, and branch roads between the following points were completed or nearly so:—Sheung Shui Railway Station to Fanling Golf Course; Sheung Shui Railway Station to Shek Wu Hui and Sheung Shui villages.

The training of the stream at No. 12 Bridge, Shaukiwan, was completed for the full distance to which such works are to be extended at present and the training of a considerable length of the stream at No. 11 Bridge was proceeded with. Streams in the Wongneichong, Wanchai, Bowen Road, Magazine Gap and Mount Austin Districts were also trained. An extension of the nullah at the railway yard, Hunghom, was carried out with a view to obviating the flooding of the yard during heavy rainstorms and the consequent deposit of large quantities of detritus. Various extensions of sewers in connection with new building lots were carried out and further drainage works were executed at Shamshuipo on account of reclamation works in progress there.

The reclamations in front of K.M.L.'s 29-31, Yaumati, to the south of K.M.L. 32, Taikoktsui, and at Shamshuipo were nearly completed. The works executed with a view to the improvement of Ap Liu Village were completed, but arrangements for the reconstruction of the houses themselves still remained to be carried out.

The work of providing scavenging lanes was continued, compensation being paid where necessary. The demolition of the riding floors over the north and south ends of Tung Man Lane and over the north end of Wing On Lane (Nos. 118 and 128 Des Vœux Road Central and 117 Queen's Road Central) was carried out, the owners being compensated by Government.

The service reservoir and filter beds near Sywan Gap in connection with the Shaukiwan Water Works were nearly completed. A new pumping station on Pokfulam Road to supersede the one on Bonham Road was in progress.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,132, containing a detached house, was resumed at a cost of \$60,000, the house and surrounding land being taken over by the railway for a manager's residence, whilst the remainder of the land was utilized in conjunction with some adjoining Crown land for a site for subordinate officers' quarters. The amounts paid by the Railway and Public Works Department respectively were \$46,682.31 and \$13,317.69.

The total amount expended on Public Works Extraordinary was \$1,247,689 and on works annually recurrent \$599,843.

A very considerable amount of damage was caused by typhoons which occurred on the 16th-17th August and 18th-19th September, whilst a rainstorm on the 12th June did great damage to the New Territories road near Un Long. The typhoons were accompanied by exceptionally high tides.

Railway.

The plans for the new terminal station were received at the beginning of January, and the Architect, Mr. A. B. Hubback, F.R.I.B.A., arrived during the month, when they were discussed with him. Considerable modifications were decided upon and it was not until the middle of April that the first foundation plan was received and the work started departmentally, borings and prickings having previously been taken. The whole of the foundations and sewer water drainage were completed during the year and two island platforms built, 600 feet and 700 feet long respectively. It is regretted that delivery of the points and crossings required for laying out the station yard was delayed, which resulted in the platforms not being available as soon as anticipated. Other construction work consisted of building a permanent station at Tai-po Market to a Chinese design, which has called forth favourable comment from the Chinese travelling public; the erection of a small station at Sheung Shui Halt at the crossing of the new Government Road, which serves the increasingly popular golf course at Fanling; the building of staff quarters at Shatin; and a small station at Shataukok.

The year's expenditure chargeable to Construction Account was \$232,580 Main Line and \$4,226 Fanling Branch, making a total of \$236,806 against the grant of \$430,068, which shows a saving of \$193,262.

The working expenses compared with gross receipts show a marked decrease; the percentage for the previous year being 85·81, while for 1913 it was only 73·68.

The revenue derived from local traffic was \$129,206, an increase of \$12,382, and that from through and joint sectional traffic has increased by \$78,942. The excess of income over expenditure for the year was \$87,825.

The expenditure on the Fanling Branch during the year amounted to \$11,086.29, against an estimate of \$12,536.00, which shows a saving of \$1,449.71. The estimated earnings were calculated to be \$14,600, but the actual amount realized was \$6,912.25 only. With the institution of the new rolling stock in April, 1914, it is hoped that the receipts will increase.

Passengers booked by British Section to	
Stations in China	250,437
Passengers booked by Chinese Section to	
Stations on the British Section ..	296,614
Passengers travelling on the British	
Section, Main Line	230,339
Passengers travelling on the British	
Section, Fanling Branch	47,119

VI.—GOVERNMENT AND AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

(a.)—*Hospitals.*

Government Hospitals consist of the Civil Hospital, to which is attached an isolated Maternity Hospital, the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, and the Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital. There is an observation station capable of accommodating 1,500 persons in the event of an outbreak of infectious disease on board a ship arriving in the harbour.

The Civil Hospital contains 150 beds in 19 wards. 2,793 in-patients and 15,361 out-patients were treated during 1913, as against 2,731 and 15,177, respectively, in 1912. 254 cases of malarial fever were admitted, as against 198 in 1912 and 112 in 1911, but the total cases of malaria for all Government Hospitals and the Tung Wa Hospital show a decrease of 150 cases as compared with the year 1912. The Maternity Hospital contains 12 beds for Europeans and 4 for Asiatics. 213 confinements occurred during the year, as against 140 in 1912. The Victoria Hospital, at the Peak, contains 41 beds, and during 1913 220 patients were under treatment there. At Kennedy Town Hospital, which contains 26 beds, 9 cases were treated in 1913, all being small-pox.

(b.)—*Lunatic Asylum.*

The Asylum is under the direction of the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital. European and Chinese patients are separated, the European portion containing 8 beds in separate wards and the Chinese portion 16 beds. 259 patients of all races were treated during 1913 and there were 17 deaths.

(c.)—*The Tung Wa and other Chinese Hospitals.*

The Tung Wa Hospital, opened in 1872, is mainly supported by the voluntary subscriptions of Chinese, but receives an annual grant of \$8,000 from the Government. Only Chinese are treated in this institution. Various other services not appertaining to a hospital are performed by this institution, such as the free burial of the poor, the repatriation of destitutes, and the organisation of charitable relief in emergencies. Chinese as well as European methods of treatment are employed in accordance with the wishes expressed by the patients or their friends. About half the number are now treated by Western methods. The Hospital is managed by a committee of Chinese gentleman annually elected, their appointment being submitted to the Governor for confirmation. It is under the supervision of a visiting physician, who is a member of the Medical Department, whilst a Chinese house surgeon, trained in Western medicine, is a member of the hospital staff. There are 323 beds in the buildings and 4,910 patients were accommodated during 1913.

The Tung Wa also maintain a branch hospital for small-pox cases (Chinese only) at Kennedy Town. It contains 58 beds and during 1913 101 cases were treated.

The Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals are managed and controlled by the missionaries resident in Hong Kong, agents of the London Missionary Society, and consist of the Alice Memorial Hospital, opened in 1887, the Nethersole Hospital, opened in 1893, the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital, opened in 1904 and the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, opened in 1906. The number of in-patients in 1913 was 1,634 and the expenditure \$18,053.34. The number of labours in the Maternity Hospital was 394. The Government makes a grant of \$300 per annum to these hospitals.

To avoid the complete seclusion from friends and relatives which removal of Chinese plague patients to the Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital entailed, four District Plague Hospitals are now maintained by the Chinese in various parts of the Colony. These hospitals are under the management of the Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee and receive a grant of \$2,000 a year from the Government.

The new Kwong Wa Hospital for Chinese, in the Kowloon Peninsula, was opened on the 9th October, 1911. It occupies a site having an area of three acres and as designed will ultimately provide accommodation for 210 patients. The existing buildings contain 70 beds and 1,416 patients were accommodated during 1913. The collection of subscriptions and the supervision of the building were undertaken by a special committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary for Chinese affairs. The hospital receives a grant of \$8,500 per annum from the Government.

The Hong Kong University is an institution that arose from the joint enterprise of British and Chinese subscribers. It was founded with funds representing about equal proportions of Chinese and British money.

The idea of the University is to provide, close to China, education for Chinese similar to that given in the British Universities, but at a much cheaper cost; for if a Chinese goes abroad to be educated he has to pay, besides travelling expenses, some \$2,000 per annum; whereas at Hong Kong the expenses of the University are \$540 per annum for board and tuition, or, including extras, from \$600 to \$650.

The founders of the University took into consideration the fact that Chinese students being educated abroad have usually to make their own arrangements for board and lodging. Consequently sometimes they contract irregular habits. All students educated at the Hong Kong University are required to become boarders, and thus their whole lives are under supervision whilst they are there. Ample provision is made for indoor and outdoor recreation, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the Chinese residents of Hong Kong recently subscribed a large sum for levelling a new playing field, and that the work has just been completed.

The University is composed of three faculties: (1) Medical, which offers unexampled facilities for the practice of medicine. The anatomical laboratories were the gift of a Cantonese gentleman (Mr. Ng Li-hing). There is a large staff of instructors in medicine:

all the principal doctors of Hong Kong give lectures at the University. (2) Arts. The establishment of this faculty was largely due to the munificence of a Straits Chinese gentleman (Mr. Cheung Pat-sze). Its special object is to provide training suitable to those who desire to enter the public service or the higher branches of mercantile life. Instruction comprises English and Chinese literature, political and constitutional history, political economy, jurisprudence, and international and commercial law.

The largest of the faculties is that of (3) Engineering, to which nearly two-thirds of the students belong. It is divided into three branches : Civil, Electrical and Mechanical. The University has an exceptionally large equipment of machinery and apparatus, and at the end of this year it will probably have fourteen laboratories and workshops in working order. There is practically no place in China where students have such an opportunity of seeing all kinds of machinery in actual working and of learning their practical management.

The University insists upon all students having a proper knowledge of their own language, although instruction at the University is carried out in English. Students are required to pass an examination in written Chinese before entering, and two Chinese professors, both Hanlin graduates, give lectures on the classics and history of China.

VII.—INSTITUTIONS NOT SUPPORTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Among institutions recognised and encouraged, but not to any considerable extent supported, by Government may be mentioned the Pó Leung Kuk, the Eyre Refuge, the City Hall, and the Chinese Public Dispensaries.

The Pó Leung Kuk is a Chinese Society founded in 1878 for the suppression of kidnapping and traffic in human beings. It was incorporated in 1893 and is presided over by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and not more than nine directors nominated by the Governor. The actual management is entrusted to a committee elected annually by the members of the Society. The Society's buildings have been declared a refuge under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance, and almost all women and girls detained by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs under that Ordinance are sent to the Pó Leung Kuk. During 1913 the number of persons admitted was 625 and at the close of the year 62 remained under the care of the Society. The inmates are under the immediate charge of a Chinese matron, and instruction is given them by the matron and a Chinese teacher in elementary subjects and in needlework.

The Eyre Diocesan Refuge is an institution, under mission auspices, founded for rescue work among the Chinese. It is now housed in the Belilios Reformatory and receives a small grant from the Government.

The City Hall receives an annual grant of \$1,200 from Government. It contains a theatre, some large rooms which are used for balls, meetings, concerts, etc., a museum in which are some very fair specimens, and a large reference and lending library, to which new volumes are added from time to time, as funds will allow. The building was erected in 1866-9 by subscription.

Small grants are also given to the Italian Convent (\$1,280), the French Convent (both of which take in and tend abandoned or sick infants), the West Point Orphanage, the Seamen's Hospital, and other charitable institutions.

The Chinese Public Dispensaries are institutions maintained in order to provide the Chinese with the services of doctors whose certificates will be accepted by the Registrar of Deaths, and with the services of interpreters who can assist the inmates of houses where a case of infectious disease has occurred. Coolies are engaged and ambulances and dead vans provided in order to remove cases of infectious disease to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and dead bodies to the Mortuary. The Dispensaries receive sick infants and send them to one or other of the Convents and arrange for the burial of dead infants. Free advice and medicine are given and patients are attended at their houses. There are eight Dispensaries in existence, including one for the boat population on a hulk in Causeway Bay. The total cost of maintenance, which is defrayed by voluntary subscription, was \$39,392.09. The Dispensaries are conducted by committees under the chairmanship of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

VIII.—CRIMINAL AND POLICE.

The total of all cases reported to the police was 12,011, being a decrease of 649, or 5·13 per cent., as compared with 1912. There was in 1913 a decrease in serious offences of 825, or 19·30 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The number of serious offences reported was 202 below the average of the quinquennial period commencing with the year 1909. The number of minor offences reported shows an increase of 176 as compared with 1912 and was 1,500 over the average of the quinquennial period.

The total strength of the Police Force in 1913 was Europeans 175, Indians 472, Chinese 576, making a total of 1,223 (as compared with 1,173 in 1912) exclusive in each case of the five superior officers and staff of clerks and coolies. These figures include police paid for by the Railway and other Government Departments and by private firms. Of this force 13 Europeans, 141 Indians and 48 Chinese were stationed in the New Territories during the year, under an Assistant Superintendent.

The District Watchmen Force, numbering 124, to which the Government contributes \$2,000 per annum, was well supported by the Chinese during the year. These watchmen patrol the streets in the Chinese quarter of the City. They are placed on police beats and are supervised by the European police on section patrol.

The total number of persons committed to Victoria Gaol was 6,885, as compared with 6,236 in 1912. Of these 1,369 were committed for criminal offences, against 1,867 in 1912. Of committals for non-criminal offences there were 77 more under the Prepared Opium Ordinance, and 10 less for infringement of sanitary by-laws than in 1912.

The daily average of prisoners confined in the gaol was 702, the average for 1912 being 701, and the highest previous average being 726 in 1904. The percentage of prisoners to population, according to the daily average of the former and the estimated number of the latter, was 0.15, which is the average percentage for the last ten years. Owing, however, to the large floating population, which is constantly moving between the Colony and Canton, the percentage of crime to population does not convey an accurate idea of the comparative criminality of the residents of the Colony. The gaol has accommodation for 630 prisoners.

The prison discipline was satisfactory, the average of punishments per prisoner being 1.22, as compared with 1.40 in 1912 and 1.61 in 1911.

Long sentence prisoners serving two years and upwards are taught useful trades, including printing, book-binding, washing, mat-making, tailoring, oakum-picking, etc. The profit on the work done was \$59,007, as against \$60,976 in 1912. A sum of \$4,652 was received and credited to Government for non-Government work, against \$4,636 in 1912.

IX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a.)—Population.

The civil population of the Colony, according to the census taken on May 20th, 1911, was 456,739, of whom 104,287 reside in the New Territories and in New Kowloon; at the census taken in 1906 it was 301,967 exclusive of the New Territories and of New Kowloon. The estimated total population at the middle of the year under review was 489,114, but this includes the New Territories; and, as the birth and death figures given below do not include those from this area (with the exception of New Kowloon), the population for the purposes of calculating these rates is estimated at 398,520, of whom 21,470 were non-Chinese.

The distribution of population at the census was as follows:—

Non-Chinese civil community		..	..	..	..	12,075
Chinese Population.	(City of Victoria (including Peak)	..	..	..	..	219,386
	Villages of Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	16,106
	Kowloon (including New Kowloon)	..	..	..	..	67,602
	New Territories	..	..	..	..	80,622
	Population afloat	..	..	..	..	60,948
Total Chinese population		..	..	..	..	444,664
Total Civil population		..	..	..	..	456,739

(b.)—Public Health and Sanitation.

The activity in building operations which was so noticeable a feature of 1912 has continued and the demand for housing accommodation by the Chinese has been greatly in excess of the supply; this indicates that many of those who fled with their families to Hong Kong during 1911 and 1912 have elected to remain in the Colony.

A further influx of Chinese from the neighbouring provinces, estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000, occurred during 1913 as a result of renewed political disturbances, which fortunately, however, were speedily brought to a peaceful termination.

There can be very little doubt that the Chinese quarters generally are still in an overcrowded condition and, although the incidence of plague has been light during the past year, there is reason to fear that the Colony may not be so fortunate during 1914. The relationship between overcrowding and plague was discussed at length in the Report for 1912, and the Sanitary Department are continuing their efforts to keep down the number of rats and to exclude them as far as possible from dwellings, while the scavenging service is also being strengthened with a view to reducing still further the available food supply of the rat population.

The general birth-rate for the year was 11·7 per 1,000 among the Chinese community and 15·8 per 1,000 among the non-Chinese community, as compared with 9·0 and 16·2 during 1912.

The general death-rate for the year was 21·75 per 1,000 among the Chinese community and 10·9 among the non-Chinese community, as compared with 26·33 and 14·5 during 1912.

The number of deaths from malaria (290) shows a considerable decrease on the previous year (432). The deaths of Chinese from this cause in the City of Victoria numbered 110 out of a population of 239,260, or a rate of 0·5 per 1,000 per annum.

The deaths from plague numbered 386, as compared with 1,768 in 1912 and 253 in 1911.

Small-pox deaths numbered 84, all Chinese, with the exception of a British ship's engineer and a West Indian passenger, both of whom are stated to have been vaccinated in infancy. Of the Chinese cases 18 had been vaccinated and of these 11 died; six of the non-vaccinated Chinese cases recovered and 68 died; no information as to vaccination was available in the other 3 deaths.

There were 2,537 deaths from respiratory diseases among the Chinese, as compared with 2,317 in 1912. Pulmonary tuberculosis and phthisis claimed 885 Chinese victims, while other forms of tuberculosis represent an additional 384 deaths, making a total of 1,269, or 15·5 per cent. of the total deaths among that community.

Beri-beri was responsible for 339 deaths, as compared with 231 during 1912 and 320 in 1911. During the past few years circulars have been distributed to all large employers of coolie labour calling their attention to the fact that beri-beri is produced by the consumption of white rice as the staple article of diet without a sufficiency of other foods, and advising that beans should be supplied with the rice when fresh meat or fresh fish cannot be afforded.

The influx of thousands of strangers from the neighbouring provinces is a sufficient explanation of the temporary rise in the number of deaths from this disease.

A tabular statement of the principal causes of death is appended (p. 33).

(c.)—*Climate.*

The mean shade temperature for the year at the Royal Observatory, Kowloon (108 feet above mean sea level), was 71°·9, the same as in 1912 and the ten preceding years. The maximum temperature was 92°·0 on the 20th July and the minimum 44°·0 on the 26th January. The hottest month was July, with a mean temperature of 82°·8, and the coldest January, with a mean temperature of 59°·2.

The temperature at the high levels of the Peak District is from 3° to 8° less than at the Observatory. At Victoria it is practically the same. The rainfall and humidity are considerably greater at the Peak than at Victoria, the Observatory, or Tai Po (New Territories)

The total rainfall for the year was 83·73 inches, as compared with an average of 80·85 inches during the ten preceding years. The wettest month was June with 16·03 inches, the driest November, when 0·74 inch was recorded. The greatest amount of rain which fell on any one day was 4·05 inches on the 19th September while no rain fell on 221 days during the year. The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere for the year was 77% as compared with an average of 78% during the ten preceding years. The average daily amount of sunshine was 5·6 hours, being 46% of the possible duration.

X.—POSTAL SERVICE.

The total revenue from the Postal Service in 1913 was \$439,189.37 and the total expenditure \$622,587.51 leaving a debit balance of \$183,398.14. The total amount of payments during the year exceeded that estimated for by \$183,244.51 owing to the claims in respect of mails sent *via* Siberia during the years 1910 and 1911 and the share of the Peninsular and Oriental mail subsidy for the fourth quarter of 1912 being settled this year instead of in 1912.

During the period 1st–28th May, statistics, in accordance with the regulations of the Postal Union, were taken by all Union Offices to form the basis for calculating the transit charges payable on international correspondence for the years 1914 to 1919 inclusive.

XI.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The condition of the neighbouring Province of Kwangtung was in a very unsatisfactory state for the greater part of the year, and this condition reacted upon the Colony. There were constant intrigues against the authority of the central Government and it was necessary to adopt strong measures in order to prevent such intrigues from being fostered in Hong Kong. The financial difficulties in which the Provincial Administration has been involved ever since the Revolution were accentuated by the depreciation of the unsecured note issue unwisely made by the Provincial Government; and this depreciation, coupled with further depreciation of the silver currency caused by continued issues of twenty-cent pieces and the prevalence of brigandage throughout the Province militated against trade. The climax was reached when, in July, Governor-General, Ch'an Kwing-ming proclaimed the independence of the Kwangtung Province. This movement was short lived, for, on the advance of Lung Chai-kwong from Kwangsi on Canton, Ch'an Kwing-ming fled and Lung Chai-kwong restored the authority of the Central Government. Many acts of piracy were committed in the waters of the Canton River delta throughout the year. The s.s. *Tai On*, a steamer flying the British flag, was attacked on the 2nd April. Pirates who had embarked on the vessel in the guise of passengers succeeded in overpowering the officers and securing a large quantity of booty. This outrage led to the enactment of the Protection against Piracy Ordinance referred to under the heading of Legislation, and to a considerable increase in the police whose duty it is to search passengers embarking on river steamers.

The embargo on the export of limestone from the Kwangtung Province was not moved in 1913. Although vigorous representations were made to the Chinese authorities at Canton and Peking, the question remained unsettled at the close of the year. Very great injury was occasioned to the Green Island Cement Company by its loss of a source of supply which it has enjoyed, by permission of the provincial authorities, for over twenty years.

The boycott of the Low Level Tramway which commenced in November of the preceding year came to an end in February. The Company received a grant from the Government amounting to \$45,248 as partial compensation for the losses sustained.

With a view to obtaining a better control over the sale of prepared opium the Government decided to institute a Government monopoly of the sale of the prepared drug in the Colony on the expiration of the lease of the present Opium Farm. Mr. R. O. Hutchison, who was selected to inaugurate the monopoly, proceeded to the Straits Settlements in April to investigate the working of the system in that Colony and in the Federated Malay States.

Vigorous efforts were made in 1913 to check the smuggling of prepared opium out of the Colony to countries which prohibit the importation of the drug. The opium farmer was allowed to renew his lease of the Opium Farm for a further period of one year from the 1st March, 1913, but a special clause was inserted in the agreement reducing the amount of opium to be prepared in the Farm during the year from 900 chests to 540 chests for local consumption and 120 chests for export. The Opium Ordinance was also amended during the year in several important respects, the most noteworthy in this connection being the provision rendering it illegal for any person, other than the farmer or his licensees, to be in possession of a quantity exceeding 5 taels of opium. The results achieved have been satisfactory. Whereas in 1912 a number of ships from Hong Kong were fined heavily in Manila when opium was discovered on board, practically no such fines were reported in 1913. Twenty seizures, comprising 12,974 taels of prepared opium intended for illicit export, were made during the year.

The policy of the Government in controlling the importation and sale of morphine, compounds of opium, and cocaine was vigilantly maintained throughout the year, and the use of these drugs in the Colony is now exclusively confined to medical purposes. 5,584 ounces of morphine and 1,764 ounces of cocaine were seized during the year, all destined for China or neighbouring ports.

On the 15th December, M. Albert Sarraut, Governor-General of Indo-China, arrived in the Colony in the French flagship *Montcalm* on an official visit. He was accompanied by Rear-Admiral de Kerillis and the members of his staff. He was entertained during his stay by the Officer Administering the Government and Vice-Admiral Sir Martyn Jerram, Naval Commander-in-Chief, and left on the 20th December.

Mr. A. M. Thomson performed the duties of the Colonial Secretary during the period from January 1st to July 24th, when Mr. C. Severn was absent on leave, and subsequently from August 21st to December 25th, when Mr. Severn performed the functions of Officer Administering the Government in the absence of Sir F. H. May.

Mr. C. Clementi, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, proceeded to British Guiana to take up the appointment of Government Secretary on the 27th August and the duties of the post were carried out by Mr. R. H. Crofton, the services of Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, who was appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary *vice* Mr. Clementi, being required in the Treasury.

CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

4th July, 1914.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG DURING 1913.

	Small-pox.	Measles.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Plague.	Malarial Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Septic Infections.	Syphilis.	Poisoning.	Injuries.	Alcoholism.	Developmental Diseases.	Old Age.	General Tuberculosis.	Beriberi.	Cancer.	Paralysis and Convulsions.	Heart Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Enteritis and Gastro-Enteritis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Peritonitis.	Nephritis.	Other causes.	Unknown.	All causes.		
British and Foreign Community	Civil ...	2	...	2	4	3	2	3	4	6	4	...	4	4	5	2	8	5	1	...	5	22	9	31	26	9	...	3	6	26	...	197	
	Army	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	8	2	...	...	...	1	13	1	30
	Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8
Chinese Community	Victoria and Peak...	47	3	74	40	47	86	127	224	110	15	52	259	10	116	...	352	73	331	194	33	361	91	766	504	154	11	31	110	903	294	5447	
	Harbour	...	6	...	6	7	27	1	17	18	30	2	3	6	2	48	...	3	60	8	52	1	8	13	72	96	16	6	5	17	81	149	759
	Kowloon	...	25	1	4	9	2	6	50	57	47	...	20	17	1	31	...	18	114	87	74	8	23	45	259	135	23	11	14	21	199	92	1403
	Shanghai	...	1	...	1	...	5	16	8	42	38	...	2	...	4	...	3	39	3	19	3	4	5	13	40	6	...	1	1	72	34	363	
	Aberdeen	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	53	...	...	...	2	...	...	69	2	...	1	1	...	1	56	1	...	...	...	16	4	214	
	Stanley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	34
Total, 1913	...	64	4	90	60	64	110	212	385	290	17	1	324	17	209	8	355	362	331	339	51	423	163	1164	911	211	36	54	156	1232	575	9455	
.. 1913	...	555	8	67	31	...	236	181	1766	432	11	64	140	13	157	3	378	355	385	231	43	553	190	1113	738	97	36	23	53	1396	330	3632	

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912-1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories, Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 815.

BECHUANALAND PRO-
TECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1913–1914.

(For Report for 1912–13, see No. 773.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1914.



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No. 815.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1912-13, see No. 773.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,

Pretoria,

September 12th, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate forwarding the Annual Report and Blue Book for the financial year ended March 31st, 1914.

I have &c.,

BUXTON,

High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.

Resident Commissioner's Office,

Mafeking,

September 2nd, 1914.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, together with the Acting Government Secretary's Report thereon, for the year 1913-14.

I have, &c.,

F. W. PANZERA,

Resident Commissioner.

HIS EXCELLENCY

The High Commissioner,

Pretoria.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1913-14.

FINANCIAL.

During the year ended the 31st March, 1914, the revenue collected in the Bechuanaland Protectorate amounted to £65,139 5s. 8d., an excess on the previous year of £3,025, which was considerably better than was anticipated, it having been feared that all the heads of revenue would shew a decrease, especially "Hut Tax," in view of the fact that the year under review was the third consecutive season of severe drought.

The revenue included an item "Sales of Crown Land £1,440." For purposes of strict comparison with former years this amount should be excluded; the revenue proper would then stand at £63,699 5s. 8d., but the amount was not received from the sale of hitherto unalienated Crown lands, but from the sale of certain confiscated farms in the Ghanzi District. These farms were free grants of land subject to an annual quit rent of £5; if the quit rent was three years in arrear the farms were liable to confiscation. In the case of eight farms the quit rent was eleven years in arrear; the farms were therefore sold by order of the Resident Commissioner's Court, and of the amount realised, viz: £1,440, £440 represented arrears of quit rent; the remaining £1,000 was authorised to be spent on improving the water supply on the roads leading into the Ghanzi District via Lehututu and Serowe-N'gami; owing to the drought the contractor was unable to do any work on the former road but considerable improvements were made on the latter. It is still hoped to open up a new and direct road through Molepolole to the Ghanzi District.

The following table shews the revenue collected during the past three years :—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£
Customs	13,287	13,829	14,522
Hut Tax	34,365	35,743	36,887
Licences	3,732	3,915	3,874
Revenue Stamps	640	495	529
Posts	5,073	5,742	5,484
Sales of Government property	532	510	571
Quit-rent, Lease-rent and Transfer Duty	—	714	516
Fines and Fees	—	816	1,075
Sundries	1,676	350	241
Sale of Crown Land	—	—	1,440
Total	£ 59,305	62,114	65,139

Prior to 1912-13, "Quit rent, lease rent and transfer duty" and "Fines and Fees" were included in "Sundries."

The Customs revenue is made up of £13,525 19s. 9d. Customs Duty, and £476 14s. 7d. Excise and Surtax on cigarettes. These figures represent the share of the Bechuanaland Protectorate of the gross Customs revenue of the Union of South Africa for the year, under the Customs Agreement of 1910. In addition a sum of £519 11s. 4d. is included, which was the amount of duty collected on Union-manufactured spirits and Union-manufactured beer by virtue of the Protocol of September 1st, 1913, to the Customs Agreement of 1910. This Protocol provided that the duties of Customs and Excise on spirits and beer should be the same as those for the time being in force in the Union. Prior to that Protocol the duty in the Bechuanaland Protectorate on Union-manufactured spirits was higher than in the Union and the duty so collected was handed to the Union Government as part of the gross Customs revenues; under the Protocol the duty on Union-manufactured spirits and beer collected in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is retained by the Protectorate. The remaining heads of revenue do not call for any special comment.

The expenditure incurred during the past three years is shewn in the following table :—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£
Pensions	1,075	1,109	1,309
Resident Commissioner ..	4,302	4,033	3,913
Legal	3,848	1,601	1,996
District Administration ..	4,145	4,254	5,192
Posts	2,631	2,671	2,686
Customs	50	50	50
Police	34,749	34,795	35,488
Miscellaneous	6,124	6,604	7,043
Public Works Recurrent ..	1,998	2,252	2,342
Public Works Extraordinary ..	2,724	1,749	2,943
Medical	702	444	743
Education	1,169	1,185	1,220
Veterinary	1,798	1,646	1,824
Census	620	—	—
Total	£ 65,935	62,393	66,749

The excess of assets over liabilities on April the 1st, 1913, was £26,674 This was reduced during the year by the amount of the surplus of expenditure over revenue, viz: £1,610. There is no public debt, the deficiency in revenue prior to 1913-14 having been met by an Imperial grant-in-aid.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year a house was built for the Accountant, at Mafeking ; and, in consequence of the appointment of an additional Assistant Resident Magistrate in the Southern Protectorate, a house was built at Kanye for that official ; improvements were made to the wells on the Serowe-N'gami Road and additions were made to officials' and police quarters in various parts of the territory.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Owing to the fact that the duty on imported articles is collected at the coast ports and merged in the general Customs revenue of the Union of South Africa, no separate statistics as to the imports and exports of the Bechuanaland Protectorate are available. By far the principal export of the country is live stock, which consists chiefly of horned cattle sent for slaughter purposes to the Johannesburg markets ; the number of cattle sent to the markets of the Union of South Africa during the year was considerably over 1,000 a month. According to the report of the Government Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Chase, the chief veterinary work in the Protectorate during the year was the continuation of measures to eradicate contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia. In 1913 there were 39 fresh outbreaks, all confined to a fifty mile radius round Serowe, and along the Crocodile River strip. The carcasses of all animals sent to the Johannesburg abattoir are subjected to a rigid system of meat inspection and not a single case of active pleuro-pneumonia has been detected. Mr. Chase attributes this result to the assistance of native owners and to the co-operation of traders and exporters, who have taken all reasonable measures to prevent the export of any but healthy animals.

There have been more cases of anthrax than usual, but it has always been possible to control the disease by vaccination.

Large numbers of sheep have been brought into the Protectorate and it is considered that the country to the south of Lobatsi is well suited for woolled sheep.

The Protectorate is essentially a pastoral and not an agricultural country, and, owing to the drought, the usually scanty crops of maize and millet raised by the natives for their own consumption failed.

The average rainfall over the territory for the year was 13 inches and the mean maximum shade temperature was 89°F., and the minimum was 52°F.

A certain amount of mining was carried on in the country of the Tati Concessions, Limited, resulting in an output of 4,227 ozs. of fine gold, and 312 ozs. of silver, valued at £17,767.

LEGISLATION.

The High Commissioner for South Africa legislates for the Bechuanaland Protectorate by Proclamation. The principal Proclamations during the year were :—

No. 21 of 1913, modifying the Customs Tariff in accordance with the terms of the Protocol of the 1st September, 1913, to the Customs Agreement of 1910.

No. 33 of 1913, amending the Cattle Purchase for Export Proclamation of 1911.

No. 40 of 1913, providing for the early closing of shops on Wednesday or Saturday in each week.

No. 7 of 1914, and High Commissioner's Notice No. 15 of 1914, making a new tariff of allowances which shall be paid to witnesses in civil and criminal proceedings, following the lines of the tariffs in force in the Union of South Africa.

No. 8 of 1914, for the prevention of the disease of "scab" in sheep and goats along the southern border of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

EDUCATION.

The amount granted to schools during the year was £1,145, of which £20 was unspent owing to the closing of a small native school at New Selepeng in consequence of the move of Rawe's people from the Tati Concessions to the Bamangwato Reserve.

It was proposed to build a central school at Lobatsi for the education of the children of farmers and others living on the British South Africa Company's ground in that district. Towards this the following amounts were contributed : £500 by the British South Africa Company, £250 for three years by the Beit Trustees, and £150 by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government (it is proposed to contribute the last amount annually). The inhabitants of the Lobatsi Block were, however, opposed to the erection of one central school and the funds were ultimately expended on the erection of three small schools at Pitsani, Hildavale and Lobatsi.

The Bangwaketsi, Bakwena, and Bamalete tribes continue to tax themselves voluntarily for education. This commendable practice has not yet recommended itself to the other tribes in the Protectorate.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

There was a slight falling off in the number of criminal cases dealt with during the year by the Administration. There were seventeen cases of homicide: in sixteen of these conviction followed; forty-seven cases of stock theft, with forty-three convictions, ninety-seven offences against the person (other than homicide), (only two being charges of rape, one of which was acquitted and the other convicted of assault), with seventy-three convictions; one hundred and four offences against property (other than stock theft), with eight-six convictions, and one hundred and ninety other offences, with one hundred and twenty-four convictions. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the Chiefs exercise a considerable amount of jurisdiction, where members of their own tribes are solely concerned, in minor cases, and no record of such cases is kept.

There was one conviction for murder during the year, but the death sentence was commuted by the High Commissioner to penal servitude for a term of years.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

No new post offices were opened during the year and no alteration was made in the postal services.

The number of postal orders sold was 12,344, of the value of £6,415 18s. 6d., and 3,259 orders, of the value of £2,486 1s. 0d., paid.

There were 12 Post Offices open in the Protectorate; 304,304 letters and cards, 10,296 newspapers, book and sample packets, and 1,196 parcels were posted, and 353,704 letters and cards, 89,440 newspapers, book and sample packets, and 4,576 parcels were received for delivery.

The value of postage stamps sold was £1,774 17s. 10d., an increase over the Estimates of £474 17s. 10d., which is attributed to the increased demand by philatelists for Protectorate postage stamps.

GENERAL.

Two prominent Chiefs died during the year; one was Simon Kooper, the Hottentot, who gave considerable trouble to the Government of German South West Africa during the war in that territory for the few years prior to 1909, when he and his followers placed themselves in the hands of the British Government and were given a tract of land in the Kalahari on which to live; and the other was Sekgoma Letsholathebe, at one time Chief of the Batawana, who was deposed in favour of Mathiba in 1906. After some years' detention in the Southern Protectorate he was, in 1912, allowed to settle with his followers on the Chobe River near Kazungula, where he died.

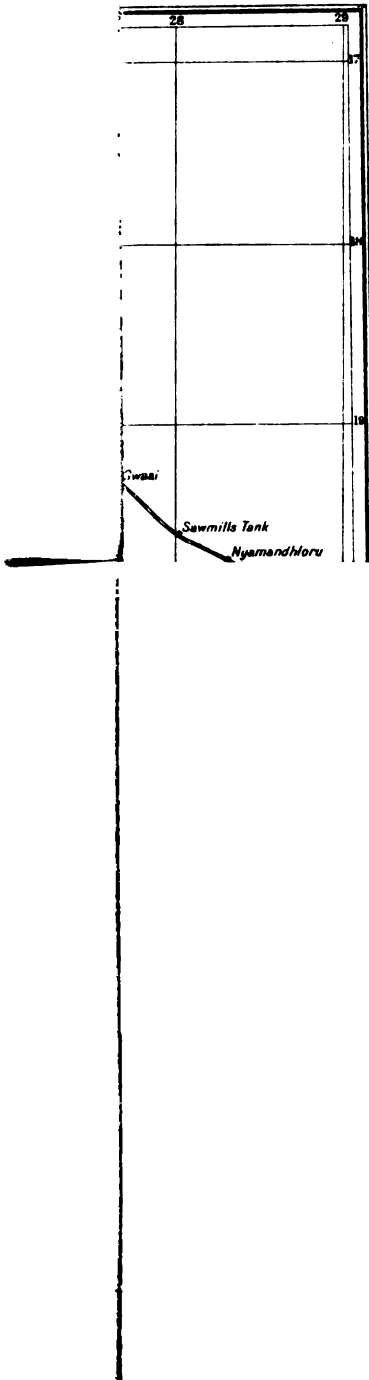
A great number of the Bakhurutsi tribe under the Chief Rawe, who were living in the Tati District, moved during the year to live under the Chief Khama in the Bamangwato Reserve.

VERNON EASON,

Acting Government Secretary.

Maifeking,

28th August, 1914.



COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.					
No.	Colony, &c.				
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780	British Guiana	..	..	..	1912-1913
781	Entomological Research Committee	..	..	..	"
782	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	1912
783	Jamaica	..	..	..	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	..	..	..	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	..	..	..	"
786	Malta	..	..	..	1912-1913
787	Uganda	..	..	..	"
788	Mauritius	..	..	..	1912
789	Straits Settlements	..	..	..	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	..	..	..	"
792	Grenada	..	..	..	1912
793	Leeward Islands	..	..	..	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	..	..	..	"
795	St. Vincent	..	..	..	"
796	Bermuda	..	..	..	1912
797	Ceylon	..	..	..	"
798	Gibraltar	..	..	..	1913
799	St. Helena	..	..	..	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	"
801	Seychelles	..	..	..	"
802	Ceylon	..	..	..	"
803	Bermuda	..	..	..	"
804	Weihaiwei	..	..	..	"
805	Gambia	..	..	..	"
806	Gold Coast	..	..	..	"
807	Northern Territories, Gold Coast	..	..	..	"
808	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	"
809	Bahamas	..	..	..	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	..	..	..	1912-1913
811	Fiji	..	..	..	1913
812	Ashanti	..	..	..	"
813	Basutoland	..	..	..	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	..	..	..	1913

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.				Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	..	..	..	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	..	..	..	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	..	..	..	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	..	..	..	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	..	..	..	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1913.





No. 816.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, 1913.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 778 [Cd. 7050-19] of 1913.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1914.



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No. 816.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, 1913.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 778 [Cd. 7050-19] of 1913.)

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE IMPERIAL
INSTITUTE IN 1913. BY PROFESSOR WYNDHAM R.
DUNSTAN, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., *Director*.

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I. PREFATORY STATEMENT.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.*Trustees.*

The First Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
The Secretary of State for India.
The President of the Board of Trade.

Advisory Committee, 1913.

(Appointed under the provisions of the Imperial Institute Transfer Act,
1902.)

The Right Hon. Lord Emmott.
The Right Hon. Lord Allerton.
Sir A. E. Bateman, K.C.M.G.
Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B.
G. Miller, Esq.
The Right Hon. Sir C. Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.
C. Alexander Harris, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E.
F. C. Drake, Esq.
Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I.
Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.,
G.C.V.O.
Captain R. H. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G.
Hon. Sir R. Solomon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (until November,
1913).
Sir Owen Philipps, K.C.M.G.
Hon. T. Mackenzie.

Secretary : G. C. L. Maunder, Esq.

Managing Committee.

C. A. Harris, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (nominated by the Colonial
Office).
Sir A. E. Bateman, K.C.M.G. (nominated by the Board of Trade).
Colonel D. G. Pitcher (until September, 1913, nominated by the India
Office).
Sir J. P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., from October, 1913 (nominated by
the India Office).

Director.

Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

The Imperial Institute was erected at South Kensington as the National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, by whom it was opened in May, 1893.

The principal object of the Institute is to promote the utilisation of the commercial and industrial resources of the Empire (i) by arranging comprehensive exhibitions of natural products, especially of the Dominions, Colonies, and India, and (ii) by providing for their investigation, and for the collection and dissemination of scientific, technical and commercial information relating to them.

The work of the Imperial Institute is at present carried on under four principal divisions: (1) the Colonial and Indian Collections, consisting mainly of raw materials and primary manufactures displayed in the public exhibition galleries, and including a Central Stand for receiving enquiries and distributing publications; (2) the Scientific and Technical Research Department, including a special staff, and research laboratories, occupying the second floor of the building and parts of the first floor and basement; (3) the Reference Library, containing a large collection of works of reference relating to the Dominions, Colonies and India, together with the principal periodicals and newspapers; (4) the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," a quarterly publication containing a record of the work of the Imperial Institute in its various branches, as well as special articles on progress in tropical agriculture and industries and the commercial utilisation of the natural resources of the Dominions, the Colonies and India.

Until the end of 1902 the Imperial Institute was managed by a Governing Body, of which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.) was President, and an Executive Council, including representatives of the Indian Empire and of all the British Colonies and Dependencies. In 1900 the building became the property of His Majesty's Government, by whom the western portion of the main building and the galleries were leased to the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute, the greater part of the eastern and central portion of the main building being assigned, subject to rights of usage, for occupation by the University of London. In July, 1902, an Act of Parliament was passed transferring the management of the Imperial Institute to the Board of Trade, assisted by an Advisory Committee, including representatives of the Dominions, Colonies and India, as well as of the Colonial and India Offices, the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Trade. This Act took effect on January 1, 1903.

On October 1, 1907, in virtue of an arrangement made with the Board of Trade and with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the management of the Imperial Institute was transferred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, subject to the responsibility of the Board of Trade under the Act of 1902. A committee of management of three members, one nominated by each of the three Government departments chiefly concerned, was appointed, and at present consists of Mr. C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., and Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The first Director of the Imperial Institute was Sir Frederick Augustus Abel, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., F.R.S., who held the office until his death in the autumn of 1902. The present Director is

Professor Wyndham Dunstan, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., who was appointed in 1903.

The staff of the Imperial Institute includes officers with special qualifications in the sciences of chemistry, botany, geology, mineralogy, and in certain branches of technology, in their relation to agriculture and the commercial utilisation of economic products.

The following are the principal departments of the Institute :—

Colonial and Indian Collections. The collections of economic products, etc., illustrative of the industrial and commercial resources of the Dominions, Colonies and India are arranged, together with other exhibits, on a geographical system in the public exhibition galleries of the Imperial Institute. The galleries are open free to the public daily (except Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter).

The following British Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies are represented by collections, which are in charge of technical superintendents :—

Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, Papua, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Pacific Islands, Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, East Africa Protectorate, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda, Somaliland, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Malta, Cyprus, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles, Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and the Indian Empire.

Special arrangements are made to conduct parties from schools and institutions through the Colonial and Indian collections, for educational purposes.

A central stand for publications and an enquiry office have been opened in the main gallery to facilitate the supply of general information and the distribution of literature. Handbooks, pamphlets, circulars, etc., containing information relating to the commerce, agriculture, mining and other industries of the principal British Colonies, and also in regard to emigration, are available for gratuitous distribution or for sale. The publications of the Emigrants' Information Office, established by the Colonial Office, also may be obtained. Lists of publications available for distribution or sale are provided ; and the principal Colonial and Indian newspapers may be seen on application. An officer of the Institute is in attendance at this stand, which is in telephonic communication with the departments in the main buildings.

The Scientific and Technical Research Department. The research laboratories and workrooms of this department were established in order to provide for the investigation of new or little-known natural products from the Dominions, the Colonies and India and of known products from new sources, with a view to their utilisation in commerce. The Department also furnishes trustworthy scientific and technical advice on matters connected with the agriculture, trade and industries of the countries of the British Empire.

The work of this department is chiefly initiated by the Home and Colonial Governments and the Government of India. Arrangements also have been made by the Foreign Office, whereby British representatives abroad may transmit to the department, for investigation, such natural products of the countries to which they are appointed as are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and merchants.

Materials investigated in the research laboratories of the department are afterwards submitted to further technical trials by manufacturers and other experts, and finally are commercially valued.

A reference sample room is maintained in this department, in which are arranged samples of the principal materials which have been investigated and valued commercially during recent years, and as to which full information is available.

The Department works in co-operation with the Agricultural, Mines and other Departments in the Colonies, whose operations it supplements by undertaking investigations and enquiries of a special scientific or technical character connected with agricultural or mineral development, as well as enquiries relating to the composition and commercial valuation of products (animal, vegetable or mineral) which can be more efficiently conducted at home in consultation with merchants and manufacturers, with a view to the local utilisation of these products or to their export.

A very large number of reports on these subjects have been made to the Governments of the Colonies and India, a first instalment of which has been printed in a volume of *Technical Reports and Scientific Papers*, published in 1903. A series of selected reports is now being issued in the Miscellaneous Series of Colonial Reports. Of these selected reports, five parts have been published: Part I., "Fibres" (Cd.4588); Part II., "Gums and Resins" (Cd.4971); Part III., "Foodstuffs" (Cd.5137); Part IV., "Rubber and Gutta Percha" (Cd.6022); Part V., "Oilseeds, Oils, Fats and Waxes" (Cd.7260).

Mineral Surveys, under the supervision of the Director of the Imperial Institute, and conducted by surveyors selected by him, are in progress in several countries. All minerals found which are likely to be of commercial importance are forwarded to the Imperial Institute, where they are examined and their composition and commercial value ascertained.

Reports by the Director on the results of mineral exploration in Ceylon, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, and Nyasaland have been printed in the Miscellaneous Series of Colonial Reports.

Tropical African Services Course. A course of instruction in certain specified subjects is given at the Imperial Institute to candidates selected by the Colonial Office for administrative appointments in East and West Africa. Instruction in this course in the subject of tropical economic products is given by Dr. S. E. Chandler, of the staff of the Imperial Institute.

Library and Reading Rooms. The library and reading rooms of the Imperial Institute contain a large collection of Colonial and Indian works of reference and are regularly supplied with the more important official publications, and with many of the principal newspapers and technical and other periodicals of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, the Colonies, India, and foreign countries.

The library and reading rooms are on the first floor, and admittance to them is obtained through the entrance at the west (Queen's Gate) end of the building. These rooms are available for the use of Life Fellows of the Imperial Institute and of other accredited persons. Books and newspapers may be consulted for special purposes, by permission.

The map room in the library contains a representative collection of recent maps of India, the Dominions, the Colonies, etc., which may be consulted on application to the Officer in Charge.

Colonial Conference Rooms. Three rooms, specially decorated and furnished, are reserved on the principal floor for use by representatives of the Dominions and Colonies for meetings and receptions.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall. The Bhownagree corridor and rooms in connection with the Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall are in the occupation of the Indian section of the Imperial Institute. The hall is available for lectures, meetings, etc.

The "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" is published quarterly by Mr. John Murray, 50a, Albemarle Street, London, price 2s. 6d., post free 2s. 9d. (annual subscription 11s., including postage), and may be purchased through any bookseller, or from Agents in the Dominions, the Colonies, India, and foreign countries. The Bulletin contains records of the principal investigations carried out at the Imperial Institute, and special articles chiefly relating to progress in tropical agriculture and the industrial utilisation of raw materials (animal, vegetable and mineral).

Imperial Institute Series of Handbooks to the Commercial Resources of the Tropics. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has authorised the preparation of a series of handbooks dealing with the Commercial Resources of the Tropics, with special reference to West Africa. The handbooks are edited by the Director of the Imperial Institute, and published by Mr. John Murray. The first three volumes are : "*The Agricultural and Forest Products of British West Africa*," by Gerald C. Dudgeon, Consulting Agriculturist, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt, and lately Inspector of Agriculture for British West Africa, price 5s. net : "*Cocoa : Its Cultivation and Preparation*," by W. H. Johnson, F.L.S., Director of Agriculture, Southern Provinces, Nigeria, price 5s. net ; and "*Rubber : Its Sources, Cultivation and Preparation*," by Harold Brown, Technical Superintendent, Scientific and Technical Department, Imperial Institute, price 6s. net.

The following societies have their offices at the Imperial Institute :—

International Association for Tropical Agriculture, British Section. The object of this Association, the central bureau of which is in Pa is, is to promote the scientific and practical study of all questions connected with tropical agriculture, including the development and utilisation of the natural resources, of tropical countries. The British Section has its headquarters at the Imperial Institute. Members of the British Section are permitted to use the library and reading rooms of the Imperial Institute, and a writing room also has been provided for their use.

British Women's Emigration Association. The British Women's Emigration Association has been assigned offices on the mezzanine floor, which are open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Advice and information respecting emigration and prospects for women in the Dominions may be obtained there free of charge. The Association works in co-operation with the Emigrants' Information Office in Westminster.

Colonial Nursing Association. An office on the mezzanine floor of the Imperial Institute has been allotted to this Association, the principal object of which is the selection of trained hospital and private nurses for service in the Crown Colonies and Dependencies.

Tropical Diseases Bureau. Temporary office accommodation on the mezzanine floor has been provided for this bureau, the main purpose of which is to collect information regarding tropical diseases and to distribute it as widely as possible among those who are engaged in combating such diseases.

Universities Bureau of the British Empire. An office on the mezzanine floor has been allotted to this bureau, the object of which is the collection and dissemination of information relating to the Universities of the British Empire.

II. GENERAL.

The present report relates to the work which has been carried out in the several Departments of the Imperial Institute during the year 1913, and is in continuation of previous reports. (Report for 1906 and 1907, Cd.3729-48; Report for 1908, Cd.4448-10; Report for 1909, Cd.4964-30; Report for 1910, Cd.5467-23; Report for 1911, Cd.6007-37; Report for 1912, Cd.7050-19.)

III. STAFF.

During the year 1913 the principal members of the staff were as follows :—

Director of the Imperial Institute :—

Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

Assistant Secretaries to the Director :—

G. A. I. Bosanquet, B.A. (Cantab.).

The Hon. T. L. McClintock Bunbury, M.A. (Cantab.).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of Laboratories :—

T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.

Technical Superintendent :—

Harold Brown.

Assistant Superintendents :—

E. Goulding, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.

T. Crook, A.R.C.Sc., F.G.S.

Special Assistants :—

H. H. Robinson, M.A. (Oxon.), F.C.S.

J. W. Evans, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S. (until October, 1913).

B. E. Long, B.A. (Cantab.).

H. J. Jeffery, A.R.C.Sc., F.L.S.

Senior Assistants :—

A. E. Andrews, F.C.S.

S. J. Johnstone, B.Sc. (Lond.).

R. G. Pelly, F.I.C.

R. Gaunt, Ph.D. (Berlin), F.C.S.

J. R. Furlong, Ph.D. (Würzburg).

Assistants :—

W. O. R. Wynn.

G. M. Davies, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S.

O. D. Roberts, A.I.C.

J. Shelton, F.I.C.

B. W. Whitfield.

G. T. Bray.

H. W. Winter.

J. C. Earl, A.I.C. (until November, 1913).

L. E. Campbell, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C. (until April, 1913).

G. L. Matthews, B.Sc. (Lond.).

J. Young.

T. McLachlan.

J. D. F. West.

The special officers of the Mineral Surveys of Ceylon, Southern Nigeria, Mozambique, and Gwalior (Central India), in progress in connection with the Imperial Institute, were :—

Ceylon :—

J. S. Coates, B.A. (Cantab.)

E. J. Wayland, F.G.S.

Southern Nigeria :—

A. D. Lumb, A.R.S.M., F.G.S.

M. Whitworth, A.R.S.M.

Mozambique Company's Territory :—

E. O. Thiele, M.Sc. (Melbourne), F.G.S.

R. C. Wilson, B.Sc. (Melbourne), F.G.S.

State of Gwalior, Central India :—

Douglas R. Home, F.G.S.

S. M. Owen, A.R.S.M., F.G.S.

E. J. Parsons, B.Sc., F.G.S.

EXHIBITION GALLERIES :—COLONIAL AND INDIAN COLLECTIONS.*Technical Superintendents :—*

S. E. Chandler, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.L.S.

H. Spooner.

A. B. Jackson.

Assistant Technical Superintendents :—

F. W. Rolfe.

D. J. Taylor.

TROPICAL AFRICAN SERVICES COURSE.*Instructor in Tropical Cultivation and Products :—*

S. E. Chandler, D.Sc. (Lond.) F.L.S. (From April, 1913).

The following members of the Staff resigned their appointments during 1913 to take up the positions indicated :—

Dr. J. W. Evans, D.Sc. (Lond), F.L.S., was appointed Lecturer in Petrology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Mr. L. E. Campbell, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C., was appointed Chemist to the Rubber Research Committee in Ceylon.

IV. PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

The principal aim of the Colonial and Indian Collections in the Public Exhibition Galleries is to illustrate by means of exhibits, chiefly consisting of raw products and primary manufactures, the commercial and industrial resources of the various parts of the British Empire, and by these and other exhibits to present a view of their general position and resources.

By the provision of specially prepared descriptive labels for the exhibits much has been done to render them more attractive to visitors and to a large extent self-explanatory. Additional information is supplied when required by the Technical Superintendents, whose offices are adjacent to the galleries. Parties of visitors, including parties from schools, may, by arrangement, be accompanied through the galleries by the Superintendents, who explain the important features of the exhibits. The London County Council has shown special interest in the last-mentioned arrangement, and recognises its value in relation to the teaching of the commercial geography of the British Empire by making special arrangements for schools in and near London to visit the galleries.

An increase has taken place in the number of parties from schools which have visited the Exhibition Galleries.

Improvements and extensions of the Courts of the Sudan, Mauritius, Cyprus and British Guiana have been made during the year.

The new Court of Newfoundland in the North Gallery was opened to the public.

The reconstruction of the bridge in the Canadian Section was completed by H.M. Office of Works and the new structure forms a satisfactory connection between the West and North Galleries. The whole of the North Gallery is now occupied by permanent Collections.

Progress was made with the re-arrangement of the British Malaya Court and with the internal decoration of the new Ceylon Pavilion.

Additional exhibits, comprising economic products, photographs, maps, etc., were received for the Courts of the following countries of the Empire :—Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, the East Africa Protectorate, the Falkland Islands, Fiji, the Gold Coast, India, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, New South Wales, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Nyasaland, Papua, Queensland, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Sudan, Uganda, Victoria, the Virgin Islands and Western Australia.

New show cases were added to the British Honduras, Nyasaland, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Northern Nigeria Courts.

The Reference Collection in the Upper East Gallery of the principal standard commercial raw products of the world has proved of great interest to visitors, and has facilitated the comparison of new products received from the Colonies with those of established commercial and industrial value.

Specimens of Colonial and Indian products have been supplied to a number of schools to assist in the formation of school museums and in the teaching of the commercial geography of the British Empire.

Several of the Crown Colonies have arranged to maintain at the Imperial Institute reserve collections to illustrate their resources and industries. The reserve collections are arranged by the staff of the Imperial Institute and lent to temporary exhibitions in this country at which these Colonies desire to be represented.

Specimens of products of Nyasaland, Zanzibar and Uganda were lent for the David Livingstone Centenary Exhibition at Edinburgh. Collections of exhibits from Dominica, Antigua, St. Lucia, Grenada and British Guiana were lent for the exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Show at Bristol. A collection of exhibits from East Africa, Mauritius, the West Indies, and India was lent for the purposes of a "Britain-over-the-Seas" Exhibition held at Croydon. A collection of specimens of products was supplied for the Art Gallery, Rochdale.

The number of ordinary visitors to the Exhibition Galleries during 1913 was 214,900, as against 205,503 during 1912.

The number of publications relating to the Dominions, Colonies and India distributed to enquirers at the Central Stand in 1913 was 19,910, as against 17,595 distributed in 1912.

V. LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

The additions to the library during the year 1913 numbered 2,267 volumes and pamphlets, whilst the number of newspapers and periodicals received was 29,869.

Besides its constant use by members of the staff, the library has been used by Life Fellows of the Imperial Institute, and also by

enquirers for special information, the number of whom in 1913 was 853. The facilities afforded by the library have been utilised during the year by a number of officers of the Colonies and Protectorates and of India at home on leave, who have also been given assistance in pursuing special enquiries.

VI. PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.

The "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," which in 1912 was greatly enlarged, and its publication transferred to Mr. John Murray, is one of the principal means available for making known the results of the investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute and for disseminating the knowledge thus gained in its application to the development of the resources of the Empire and to progress in tropical agriculture.

It is satisfactory to record that the circulation of the Bulletin tends steadily to increase, whilst the extent to which its contents are constantly quoted by other newspapers and periodicals is evidence of the estimation in which it is held as the authoritative source of information on the subjects with which it deals.

Up to the middle of 1912 the Bulletin was prepared entirely by the Scientific and Technical Staff of the Imperial Institute, but in that year a section of the Bulletin was opened to external contributors, and this was continued in 1913, when seven special articles were contributed by well-known British and Foreign authorities in their respective subjects.

The following are the titles of the reports and articles which have appeared in the quarterly numbers of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. XI, 1913 :—

Reports of Investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute :—

Tobacco from Portuguese East Africa.

Tobacco from Papua.

The Utilisation of Sudan Dura.

Camphor Oil and Crude Camphor from the Federated Malay States.

Oil of *Eucalyptus citriodora* from Mauritius.

Marjoram Oil from Cyprus.

Beeswax from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Oil Seeds from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

"Cheyi" Seed and Fibre.

Zapupe Fibre.

"Cabbage Tree" Fibre from New Zealand.

"Elephant Grass" as a Paper-Making Material.

The Cotton Industry of Northern Nigeria.

Some Flosses or Silk-Cottons.

M'Zimbiti Timber from Mozambique.

Timber of *Triplochiton Johnsonii*.

Crude Petroleum from Morocco.

Petrol from Tasmania.

Crude Petroleum from Nova Scotia.
 Recent Progress in Cotton Cultivation in the Sudan.
 Jute from the Sudan.
 The Fibre of *Calotropis procera*.
 The African Palm Oil Industry.—II.
 Copals from Mozambique.
 Cohune Nuts from British Honduras.
 Some New or Little-known Leguminous Feeding-Stuffs.
 Minerals from the Federated Malay States.
 Iron Ore from Ceylon.
 Argentiferous Lead Ore from Southern Nigeria.
 The Salt Industry of Turks and Caicos Islands.
 The Quality of Para Rubber from Various Sources.
 Ceara Rubber from Northern Nigeria.
 The Cotton Industry of Uganda.
 New Colonial and Other Tanning Materials.
 Essential Oils from Various Countries.
 "Gorli" Seed from Sierra Leone.
 The Utilisation of Para Rubber Seed.—II.
 Some New or Little-known Oil Seeds and Oils.
 Ground Nuts.
 Baobab Fruits and Seeds from the East Africa Protectorate.
 Tobaccos from the East Africa Protectorate.
 Cotton Growing in the Gold Coast.

Special Articles :—

- The Progress of Egyptian Agriculture, with Special Reference to Cotton. By Gerald C. Dudgeon, F.E.S., Consulting Agriculturist, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt, Vice-President of the International Association for Tropical Agriculture.
- The Agriculture of Mozambique Province, Portuguese East Africa. By R. N. Lyne, F.L.S., Director of Agriculture, Ceylon; lately Director of Agriculture in the Province of Mozambique.
- The Pottery Industry of Ilorin, Northern Nigeria. (Illustrated.) By Dr. J. W. Scott Macfie, Medical Officer, Ilorin, Northern Nigeria.
- The "Wood-Oil" Trees of China and Japan. (Illustrated.) By Ernest H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, U.S.A.
- The Organisation of Experimental Work in Agriculture in the German Colonies. By Dr. Walter Busse, Imperial German Colonial Office, Berlin.
- The Canadian Department of Agriculture. By J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr., Director, Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.
- Agriculture in Hausaland, Northern Nigeria. By P. H. Lamb, Director of Agriculture, Northern Nigeria.

Special Report :—

- Tea : Its Cultivation, Manufacture, and Commerce. (Illustrated.) Lectures by S. E. Chandler, D.Sc., F.L.S., and John McEwan, F.R.G.S.

General Notices Respecting Economic Products and their Development.

Some Common Spices.

Manufacture of Paper Pulp for Export.

Notes on the Cultivation and Preparation of Turkish Tobacco

The Occurrence, Distribution and Uses of Mercury.

The Coals of Canada.

The Cultivation and Preparation of Rice.—Part I.

Cotton Cultivation in Northern Nigeria.

The Conversion of Liquid Oils into Solid Fats.

General Notes :—

Sisal Hemp Cultivation in German East Africa.

Recent Developments in Cotton Growing in the United States.

Cocoa from Southern Nigeria.

The Agricultural Possibilities of the Panama Canal Zone.

Mineral Output of New South Wales.

Mineral Output of Queensland.

The Utilisation of Zirconium Minerals.

Ash of *Cyperus Haspan*.

A Tropical Agricultural College.

The Volatile Oil of *Alpinia alba* Fruits.

A New Variety of "Manna" from Rhodesia.

Scarlet-Runner Roots.

Sisal Hemp Industry of Fiji.

Plants Protection Ordinance in Nyasaland.

Native Produce in the Sokode-Bassari District of Togoland.

Geology in Egypt.

Mineral Production of Ontario.

Mineral Production of Western Australia.

Cotton Protection Ordinance in Nyasaland.

Cotton Growing in French Colonies.

Balanites spp. from Portuguese East Africa.

Mineral Survey of Mozambique.

Oil Possibilities in South Australia.

Mineral Production of Quebec.

Dredging in the Sudan.

Report on the Work of the Imperial Institute, 1912.

Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria.

South Africa and the Diamond-Cutting Industry.

Mineral Production of the Union of South Africa.

Mineral Production of British Columbia.

The Grading of South African Maize, Kaffir Corn, and Jiba.

Cotton Growing in the Ivory Coast.

Cotton Protection Rules in Uganda.

Certificates of Freedom from Plant Pests.

The Agricultural Department of the Belgian Congo.

The Agriculture of Abyssinia.

Recent Progress in Agriculture and the Development of Natural Resources :—

Soils and Manures, Foodstuffs, Oils and Oil Seeds, Essential Oils, Rubber, Fibres (including Cotton), Tobacco, Forestry and Forest Products, Economic Minerals.

Notices of Recent Literature :—

New Books.

Other Publications.

During 1913 the following official publications relating to the work of the Imperial Institute were issued :—

Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria, 1911, by Professor Dunstan. (Colonial Reports—Miscellaneous, No. 85, Cd. 7067).

Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria, 1912, by Professor Dunstan. (Colonial Reports—Miscellaneous, No. 86, Cd. 7110).

Annual Report on the Work of the Imperial Institute, 1912. (Colonial Reports—Annual, No. 778, Cd. 7050-19).

The following is a list of scientific and technical books and papers published during the year by members of the Staff of the Imperial Institute :—

“Vegeto-Alkaloids.” By Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan and Dr. T. A. Henry (Thorpe’s Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, 1913, Vol. 5, p. 627).

“The Plant Alkaloids.” By Dr. T. A. Henry (London : J. and A. Churchill).

“Note on the fat of the seeds of *Oncoba echinata* ; occurrence of chaulmoogric acid.” By Dr. E. Goulding and N. C. Akers (Proceedings of the Chemical Society, 1913, Vol. 29, p. 197).

“Silk.” By Dr. E. Goulding (Thorpe’s Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, 1913, Vol. 4, p. 682).

“Wool.” By Dr. E. Goulding (Thorpe’s Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, 1913, Vol. 5, p. 788).

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“Composition of the Fruit and Seeds of *Adansonia digitata*.” By R. G. Pelly (Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, 1913, Vol. 32, p. 778).

"Volatile Oil of *Alpinia alba* fruits." By Dr. S. S. Pickles and J. C. Earl (Proceedings of the Chemical Society, 1913, Vol. 29, p. 164).

"A new variety of Manna and a Note on the Melting Point of Dulcitol." By Dr. J. R. Furlong and L. E. Campbell (Proceedings of the Chemical Society, 1913, Vol. 29, p. 128).

VII. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

An account is given in the succeeding pages of the work carried on in this Department during the year, partly in conducting scientific, technical and commercial investigations as to the composition and value of raw materials—animal, vegetable and mineral—and partly in supplying information respecting the value and utilisation of such materials, and their cultivation or production. The number of reports completed in 1913 was 460, and at the end of the year 124 investigations were in progress. Details respecting these investigations are given under the heading of the subject to which they relate. The countries for which investigations have been conducted are :—Commonwealth of Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Federated Malay States, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Papua, Rhodesia, St. Helena, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somaliland, Straits Settlements, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, Union of South Africa, Virgin Islands, Weihaiwei, Zanzibar and Pemba. A large number of enquiries from commercial firms in the United Kingdom were also dealt with, which involved the collection of a very considerable amount of special information. The work of collecting and collating this information, for which there is an increasing demand on the part of British manufacturers and merchants, is severely taxing the ordinary staff of investigators attached to the Department, and has now attained dimensions which require that this work should be dealt with by a separate staff constituting a Technical Information Bureau which it is hoped may be inaugurated during 1914 (*see* page 45).

MINERALS.

Countries of origin :—Malta, Sudan, Somaliland, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Nyasaland, Union of South Africa, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, India, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Hong Kong, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, British Guiana, Falkland Islands, Foreign Countries.

Mineral Surveys were continued during the year in the Southern Provinces, Nigeria, the State of Gwalior (Central India), Ceylon, and in the Territory of the Mozambique Company, Portuguese East Africa, and a large number of mineral specimens collected in these countries were examined and reported on.

Malta.—A memorandum on the geology of Malta, with special reference to the possible occurrence of petroleum in the island, was furnished to the Colonial Office.

Somaliland.—Two samples of bituminous earth, one of water containing bitumen, and one of oil-bearing sand, were examined and reported on. The last-named material furnished only a small proportion of oil on distillation, but the occurrence is of considerable importance as a possible indication of the presence of petroleum, as such, in the strata below the surface. A memorandum on the geology of Somaliland in relation to the possible occurrence of mineral oil in that country was supplied to the Colonial Office.

East Africa Protectorate.—Three samples of graphite-bearing rock and one of dolomite were examined.

Uganda.—A specimen of asbestos of the amphibole variety was reported on. It was a weathered sample of little or no value, but the occurrence is worth further examination in order to ascertain its extent and the nature of the fresh material.

Nyasaland.—A specimen of coal from Portuguese East Africa was received from the Nyasaland Government. It was obtained from a deposit which is believed to extend into British territory, and although it proved to be of rather low value as fuel the occurrence is sufficiently promising to warrant full investigation.

A sample of ilmenite containing a small admixture of rutile was examined and a specimen of dolomitic material was under examination at the close of the year.

Union of South Africa.—The minerals reported on included three specimens of columbite containing respectively 21·96, 28·10 and 30·89 per cent. of tantallic oxide; asbestos of the anthophyllite variety, muscovite mica, and beryl.

Gambia.—A yellow clay, possibly suitable for local use in the manufacture of coarse earthenware, and a purple clay which might be used locally for making bricks and tiles, were examined and reported on.

Nigeria.—A specimen of “kankar” from the Northern Provinces consisted of concretions of calcium carbonate containing a considerable amount of silica in the form of sand and grit. The material would be suitable for use locally as a dressing for soils deficient in lime.

In addition to the specimens collected by the Mineral Survey a number of other minerals from the Southern Provinces were examined and reported on. These included 34 specimens of borings from wells sunk in the course of a search for petroleum, 10 samples of silver-lead ores, 5 of which ranged in value from £15 2s. to £20 13s. per ton according to the amounts of lead and silver present, and two specimens of impure zinc blende.

The materials under examination at the close of the year included kaolin and lead ore from the Southern Provinces and a series of native salts from the Northern Provinces.

Federated Malay States.—The technical examination of the cerussite referred to in the Report for 1912 (p. 20) was completed. The concentrate contained approximately 42 per cent. of lead and 11 per cent. of tin, and was valued at £12 10s. per ton delivered Bristol (February, 1913).

Commonwealth of Australia.—The examination of the following minerals from Tasmania was completed during the year:—Four samples of limestones, an oil-shale, and specimens of kaolin and mica.

Information was furnished to the Government of South Australia as to the possibility of marketing the uranium ores recently discovered in the State.

A specimen of crude petroleum from the Vailala oil field in Papua was reported on. It proved to be of a particularly valuable type owing to the high proportion of light petroleum and kerosene it contained and the purity of the fractions yielded on distillation.

At the close of the year, iridosmium from Tasmania and three samples of radio-active ores from South Australia were under examination.

West Indies.—A sample of salt from Turks and Caicos Islands consisted of clean crystalline salt of a high degree of purity and similar to samples previously examined at the Imperial Institute (see "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. XI (1913), p. 250).

British Guiana.—A sample of earthy lignite was examined. It contained a large amount of moisture and undesirably high percentages of sulphur and ash, and such material would be of rather low value as a fuel.

United Kingdom.—Amongst the minerals received from firms and individuals in this country for identification were a plastic clay, nodular sulphide of iron and corundum.

Foreign Countries.—A number of specimens forwarded by British Consular Officers in foreign countries were examined and reported on. A specimen of "sulphur" earth sent by the British Vice-Consul at Jaffa, Turkey-in-Asia, consisted of sand containing a quantity of gypsum and 1.75 per cent. of free sulphur. A sample of crude petroleum obtained from near Mazaria, Morocco, was forwarded by H.M. Consul at Fez. It proved to be similar to a sample from this locality previously examined at the Imperial Institute (see "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. XI (1913), p. 86). Ten samples of minerals sent by the British Vice-Consul at Broussa, Turkey-in-Asia, and 12 minerals from Central Madagascar forwarded by H.M. Consul at Antananarivo were under examination at the close of the year.

SOILS.

Countries of origin:—East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Nyasaland, Nigeria.

Seven soils from the East Africa Protectorate, six from the Botanic Gardens, Entebbe, Uganda, and one of typical Kano soil from Nigeria,

were examined and reported on, and recommendations were made as to the crops which would be suitable for each soil. At the close of the year 25 soils from the East Africa Protectorate, 35 from Nyasaland, and 7 from Nigeria were under examination.

MANURES.

Countries of origin:—Zanzibar, Nyasaland, India, Straits Settlements, Falkland Islands.

Two samples of cotton seed from Nyasaland were examined in order to determine their relative manurial value. One of them, which had been exposed in the open for a year, showed a considerable loss of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, as compared with the other sample, which represented seed as received from the ginnery.

In connection with an investigation into the fish oil industry of Madras, three samples of so-called "fish guano" or fish meal were examined. Judging from the results of analyses these products should be readily saleable either as manure or for the preparation of fish-meal feeding stuffs for cattle. They contained normal amounts of nitrogen, fat, and phosphates, but were not quite so rich in proteins as commercial samples of fish meals.

Five samples of penguin guano from the Falkland Islands were under examination at the close of the year.

FIBRES (INCLUDING COTTON).

Countries of Origin:—Cyprus, Sudan, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, St. Helena, Mauritius, India, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Weihaiwei, Sarawak, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Solomon Islands, Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Cotton.

Sudan.—Two samples of Improved American Upland cottons were rather irregular in length, but otherwise were of good quality and worth 7·75*d.* and 7·10*d.* per lb., respectively, with "good middling" American at 6·95*d.* per lb. A sample of seed-cotton of an Improved American Upland variety which had been grown as a rain crop in Southern Kordofan was also examined. The lint was of fair quality on the whole and was valued at 7·30*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·70*d.* per lb., but its value was diminished by its irregular and rather poor strength as well as by the presence of stains.

Two samples of Mitafifi cotton were valued at 9·25*d.* and 9·75*d.* per lb., respectively, with "fully good fair" brown Egyptian at 9·55*d.* per lb. They were rather irregular in length and strength, and the value of the first sample was also reduced by its uneven colour and the presence of stains.

Fifty-one samples of cotton from the Sudan were under examination at the end of the year.

Uganda.—Three samples of seed-cotton grown at the Government Experimental Farm, Kadungoro, and three samples grown by natives

in different districts of the Eastern Province were examined. The former when ginned were valued at 8·25*d.*, 7·75*d.* and 7·40*d.* per lb., respectively, and the latter at 7·25*d.*, 6·40*d.* and 6·15*d.* per lb., with middling American at 6·85*d.* and “fully good fair” Abassi at 10·45*d.* per lb. All the cottons were of good appearance, but somewhat irregular in staple, containing an appreciable quantity of weak, immature fibre.

Nyasaland.—Two samples of Nyasaland Upland cotton which won the 1st and 2nd prizes at the Blantyre Show in 1912 proved to be of excellent quality, and were valued at 9·50*d.* per lb., with “good fair” brown Egyptian at 9·80*d.* and “fully good fair” Abassi at 10·30*d.* A sample of selected Nyasaland Upland cotton grown at the Government farm was of good quality, but inferior to the foregoing, and was valued at 9·00*d.* per lb. on the same date.

Sierra Leone.—A sample of Cambodia seed-cotton and one of Sea Island seed-cotton were examined and reported on. The lint of the former was valued at 7·50*d.* per lb., with “middling” American at 6·57*d.* per lb., whilst that of the latter was of excellent quality, and was valued at 16*d.* to 17*d.* per lb., with “fine” Sea Island cotton at 16*d.* and “extra fine” at 19*d.* per lb., its value being somewhat reduced by the presence of some weak, immature fibre.

Gold Coast.—A series of nine samples of Improved American Upland and native cottons was examined. Most of them, and especially the exotic varieties, showed considerable irregularity in length and in strength, and all except two were regarded by commercial experts as being too short to compete with American cotton. Their value ranged from 6½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb., with “middling” American at 7*d.* per lb. A further sample of seed-cotton of a native variety was also reported on. The lint was rather coarse and harsh, but of promising quality, and it could possibly be improved by systematic cultivation. It was valued at ½*d.* to 1*d.* per lb. in advance of “middling” American, which at the date of the report was quoted at 6·79*d.* per lb. Herbarium specimens of the plant yielding this cotton were identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as *Gossypium arboreum*, Linn.

Nigeria.—A sample of indigenous seed-cotton (*Gossypium peruvianum*) and one of Improved American Upland cotton from the Northern Provinces were reported on. The lint of the former was valued at 6·00*d.* per lb. and that of the latter at 9*d.* per lb., with “middling” American at 6·60*d.* and “fully good fair” Abassi at 10½*d.* per lb. Herbarium specimens of three indigenous cottons from the Northern Provinces were also reported on.

India.—A series of 52 samples of ginned and unginned cottons of native varieties and locally produced hybrids grown at Bellary, Madras, was reported on. They were all similar in character and on the whole of satisfactory quality. Their value ranged from 5¾*d.* to 6¾*d.* per lb., but mostly from 6¼*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb., with “fine” Broach at 6¾*d.*, “good” Comptah at 6¾*d.*, and “middling” American at 6·80*d.* per lb.

Nine samples of seed-cotton from Sind were reported on. They were

all of satisfactory quality and would be readily saleable. A sample of Mitaffi was valued at 8·50*d.* per lb. ginned, with "fully good fair" brown Egyptian at 10·05*d.*, one of Sindhi cotton was valued at 6·00*d.* per lb. with "fine" machine-ginned Bengals at 5½*d.*, while the value of the remaining seven samples, which were of Improved American Upland varieties, ranged from 7·10*d.* to 8·20*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·96*d.* and "fully good middling" American at 7·25*d.* per lb.

Twenty samples of Dharwar American cotton grown at the Lyallpur Experimental Farm, Punjab, were found to be of fair quality and represented cottons which would be saleable in the United Kingdom. Their values ranged from 5½*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb., with "good" Tinnevely at 6½*d.*, "fine" Broach at 6¼*d.*, and "middling" American at 6·69*d.* per lb. Specimens of Indian and American cottons from the Punjab, stated to be ordinary farmers' samples, proved to be of poor quality, and were valued at 5¼*d.* and 5¾*d.* to 5½*d.* per lb., respectively, on the same date as the preceding set of samples. Eight samples of seed-cotton grown at the Lyallpur Experimental Farm were very similar to one another. The lint was of satisfactory appearance and strength and was valued at 5¼*d.* to 6*d.* per lb., with "fine" Bengals at 5½*d.* per lb. If a little longer and less rough the cottons would have been worth ½*d.* per lb. more.

Ten samples of seed-cotton produced in the course of selection experiments were reported on. They were all of good clean staple and represented a very satisfactory growth. The ginned cottons were valued nominally at prices ranging from 5½*d.* to 6¼*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·81*d.*, "fine" Broach at 6½*d.* and "fine" Bengals at 5¾*d.* per lb.

Four samples of Cambodia seed-cotton from Burma were examined. Two of them were of fairly good quality, but lacking in strength, and were valued respectively at 7*d.* and 6¾*d.* per lb. ginned, with "middling" American at 6·57*d.* per lb.; and the others were of poor quality on the whole and were valued respectively at 6¼*d.* and 5¾*d.* per lb. ginned. Four samples of native seed-cotton from Burma proved to be too short in staple for use in the United Kingdom. The lint in one case was reddish-brown in colour and was valued nominally at 5*d.* per lb.; in the other cases the value of the lint varied from 5¼*d.* to 5¾*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·57*d.* and "fine" Bengals at 5¼*d.* per lb. A sample of Pernambuco ("Kidney") seed-cotton from Burma was also examined. The lint was of good length and would be readily saleable in the United Kingdom; it was valued at 9*d.* to 9¼*d.* per lb., with "good" rough Peruvian at 9¼*d.* and "middling" American at 6·57*d.* per lb.

Commonwealth of Australia.—A sample of seed-cotton from Queensland resembling Sea Island cotton in character was examined. The lint was of fairly good strength, but of irregular length, and was valued at 12·50*d.* per lb., with "choice" Georgia Sea Island at 13*d.* and "fancy" Florida Sea Island at 14*d.* per lb. A sample of Nubari seed-cotton from the same State contained a good deal of short, weak fibre, and the lint was valued at 9·25*d.* per lb., with "good fair" brown Egyptian at 9·80*d.* and "good fair" Nubari at 10·20*d.* per lb. A memorandum on the prospects of cotton growing in Queensland was supplied to the Dominions Royal Commission.

Solomon Islands.—A sample of Caravonica cotton was valued at 9·00d. per lb. with “good” moderately rough Peruvian at 8·85d., and one of Mamara cotton, which somewhat resembled Sea Island cotton but was of darker colour and rather coarser, was valued nominally at 12d. per lb. with “choice” Sea Island cotton at 13d. per lb.

West Indies.—Seven samples of Sea Island cottons from Montserrat were reported on. They were of excellent quality, except in the case of two samples which represented the second picking, and were valued at prices ranging from 16d. per lb. in the case of the latter up to 19d. per lb., with “extra fine” Sea Island at 19d. and “fine” Sea Island at 16d. per lb. A sample of Sakellaridis cotton from Montserrat was of good quality and was valued at 11d. per lb. with “fine” Sakellaridis at the same price.

Foreign Countries.—A sample of ginned Fathi cotton from Egypt was of excellent quality and was valued at 12d. per lb. with “good” Yannovitch at 11·5d. and “fine” Yannovitch at 11·85d. per lb. A sample of seed-cotton of this variety was also examined.

A sample of Egyptian seed-cotton from the United States was examined. The lint was less soft, paler in colour and more irregular in length than standard Mitafifi cotton and its value would probably be slightly lower than “fully good fair” brown Egyptian, which at the date of the report was quoted at 9·80d. per lb. Seven samples of cotton from the United States were under examination at the close of the year.

Jute and Similar Fibres.

Nyasaland.—A specimen of a fibre-producing plant was reported on. It was identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as *Hibiscus asper*, Hook. f., and a sample of the fibre, which might be suitable for use as a jute substitute, was requested for examination.

Rhodesia.—A sample of jute from Southern Rhodesia had been badly cleaned and prepared, and was only suitable for paper-making, for which purpose it would be worth about £6 per ton.

A sample of Deccan hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) from Northern Rhodesia was of good strength and varied in length from 3 feet to 6 feet. It was valued at £24 per ton in London, with “first marks” Calcutta Jute at £29 per ton.

India.—Samples of *Malachra capitata* and *Urena lobata* fibres from Bengal proved to be of excellent quality and were valued at £30 and £35 per ton respectively with “first marks” Calcutta jute at £26 5s. to £26 10s. per ton. A small consignment of *Urena lobata* fibre was subsequently received for sale in London, together with one of *Sida* fibre. The two consignments were sold as one lot at the rate of £36 per ton with “first native marks” Calcutta jute at £35 10s. to £36 per ton. The fibres were regarded by merchants as the nearest substitutes for Bengal jute that has ever come into the market, and it was stated that spinners are most anxious to obtain supplies of them. For an account of these Indian fibres see “Bulletin of the Imperial Institute,” Vol. XII (1914) p. 33.

Information as to a special process for retting and preparing jute was supplied to the India Office.

Fiji Islands.—A memorandum relating to jute cultivation in Fiji was supplied to the Colonial Office.

Fibres suitable for Cordage Manufactures.

Sudan.—Specimens of *Dracaena* leaves yielded a strong fibre, but they were too short to furnish a product sufficiently long to be of much value for rope-making. Such fibre (about 19 inches long) would be classed with long tow and consequently would only fetch a low price.

Zanzibar.—Samples of coir ropes and matting as made in Zanzibar prisons were examined. The former was very well made and there would be a good market for such rope in the United Kingdom.

Rhodesia.—Three samples of “Lukushi” fibre (*Sansevieria* sp.), prepared in different ways, from Barotseland, were of good strength, but their length did not exceed 21 inches. Fibre such as this would be worth about £20 per ton in the United Kingdom, but if obtainable 3 to 4 feet long it would be equal in value to Mexican Sisal, which at the date of the report was valued at £35 per ton.

Union of South Africa.—Specimens of *Sansevieria* leaves and aloe fibre from Bechuanaland were examined. The former were identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as *Sansevieria rhodesiana*, N.E. Br., and on extraction by hand at the Imperial Institute yielded a fibre of good strength from 3 to 4 feet long, and similar in character on the whole to a good grade of Sisal hemp. If obtainable in commercial quantity and from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet in length the fibre would be readily saleable in the London market as a substitute for Sisal, which at the date of the report was quoted at about £26 to £27 per ton.

The aloe fibre, which was thought to be derived possibly from *Aloe Lugardiana*, was of very good appearance and mostly about 2 feet 6 inches long. It would probably be saleable in the United Kingdom as a cordage material, although the sample examined was rather short for this purpose; it was valued at £27 to £28 per ton in London (December 1913).

Nigeria.—A sample of *Musa* fibre from the Northern Provinces was well cleaned and prepared, of fairly good strength, with an average length of 2 feet. Such fibre would be readily saleable in the United Kingdom, if not less than 3 feet long, at about £25 to £30 per ton, but fibre of the length of the sample would be worth only £12 to £15 per ton.

Fibre of good quality obtained from the pendulous shoots of a species of *Pandanus*, possibly *P. Heudelotianus*, Balf. f., from the Northern Provinces was also examined.

St. Helena.—A sample of New Zealand hemp (*Phormium tenax*) prepared by a chemical process, was of good appearance and length, but of uneven strength, in the latter respect being inferior to a standard sample of this fibre from New Zealand.

India.—A sample of fibre extracted from the fresh leaf-stalks of wild plaintain from Burma proved to be of good quality and was valued at £35 per ton in London, with "fair current" Manila hemp at £33 per ton. This fibre would be suitable for fine spinning and would be readily saleable in this country. A sample of the same fibre prepared by retting was very similar to the preceding sample in most respects, but was of darker colour and consequently less valuable.

Three samples of supposed Musa fibres from India were also examined.

Federated Malay States.—A sample of Sisal hemp proved to be less strong than standard East African Sisal and was valued at £25 per ton in London with Mexican Sisal at £26 per ton. Such fibre would be saleable in large quantities for cordage manufacture.

New Zealand.—A sample of *Phormium tenax* fibre prepared by a special process was examined and reported on.

Solomon Islands.—A sample of Musa fibre was under examination at the close of the year.

Foreign Countries.—Two samples of Zapupe fibre from Mexico were of excellent quality and were valued at £32 and £30 per ton respectively in London, with Mexican Sisal at £34 and best quality Mauritius hemp at £28 to £30 per ton.

Paper-making Materials.

Sudan.—Dom palm leaves were under examination at the close of the year.

India.—Information was supplied to the Government of Rewah State on the manufacture of paper pulp on a small scale from grasses and bamboos.

Ceylon.—Small cards made from the leaves of the palmyra palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) were examined.

Federated Malay States.—Information was supplied to the Government relating to the utilisation of *Hedygium* sp. for paper making.

Sarawak.—Specimens of nipa palm leaves and petioles were reported on. A fairly good paper could be prepared from the pulp, but owing to the bulky nature of the material it would not pay to export it in a crude state; it could either be shipped in the form of "half-stuff" or be used locally for paper manufacture.

Commonwealth of Australia.—A memorandum dealing with the utilisation of prickly pear was supplied to the Prickly Pear Commission,

Queensland, and samples of the dried plant and of gum obtained from it were reported on, the former being dealt with specially from the point of view of its possible use as a paper-making material.

Foreign Countries.—A specimen of baobab fibre from Senegal, consisting of strips of the inner bark, was reported on. There was a demand for this material in the United Kingdom at one time for paper making, and the trade could no doubt be revived if a regular supply could be guaranteed. The sample examined was of rather rough appearance and was valued at £8 to £9 per ton in Liverpool (January 1913).

Miscellaneous.

A number of fibres which do not come into any of the foregoing classes were also examined.

A specimen of wild silk from Mexico, consisting of a portion of a flat, loosely spun web-like nest, was reported on. The silk could not be reeled, and it is doubtful whether it could be cleaned sufficiently to enable it to be satisfactorily carded and spun. It is improbable that nests of the kind represented by this sample would find a market among silk spinners.

Two samples of silk from Transvaal were under examination at the close of the year.

A sample of floss from Cyprus, resembling that of *Asclepias* spp., could be used as a stuffing material for upholstery, and similar material and would probably realise about 6d. to 7d. per lb. in the United Kingdom, with Java kapok at 8d. to 9d. per lb.

A specimen of flax from Nyasaland had been imperfectly retted and scutched and was only suitable for use as tow, for which purpose it was valued at £20 per ton in London (November 1913). A specimen of badly prepared tow from Nyasaland was also reported on. Flax from the East Africa Protectorate was under examination at the close of the year.

Two samples of ramie from Cyprus consisted of narrow strips of strong fibrous bark about 4 to 5 feet long. Such material would be difficult to dispose of except at a very low price, as spinners prefer the fibre prepared in the form of commercial China grass. Three samples of similar material from India were also reported on, but in one case the brown outer layer had been removed, and this sample was regarded as worth £25 per ton, with hand-cleaned China grass at £42 to £50 per ton.

A sample of so-called "nettle fibre" from India also consisted of unprepared fibrous bark. This product was quite different in character from ramie, and although similar material has been sold in London at £12 per ton, it is not advisable to place it on the market in such a condition; it might, however, be worth while preparing the fibre by a retting process.

Other fibres dealt with during the year included the stem fibre of *Vellozia* sp. from Rhodesia, and marine, eel or goose grass from Newfoundland. Two samples of broom corn brush from Nyasaland were received for examination towards the close of the year.

A large number of enquiries from merchants and others in the United

Kingdom, as well as from Colonial Governments and planters, were dealt with, relating to the cultivation, preparation and utilisation of various fibres, whilst a number of fibres were received for identification.

RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA.

Countries of Origin :—East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Mauritius, India, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Papua, West Indies, British Guiana, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

East Africa Protectorate.—A sample of the coagulated latex of a species of *Euphorbia* consisted of a soft, sticky mass, exhibiting very slight elasticity and practically no tenacity. The dry material contained 87·1 per cent. of resin and only 1·7 per cent. of caoutchouc. This product would be of no value for technical use in rubber manufacture.

Uganda.—A sample of the latex of *Mimusops cuneifolia* yielded about 25 per cent. of a hard, friable, whitish coagulum, which contained 83·4 per cent. of resin and 9·4 per cent. of rubber-like material. The product could not be used as a “gutta,” and the resin was unsuitable for varnish-making.

Rhodesia.—The “rubber” of an indigenous species of fig (*Ficus*) was found to contain 28·0 per cent. of caoutchouc and 68·2 per cent. of resin. A large sample of this material was asked for in order that technical trials might be carried out.

A sample of Ceara rubber from Northern Rhodesia was also submitted. The rubber had not been well prepared; it contained a good deal of impurity, and suggestions were made for its improvement.

Union of South Africa.—A sample of *Euphorbia Tirucalli* latex from Natal was under examination at the close of the year.

Sierra Leone.—A sample of Para rubber prepared from trees six years old, by coagulating the latex with lime juice, was of very satisfactory composition, but rather deficient in elasticity and tenacity. The rubber was valued at possibly 1s. 9d. per lb. in London, with fine plantation Para biscuits at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3½d. per lb. and fine hard Para rubber at 3s. 1d. per lb. A second sample obtained from 4 to 5 year old trees, the latex being coagulated by evaporation, was not quite so satisfactory in composition as the first sample, but was much superior to it in appearance and physical properties and was valued at probably 2s. per lb. in London. It was suggested in the report that acetic acid should be employed as a coagulant for the latex in further experiments.

Gold Coast.—A specimen of the plant known in the Gold Coast as “Kplen,” the roots of which contain a gutta-like product (see Report for 1911, p. 29), was identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as probably *Salacia Baumannii*, Loes.

Nigeria.—Samples of Ceara rubber from the Northern Provinces, prepared by the Lewa process in strips and balls, were found to be of very fair quality, comparing favourably in composition with specimens prepared by the same process in East Africa. Ceara rubber similar to the samples would always be readily saleable in London. The strips were valued at probably about 3s. 6d. per lb., with fine hard Para at 3s. 11d. per lb., and the balls at about 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. It was suggested that a small trial consignment of this rubber should be prepared in strips and forwarded to the Imperial Institute for sale in London.

A thin biscuit of Para rubber prepared from 6 to 7 year old trees in the Southern Provinces exhibited excellent physical properties and was of satisfactory composition, containing 93·8 per cent. of caoutchouc in the dry material. Consignments of similar character would realise prices equal to those of plantation Para biscuits from Ceylon.

Mauritius.—A sample of the latex of *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, accompanied by herbarium specimens of the plant, was examined. The coagulum obtained from the latex was similar in composition to the material obtained in Natal, which is being utilised for certain technical purposes in Europe.

India.—Six samples of Para crêpe rubber from Burma were well prepared on the whole and satisfactory in physical properties. The amount of caoutchouc in the dry washed rubbers varied from 90·0 to 94·3 per cent. The samples were valued at from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. in London, with fine hard Para at 3s. 4d. per lb.

Two samples of Castilloa rubber from Bombay were reported on. One was of good quality, and although too small for accurate valuation, it would probably have been worth from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. in London, with fine hard Para at 3s. 10d. per lb. The other sample was soft and deficient in strength, and would probably not have realised more than 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

The bark from an old vine of *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, yielded 2·07 per cent. of crude rubber, on extraction with hot toluene. The crude rubber, however, contained 33·8 per cent. of resin, colouring matter, etc., and would need purification before it would be saleable. It seems unlikely that the extraction of rubber from such bark as this would be profitable. Specimens of thin *Cryptostegia* stems $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick were also examined. They yielded 2·03 per cent. of crude rubber, containing 78·8 per cent. of resin, colouring matter, etc., and it is highly improbable that such stems will prove of value as a commercial source of rubber.

Ceylon.—A sample of ball Para rubber prepared by the Brazilian method of smoking the latex was examined in comparison with crêpe rubber prepared on the same estate. The smoked ball rubber lost 18·3 per cent. on washing, and the dry washed rubber contained caoutchouc 92·9 per cent., resin 4·0 per cent., protein 2·8 per cent. and ash 0·3 per cent. Technical trials conducted by manufacturers showed that the smoked rubber had a breaking strain of 2,900 lb. after vulcanisation, as compared with 2,400 lb. in the case of the crêpe rubber. The smoked rubber was therefore superior in tensile

strength to the ordinary crêpe. A sample of the smoked ball rubber was retained for further examination after an interval of six months.

A specimen of smoked block Para rubber prepared by Wickham's process was also reported on. The rubber lost 12·8 per cent. on washing and drying, and the dry washed rubber contained caoutchouc 92·1 per cent., resin 4·2 per cent., protein 3·2 per cent., and ash 0·5 per cent. Technical trials by manufacturers showed that the rubber after vulcanisation was of good quality, but slightly below the average of smoked plantation Para rubber in tensile strength and durability. It was considerably below the standard of the best Para, but higher than the lower qualities.

The first consignment of a series of rubbers specially prepared under the direction of the Rubber Research Committee of Ceylon for vulcanising and mechanical tests at the Imperial Institute was under examination at the close of the year.

Federated Malay States.—A sample of gutta percha obtained by tapping standing trees proved to be of very good quality, although the tensile strength and elongation were not quite so good as those of the best gutta percha obtained in the ordinary way. It was valued by one firm of manufacturers at 6s. per lb. in London (February 1913), whilst another firm stated that if it gave satisfactory results on being tested for durability it would be worth 7s. 6d. per lb.

Papua.—A sample of Para sheet rubber was of excellent quality and quite equal in every respect to the best plantation rubber produced in the East. It was valued at 4s. per lb., with fine hard Para at 3s. 11d. and fair average quality plantation sheets and biscuits at 3s. 10½d. to 3s. 11½d. per lb.

British Guiana.—A sample of Para biscuit rubber obtained from 4½ to 5 year old trees proved to be slightly weak, but considering the age of the trees the physical properties of the rubber were quite satisfactory. It was valued at 3s. per lb. in London, with fine hard Para at 3s. 6½d., and fair average quality plantation sheets and biscuits at 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 2½d. per lb. Scrap rubber from the same trees was of good quality and was valued at 2s. 6d. per lb. on the same date.

A sample of bastard balata was also reported on.

Foreign Countries.—Four samples of Landolphia rubber from Mozambique, prepared from the bark of the vines by mechanical treatment, were reported on, as well as a sample of the bark, while 10 samples of bark were under examination at the close of the year.

Other products from foreign countries which were reported on during the year included crêpe Landolphia rubber and *Euphorbia Tirucalli* rubber from Mozambique, the coagulated latex of *Euphorbia canariensis* from the Canary Islands, Castilloa rubber from Mexico and an artificial "rubber" from Norway.

WAXES, OILS AND OIL SEEDS.

Countries of Origin:—Cyprus, Sudan, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa,

Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Seychelles, Mauritius, India, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Brunei, Fiji Islands, Canada, West Indies, British Honduras, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Sudan.—A small consignment of shea kernels was received for sale in London. They contained 4·3 per cent. of moisture and 52·7 per cent. of fat, and were sold through brokers in London at the rate of £12 per ton (January 1913).

A sample of *Lophira alata* nuts was examined. They contained 56 per cent. by weight of kernels, and the latter when air-dried yielded 39·2 per cent. of a solid yellowish fat. Properly dried kernels would be worth about £10 per ton c.i.f. Liverpool (May 1913).

A small consignment of white sesamum seed was sold through brokers in London at the rate of £12 per ton (March 1913).

Information was supplied to the Sudan Government as to the generally accepted percentage of free allowance for dirt and foreign matter in consignments of sesamum seed shipped to the United Kingdom and also as to the average annual price of Indian sesamum for the last 10 years. Similar information respecting West African ground nuts and Egyptian cotton seed was also supplied.

A sample of ground nuts was of inferior quality and worth only £12 to £12 10s. per ton in the United Kingdom (February 1913).

East Africa Protectorate.—Two samples of linseed contained 8·1 and 7·6 per cent. of moisture and 34·8 and 36·9 per cent. of oil respectively. If exported in good clean condition such seed would realise the ordinary price of linseed, which at the date of the report was 44s. to 46s. per quarter (May 1913).

Uganda.—Seeds of *Telfairia pedata* contained 54·7 per cent. of kernels, which yielded 62·9 per cent. of a viscous, non-drying oil, suitable for soap-making and possibly for edible purposes. Up to the present it has been found impossible to utilise these seeds owing to the difficulty of shelling them. Apart from the heavy cost of freight involved in shipping the whole seeds, containing about 46 per cent. of useless husk, oil expressed from the whole seeds would not be suitable for edible purposes, as the husk contains a very bitter substance which finds its way into the oil. The residual cake made from whole seeds would also be unsuitable for use as a feeding stuff for the same reason.

Zanzibar.—The following oil seeds from Zanzibar were reported on :—Castor seed, which was about equal in value to Bombay castor seed if exported in good condition. Two samples of sesamum seed, yielding respectively 53·8 and 49·1 per cent. of oil. Ground nuts. Palm nuts, the kernels of which yielded 52·7 per cent. of oil. Kapok seed, which was saleable in Europe at the current price of such seed if marketed in commercial quantities. Para rubber seed, the kernels of which furnished 45 per cent. of oil. *Telfairia pedata* seed (see under Uganda); *Jatropha Curcas* seed and *Moringa pterygosperma* seed.

Nyasaland.—A sample of safflower seed yielded 29·6 per cent. of clear yellow oil. The seed was in good condition and equal to average quality Indian safflower seed, except that the percentage of moisture

was somewhat higher, and it would probably be worth about £7 10s. per ton in London (February 1913).

Rhodesia.—A sample of ground-nut kernels was under examination at the close of the year.

Sierra Leone.—Two samples of castor seed yielded 41·8 and 46·1 per cent. of oil respectively. The latter was much darker in colour than ordinary commercial Indian castor seed, but should realise about the same price as Bombay castor seed, which at the date of the report was quoted at £11 12s. 6d. per ton. The other sample consisted of smaller seeds, and on account of the lower yield of oil they would be slightly less valuable.

A small consignment of Carapa seeds was reported on. The kernels contained 7·5 per cent. of moisture and yielded 60 per cent. of semi-liquid oil. Previous samples of these kernels from Sierra Leone were valued at £11 5s. and £11 10s. per ton respectively (see Report for 1909, p. 30), and kernels similar to those in the present sample of seeds should realise slightly higher prices under present conditions.

A sample of palm fruits of the ordinary thick-shelled type, and inferior to those obtained in the Gold Coast and Southern Provinces, Nigeria, was examined and reported on.

The detailed examination of "gorli" seeds (*Oncoba echinata*) (see Report for 1909, p. 30) was completed and the results published in a paper by Dr. E. Goulding and Mr. N. C. Akers contributed to the Chemical Society of London ("Proceedings of the Chemical Society," Vol. XXIX, 1913, p. 197, and "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. XI, 1913, p. 440). The fat is of special interest in containing a large proportion of chaulmoogric acid, one of the characteristic constituents of the chaulmoogra oil used as a remedy for leprosy.

Gold Coast.—A series of samples of fruits and kernels of *Pentadesma butyracea* was examined and reported on. The highest proportion of fat in the air-dried kernels was only 12·6 per cent., and such kernels would be suitable for export to Europe. A further sample of kernels examined subsequently contained 37·7 per cent. of moisture and 22·6 per cent. of fat. If thoroughly dried in the sun they would contain about 10 per cent. of moisture and 31 per cent. of fat. It is clear that the kernels of this species as collected are liable to show great variation in the amount of fat they contain, and further investigation is needed to determine the stage at which they are richest in fat and suitable for collection for export.

A sample of "owere" seeds (*Monodora Myristica*) was under examination at the close of the year.

Nigeria.—A sample of ground nuts from the Northern Provinces was of excellent quality, the nuts being larger and better than those from Nigeria usually marketed in Liverpool. They were valued at about £19 per ton (March 1913).

Beeswax prepared by Hausas in the Northern Provinces was of mixed quality, and was valued at from £6 10s. to £6 17s. 6d. per cwt. (April 1913). If remelted, wax of excellent appearance could be prepared from such material, which should realise £7 to £7 2s. 6d.

per cwt. Specimens of native bees forwarded with the wax were identified at the British Museum (Natural History) as *Apis mellifica*, Linn, sub. sp. *unicolor*, Latr., var. *adansoni*, Latr.

Seychelles.—A small sample of oil palm fruits of the thick-shelled type was reported on. The fruits were very large, averaging 25 grams in weight, as compared with a maximum of about 13 grams in the case of a series of samples from British West Africa previously examined at the Imperial Institute. A larger sample was asked for in order that the average quality of the fruits might be determined.

Mauritius.—A sample of “illipe” oil obtained from the seed of *Bassia latifolia* was rather softer than samples from India and Ceylon previously examined at the Imperial Institute, but it yielded a good hard yellow soap, and was valued at about the same price as good palm oil, viz., £27 to £30 per ton in Liverpool (May 1913).

India.—A sample of “raina” seeds (*Amoora Rohituka*) contained 7·5 per cent. of moisture and 43·5 per cent. of viscous oil, possessing an unpleasant smell and bitter taste. Technical trials with the oil showed that it was of fair quality for soap-making, and it should find a ready sale at a moderate price for this purpose. The residual cake could not be used for feeding cattle owing to its bitter taste, and it would be of very little value as manure. The seeds were valued nominally at £9 per ton in the United Kingdom (April 1913).

A sample of “panang” kernels (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*) contained 3·3 per cent. of moisture and 71·4 per cent. of oil, which was semi-solid at the ordinary temperature. Technical trials carried out with the oil showed that it was an excellent soap-making material, but of no value for edible purposes, while the residual cake could only be used as a manure. Kernels containing as much oil as the present sample would be worth £16 per ton in the United Kingdom (April 1913).

“Nahar” seeds (*Mesua ferrea*) were found to consist of 61 per cent. kernel and 39 per cent. shell. The sound kernels contained 3 per cent. of moisture and 75·6 per cent. of dark viscous oil, possessing a bitter taste, equivalent to a yield of 46 per cent. from the whole seed. Technical trials showed that the oil was only suitable for soap-making, for which purpose it might realise £25 to £27 per ton. The whole seeds were valued at £10 to £11 per ton in the United Kingdom (August 1913). The residual cake was bitter and could not be used as a feeding stuff.

Attempts to find an industrial process for deodorising margosa fat were unsuccessful (see Report for 1912, p. 32). It was found that the odour of the fat is due to the presence of a sulphur compound, which cannot be removed by means of solvents or by any simple and inexpensive process, and consequently there is at present no prospect of creating an export trade in margosa seeds and fat.

Specimens of the fruits of *Calophyllum tomentosum* and two samples of sardine oil were also reported on, and samples of *Schleichera trijuga* oil and cake were under examination at the close of the year.

Fiji Islands.—A sample of ground-nut oil was of good quality and

probably worth about £30 per ton in the United Kingdom for industrial purposes (September 1913), but if of better colour and appearance it would have been worth £37 or more as an edible oil. A sample of *Calophyllum Mophyllum* oil was also examined (cf. under *India*).

West Indies.—A sample of the nuts of the “gru-gru” palm (*Acrocomia sclerocarpa*) from Grenada and one of kernels from Trinidad were reported on. The kernels of the former yielded 56·2 per cent. of fat similar in type to coconut and palm kernel oils. The kernels should fetch about the same price as oil palm kernels, viz., £23 5s. to £24 per ton ex quay Liverpool (September 1913), but their exact value could only be determined after the fat had been tested by manufacturers on a commercial scale.

Three consignments of sugar-cane press cake from Barbados were examined and reported on. On extraction with hot alcohol they yielded respectively 9·0, 8·8 to 9·3 and 11·9 per cent. of wax. The wax extracted from the first two specimens was fairly hard and capable of taking a dull polish, while that from the third lot of press cake was softer and more greasy. Trials of the press cake on a commercial scale by firms of manufacturers indicated that it would be difficult to prepare the wax on a large scale by the processes in common use for the extraction of oils and fats by means of solvents. A sample of the wax extracted by hot light petroleum in Barbados was examined. After bleaching it was hard, opaque and free from greasiness. It produced a good polish on leather when made into a paste with turpentine oil. Further consignments of the cake were received towards the close of the year, and a supply of the wax for trial by manufacturers is now being prepared.

British Honduras.—Samples of the fruits and kernels of the cohune palm (*Attalea Cohune*) were reported on. The outer fibrous layer of the fruit contained up to 20·6 per cent. of fat similar to palm oil, but this would have to be extracted by solvent, and owing to the bulky nature of the material, its extraction in Europe on a commercial scale would probably not be remunerative. The amount of fat present in the kernels ranged from 65·4 to 71·6 per cent.; the fat was of the same type as coconut and palm kernel oils, but of somewhat softer consistency. If shipped in commercial quantities and in good condition the kernels should realise prices approximating to those of copra, viz. £29 2s. 6d. to £30 15s. per ton (April 1913). The fat from the kernels should be worth about the same price as coconut oil or palm kernel oil, but its exact commercial value can only be determined after it has been submitted to technical trial on a large scale.

Miscellaneous.—As in previous years a large number of enquiries from merchants, planters and others were dealt with relating to the cultivation and utilisation of various oil seeds, the machinery employed in preparing them for the market, etc., while a considerable number of oil seeds were received for identification. Among the latter may be mentioned several specimens of *Telfairia pedata*, “haibai” seeds (*Litsea sebifera*), *Hydnocarpus venenata*, “mulgees” kernels (*Buchanania latifolia*), *Dumoria Heckeli*, and “mafourreira” seeds (*Trichilia emetica*).

VOLATILE OILS.

Countries of Origin.—Cyprus, Sudan, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Seychelles, Mauritius, India, Federated Malay States, Hong Kong, Fiji Islands, West Indies, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Cyprus.—A sample of oil, distilled from a species of sage known as “Sfatsa,” differed markedly from commercial sage oil in character, and there would be no market for such oil in London. It closely resembled a sample derived from *Salvia cypria* previously examined at the Imperial Institute.

Herbarium specimens of several species of *Origanum* were received. They were identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as follows: the plant from which Cyprus origanum oil is distilled, *O. dubium*, Boiss.; wild marjoram (“Sampsisha”), *O. majoranoides*, Willd.; plant found near Lapithos (“Rikhanon”), *O. Onites*, L.

Sudan.—The oil from *Cymbopogon senaarensis*, Chiov. grass was under examination at the close of the year.

Uganda.—A sample of “tete” grass oil was found to belong to the lemon grass type, but was of poor quality, containing less than half the quantity of aldehydes usually present in good lemon grass oil. The botanical origin of this oil is doubtful, and herbarium specimens have been requested for identification, as well as a quantity of the grass for distillation at the Imperial Institute.

Rhodesia.—Information was supplied to the Government of Rhodesia on machinery for the extraction of citrus oils.

Union of South Africa.—A sample of “sherungulu” tubers was under examination at the close of the year.

Seychelles.—A portion of a sample of ylang ylang oil, originally examined in 1910, was re-examined, in order to ascertain whether any change had taken place after 3 years’ storage. The only noteworthy feature was that the ester value showed a slight increase, equivalent to an additional 4 per cent. of esters. A new sample of ylang ylang oil was received for examination and commercial valuation at the close of the year.

Mauritius.—Two samples of *Eucalyptus citriodora* oil proved to be of excellent quality and similar oil would be readily saleable in the United Kingdom. There would be a limited use for it for certain special purposes at prices varying from 4s. to 5s. per lb., but if shipped in large quantities it would realise about 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. as a soap perfume.

A sample of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* oil possessed physical and chemical properties which differed considerably from those recorded previously for oil of this species. The oil was regarded by experts as of no commercial interest.

Three samples of camphor oils differed greatly from commercial camphor oils and information as to their origin was asked for.

At the end of the year the following essential oils from Mauritius were under examination: camphor leaf oil, camphor root oil, camphor twig oil (2 samples), camphor wood oil, clove oil (2 samples), clove leaf oil (3 samples), and ylang ylang oil.

India.—Five samples of Cochin lemon grass oil were examined, with a view to determining the cause of the change in solubility which has recently occurred in the lemon grass oil shipped from Cochin. The results of the experiments indicated that the “insolubility” was due to the distillation having been carried too far. In continuation of this investigation two oils described as having been obtained from “white-stemmed” and “red-stemmed” lemon grass respectively, were examined. The former belonged to the citronella type, while the latter was a true lemon grass oil.

Federated Malay States.—Two samples of camphor oil were reported on. The first yielded 19.3 per cent. of camphor on cooling to $-10^{\circ}\text{C}.$, and the second 12.8 per cent. on cooling to $-12^{\circ}\text{C}.$ In each case the residual oil contained no safrole, and thus could not compete with Japanese camphor oil, the value of which depends chiefly on the safrole present. The exact commercial value of such oil is at present doubtful, but an English expert stated that the first sample, after the removal of the camphor by freezing, should be worth $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $8d.$ per lb. in London, whilst a German firm considered that it might possibly be worth about 30s. per cwt. delivered in Europe. The second sample was being submitted to more detailed investigation at the close of the year.

A sample of crude camphor was found to contain 88 to 89 per cent. of camphor and 11 to 12 per cent. of oil. It was similar to Chinese “leaf” camphor and was valued at £6 to £6 5s. per cwt. in London, with Japanese monopoly B. camphor at £7 2s. 6d. per cwt.

Hong Kong.—The volatile oil obtained by distillation from a sample of *Alpinia alba* (*Amomum medium*) fruits was submitted to detailed examination and the results published in a paper by Dr. S. S. Pickles and Mr. J. C. Earl, of the Scientific and Technical Department staff, in the “Proceedings of the Chemical Society,” Vol. XXXIX (1913), p. 164. The chief constituents of the oil were found to be cineole (eucalyptol) and citral. The yield of oil from the fruits is only 1.16 per cent., and it seems unlikely that it would pay to collect and distil them, especially as cineole and citral are obtainable cheaply in large quantities from other sources.

A sample of camphor oil was under examination at the close of the year.

Fiji Islands.—A sample of distilled oil of limes closely resembled the ordinary distilled oil of limes imported from the West Indies, the current value of which was 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. in London (December 1913).

A small consignment of *Cymbopogon coloratus* oil was received for

sale in London. It consisted of a deep yellow, fairly mobile oil with a strong lemon-like odour. It was sold in London at 2d. per oz. (January 1913), i.e. above the current value of citronella oil, but below that of lemon grass oil. A portion of this consignment was reserved for detailed chemical examination and this work was in progress at the close of the year. A sample of vetiver oil was also under examination.

FOODSTUFFS AND FODDERS.

Countries of Origin:—Sudan, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar and Pemba, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Seychelles, India, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Papua, West Indies, British Guiana, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Cereals.

Sudan.—Three varieties of wheat—"Egyptian," "Dongola" and "Indian"—grown under irrigation at the Gezira Experimental Station, Tayiba, were chemically examined and then submitted to a technical expert for milling and baking tests. It was found that all three wheats behaved on the whole like average Indian wheats as met with in commerce. The "Dongola" wheat yielded the best flour of the three.

Samples of rice grown in the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province and in the Nuba Mountains Province were considered by merchants to be too soft to compete with the hard rices generally milled in Europe, and were valued at from 7s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt. in London, or possibly more if well cleaned and sifted.

Information was supplied to the Government on the following subjects:—The average yearly prices of Indian wheat, South American maize, and Russian barley during the years 1903 to 1912 inclusive; the generally accepted percentage of free allowance for dirt and foreign matter in consignments of dura shipped to the United Kingdom; and the cultivation of "dukhn" (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). In the latter case a supply of seed of a special variety was obtained from Nigeria for cultivation trials in the Sudan.

Zanzibar and Pemba.—Eight samples of unhusked rice were reported on. There is no market for unhusked rice in the United Kingdom, but one of the samples, typical of the series, was husked at the Imperial Institute, and the husked grain was valued at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. ex ship London (April 1913). Other cereal grains reported on included dura (*Sorghum vulgare*), *Pennisetum typhoideum*, *Setaria* sp., *Eleusine coracana* and maize. All of these would be saleable in this country if shipped in good condition.

Nigeria.—Two samples of millets from *Pennisetum typhoideum* and *Eleusine coracana* from the Northern Provinces were examined.

Information was supplied to the Government regarding the treatment of weevil-infested maize.

India.—A memorandum on the cultivation of "hill" rice was furnished to H.H. the Raj Rana of Jhalawar.

The question of the quality of the Indian barley imported to the United Kingdom for malting purposes was discussed with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in India, and with expert referees in the United Kingdom, who met several times at the Imperial Institute for this purpose. Fifteen samples of barley from the Punjab were chemically examined with a view to determining their suitability for malting. Sixteen further samples from the same source were under examination at the close of the year.

Leguminous Seeds.

Zanzibar.—The following seeds were examined and reported on :—
“Kunde” (*Vigna Catjang*), “chooko” (*Phaseolus Mungo*), “fiwi” (*Dolichos Lablab*), “mbaazi” (*Cajanus indicus*), and “njugu mawe” (*Voandzeia subterranea*).

Nyasaland.—A sample of mixed white and brown chick peas (*Cicer arietinum*) was valued at about £6 10s. per ton in the United Kingdom (February 1913). If the white peas could be marketed alone their value would probably be higher.

A sample of mixed red and yellow lentils was valued at £6 to £7 per ton in the United Kingdom, and if all were of the red variety the product would be worth £8 to £9 per ton (February 1913).

Samples of black and white velvet beans (*Stizolobium aterrimum* and *S. niveum*) were each valued at £5 10s. to £7 per ton in the United Kingdom as feeding stuffs for animals (February 1913).

Sierra Leone.—Two samples of “towé” beans (*Phaseolus lunatus*), one of which was white with black or very dark reddish-brown markings, and the other of pinkish-brown colour with faint grey and black markings, were examined and found to yield 0·025 and 0·03 per cent. of prussic acid respectively. In view of this fact the beans could not be recommended for local consumption in Sierra Leone or for export to the United Kingdom.

A sample of “kroo” beans (*Vigna Catjang*) was valued at £5 10s. to £5 15s. per ton in the United Kingdom as a feeding stuff for cattle (July 1913).

Nigeria.—A sample of *Kerstingiella geocarpa* pods from the Northern Provinces was examined and reported on. The results of analysis of the seeds showed that they had a high nutritive value, and if the yield of seeds is satisfactory, the plant should be valuable for extended cultivation in the Northern Provinces.

A sample of white beans with yellowish-brown stains from the Northern Provinces was valued at 6s. per cwt. in London (August 1913), but if similar seeds free from stains could be produced they would be worth 12s. to 14s. per cwt.

India.—Samples of Madagascar beans and Victoria peas grown experimentally in Burma from seed supplied by the Imperial Institute were examined. The former were of good quality and would realise the ordinary price of Madagascar beans, the “spot” price of which in London in September 1913 was 23s. per cwt. They yielded on

hydrolysis 0.005 per cent. of prussic acid, as compared with 0.0025 in the case of the original seed. The Victoria peas were also of good quality, but were rather smaller than the original seed from which they were grown; they were valued on the above date at £8 to £10 per ton in London.

Eight samples of Rangoon beans from Burma were also examined, but no valuations were obtained, as they were only of interest in connection with selection experiments which are in progress in Burma. The yield of prussic acid in the case of these beans ranged from 0.01 to 0.055 per cent.

West Indies.—Bengal beans (*Stizolobium aterrimum*) from St. Vincent were in good condition, and were valued at £5 10s. to £7 per ton in the United Kingdom (February 1913) as a feeding stuff for cattle.

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.

Sudan.—A small consignment of Abyssinian coffee, consisting of medium-sized to large beans, was sold through brokers in London at 64s. per cwt., with ordinary Abyssinian coffee at 75s. to 80s. per cwt.

Uganda.—A sample of tea was under examination at the close of the year.

Nigeria.—Five samples of cocoa produced in the course of fermentation experiments were being examined at the end of the year.

Fruits.

East Africa Protectorate.—Five samples of lemons were examined and reported on. In the best sample the fruits averaged $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and were valued at 8s. to 9s. per box of 200 fruits if carefully graded for size (August 1913).

The examination of baobab fruits and seeds (*Adansonia digitata*) was concluded, and the results published by Mr. R. G. Pelly, F.I.C., of the staff of the Imperial Institute, in the "Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry," Vol. XXXII (1913), p. 778. The fruit pulp was found to contain free citric acid and possibly a small amount of malic acid, but the greater part of the acidity of the pulp is due to an acid or acids of the pectic type. It is highly improbable that the pulp would be of any commercial value, except locally in East Africa as a rubber coagulant or for the preparation of pleasantly acid drinks. The seeds contained only 11.6 per cent. of oil and would thus not be of commercial value as a source of oil.

Union of South Africa.—A memorandum on South African fruit was furnished to the Government. The subjects dealt with in the memorandum included the causes of sterility in fruit trees, the harvesting of fruit for export over long distances, packing and transport, marketing of South African fruit in England, etc., and more detailed investigations into these and allied matters were in progress at the end of the year.

Spices.

Two samples of turmeric from Sierra Leone contained 4·2 and 5·3 per cent., respectively, of volatile oil, as compared with a yield of 5 to 5·5 per cent. from commercial turmeric roots. They differed in certain respects from ordinary turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and a definite value could not be assigned to them, and it was suggested that an experimental consignment should be sent to London for sale.

A sample of small fruits, apparently of *Capsicum minimum*, from the Sudan were of uneven colour and somewhat shrivelled, and were valued at not more than 14s. per cwt. in the United Kingdom (February 1913).

Two samples of chillies of poor appearance and lacking in pungency from the Virgin Islands were valued at 17s. 6d. and 27s. 6d. per cwt. respectively in the United Kingdom (November 1913). Capsicum fruits, as well as a sample of ginger, from Zanzibar, were also examined.

Miscellaneous.

Feeding trials with Para rubber seed cake were carried out for the Imperial Institute at the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye. A full account of these and of previous feeding trials of the cake with sheep and cattle has been published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. XI (1913), p. 533.

A sample of *Schleichera trijuga* seed cake from India was under examination at the close of the year.

Memoranda on the manufacture and use of compressed fodder in Australia, South Africa, Italy and elsewhere, were supplied to the Department of Agriculture, Bombay.

In view of the fact that millet and guinea corn (*dura*) plants at certain stages in their growth are poisonous to cattle and horses in Nigeria, investigations have been carried on at the Imperial Institute for some years with a view to ascertaining at what period the plants yield the largest proportion of prussic acid, the substance to which their toxicity is due. During 1913 a series of 12 samples of millet and guinea corn plants, collected at various stages of growth in the Kano Province, Nigeria, were examined, and a further set of samples of millet and guinea corn plants from Lokoja was under examination at the close of the year.

The results of examination of a new variety of "manna" found on the leaves of *Gymnosporia* sp. in Rhodesia were published by Messrs. Furlong and Campbell, of the staff of the Imperial Institute, during the year ("Proceedings of the Chemical Society," Vol. XXIX 1913, p. 128). The material was found to contain 54 per cent. by weight of dulcitol.

Considerable interest is being taken at the present time in the utilisation of waste fruits and other products containing starch or sugar as sources of alcohol. In this connection information was supplied to the Colonial Office regarding the production of industrial alcohol in the British Colonies and Protectorates, and an enquiry from the Government of the Fiji Islands as to the manufacture of alcohol from bananas was being dealt with at the close of the year.

In addition to the foregoing enquiries, most of which involved chemical work, a number of specimens of cereals, pulses, feeding

stuffs, etc. were received for identification, whilst a large number of enquiries from merchants, planters and others relating to the cultivation, marketing or utilisation of such materials were dealt with.

TOBACCOS.

Countries of Origin.—East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Gold Coast, India, Ceylon, Bermuda, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

East Africa Protectorate.—Samples of three Virginian tobaccos and four Turkish varieties grown experimentally at Kabete were examined. The tobaccos burnt fairly well, but the aroma was poor. The season in which these tobaccos were grown was not a good one for tobacco, and as the result of a first experiment the tobaccos were not altogether unsatisfactory. When a type of tobacco suitable to the soil and climate has been found, it should be possible to grow tobacco of excellent quality in East Africa in normal seasons. The Virginian tobaccos were valued at from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb., and the Turkish varieties at from 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.

Rhodesia.—Three samples of tobacco from Southern Rhodesia were under examination at the close of the year.

Gold Coast.—A sample of native grown tobacco and one grown at the Agricultural Station, Coomassie, were of poor quality, but the latter sample represented tobacco which could possibly be used as a substitute for the cheaper varieties of Kentucky leaf if it could be marketed in the United Kingdom at less than 4*d.* per lb.

India.—A sample of "White Burley" tobacco grown at Nadiad, Bombay, was under examination at the close of the year.

United Kingdom.—Two samples of cigarettes made from Turkish and Virginian tobaccos, respectively, grown in Ireland were reported on, and information was supplied regarding the cultivation of Turkish tobacco.

Foreign Countries.—Six samples of Virginian tobacco from Mozambique were rather dark in colour, but such tobacco would be readily saleable in the United Kingdom, though at rather low prices. The samples were valued at prices ranging from 5*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. (January 1913).

GUMS AND RESINS.

Countries of Origin.—Sudan, Somaliland, Uganda, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Mauritius, India, Commonwealth of Australia, Solomon Islands, Foreign Countries.

Sudan.—A sample of so-called frankincense (olibanum) yielded on examination 47·4 per cent. of yellowish-brown transparent resin, 36·8 per cent. of gum, and 0·6 per cent. of volatile oil, and a sample of oleo-resin yielded 63·9 per cent. of resin, 3·9 per cent. of volatile

oil and a very little gum (0.9 per cent.). Herbarium specimens of the tree yielding the first sample were identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as *Commiphora pedunculata*, Engler. Both samples were forwarded as frankincense, but they differed from ordinary frankincense, and there would be difficulty in finding a market for consignments of these products in Europe.

A sample of Gafal gum-resin was found to possess very little fragrance, being greatly inferior to commercial frankincense in this respect, and the product would not be readily saleable in Europe, except perhaps at low prices. A Trieste firm thought it might be saleable at 10s. per cwt. delivered in Trieste.

Somaliland.—An extensive series of products, comprising 12 samples of Acacia gums, 13 samples of gum-resins, including authentic samples of myrrh, frankincense and bdellium, and 2 samples of resins, were examined and reported on. A full account of the results of their examination, together with their botanical identifications as far as these are known, has been published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. XII (1914), p. 11.

Uganda.—A resinous substance similar to lac, secreted by *Tacchardia decorella*, was under examination at the close of the year.

Rhodesia.—Samples of "mokako" and "mosheshe" gums from Barotseland were examined and reported on. The latter was similar to a gum from North West Rhodesia examined at the Imperial Institute in 1909, which was valued at 22s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt. The "mokako" gum would not be readily saleable in the United Kingdom so long as Sudan and West African gums of better quality are available at the present low rates.

Union of South Africa.—Pods of *Copaifera Mopane* were under examination at the close of the year.

Gold Coast.—Samples of copal were being examined at the end of the year.

Nigeria.—Several gums from the Northern Provinces were examined and reported on. Three samples of "golawai" gum (*Acacia campylacantha*) proved to be of "semi-soluble" type and worth nominally 15s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt.

Two samples of "katalabo" gum (*Acacia Sieberiana*) were of promising quality, being of "soluble" type. They were valued at 22s. 6d. to 24s. per cwt. with "glassy" Khartum gum at 31s. per cwt.

A sample of "kingur" gum (*Acacia* sp.) consisted of gum mixed with a resin, and would be of no commercial value in the United Kingdom. A further sample of the clean gum was requested for examination.

A small consignment of "kol kol" gum (*Acacia Senegal*) was received for examination and sale towards the end of the year. Oleo-resin of *Daniella thurifera* from the Northern Provinces was also under examination at the close of the year.

Mauritius.—A sample of the oleo-resin of *Canarium Colophania* was similar to, but not identical with Manila elemi, and in view of the very small demand for products of this type it would be practically impossible to sell this oleo-resin under present conditions in the United Kingdom at a remunerative price.

India.—The results of a first series of technical trials with “thitsi” (Burmese black varnish) were reported during the year. A firm of cabinet-makers stated that this material was found to be quite as serviceable as Chinese lacquer, and they were placed in communication with producers in Burma. Further trials with “thitsi” were in progress at the end of the year.

Oleo-resin of *Pinus longifolia* was under examination and therapeutical trials with the oleo-resin of *Hardwickia pinnata* were in progress at the close of the year.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Information was supplied to the Commonwealth Government as to the uses of yellow *Xanthorrhoea* (grass tree) gum.

Solomon Islands.—A sample of copal resin was under examination at the close of the year.

DRUGS AND POISONOUS PLANTS.

Countries of Origin.—Somaliland, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, India, Ceylon, Commonwealth of Australia, Papua, Fiji Islands, Canada, West Indies, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Somaliland.—Specimens of eleven native medicinal plants were received for identification. Six of them were indeterminable from the material supplied, and notes on the medicinal value of the remainder as far as these were known, were furnished.

Uganda.—Eighteen specimens of medicinal plants were received and information regarding their medicinal properties, so far as these have been determined, was supplied.

Zanzibar.—A sample of *Caesalpinia Bonducella* seed was received and information was supplied as to its use in medicine in Mexico.

Rhodesia.—The leaves and seeds of *Tephrosia Vogellii*, used in Rhodesia as a fish poison, were examined. The leaves were found to contain 0.15 per cent. of tephrosin, a substance already isolated by Hanriot in France from this plant and shown by him to be toxic. The examination of the seeds was in progress at the end of the year.

Union of South Africa.—An interim report was furnished on the results of examination of Cape slangkop (*Ornithoglossum glaucum*), which is poisonous to stock in South Africa. An intensely poisonous constituent, which has not yet been separated in a pure state, was shown to be present in the bulbs of the plant. Pharmacological

trials showed that preparations of this substance exerted an intensely poisonous action on frogs and small mammals, the effect produced being typical of the digitalis group of heart poisons.

Other South African poisonous plants and drugs under examination at the close of the year included *Acokanthera venenata* leaves and stems, *Dichapetalum cymosum* leaves, *Crotalaria Burkeana*, *Leonotis Leonurus*, *Homeria pallida*, *Chrysophyllum viridifolium* bark, *Urginea Burkei* bulbs, *Barosma venusta* leaves, and the barks of *Strychnos Henningsii* and *Gonioma Kamassi*.

India.—A detailed account of the results of examination of an extensive series of samples of opium from the chief opium-producing districts of India was furnished to the Government of India.

The roots of *Thalictrum foliolosum* examined for the Imperial Institute by Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., were found to contain berberine, but no other important constituent.

The results of the chemical examination of the seeds of *Peganum Harmala*, which had been supplied to Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., for investigation, were furnished to the Government of India, as well as the results of pharmacological trials conducted by Dr. James A. Gunn, of the Pharmacological Laboratory, University of Edinburgh, with harmaline and harmine, the two alkaloids present in the seeds.

A sample of wild *Podophyllum Emodi* rhizomes was found to contain approximately 2·5 per cent. of podophyllotoxin and 13·6 per cent. of crude resin (podophyllin).

The material from India under examination at the close of the year included samples of morphine and codeine made at the Government factory at Ghazipur, a series of *Aconitum* spp., and the flower-heads of *Artemisia maritima*, Linn.

Commonwealth of Australia.—*Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum* bark from New South Wales and Queensland was examined for the Imperial Institute by Dr. H. A. D. Jowett and Dr. F. L. Pyman, who published the results of their work during the year ("Journal of the Chemical Society," Vol. CIII (1913), p. 290).

Homeria miniata stems and leaves were under examination at the close of the year, and the examination of *Daphnandra micrantha* bark was undertaken for the Institute by Dr. H. A. D. Jowett.

Miscellaneous.—The drugs and poisonous plants under examination at the end of the year, in addition to those already mentioned, included *Croton Elliottianus* seeds from the East Africa Protectorate; roots of the "bitter-leaf tree" (*Vernonia amygdalina*) from Sierra Leone; "gigeya" plant, "agwa" leaves and pods (*Strophanthus hispidus*) from the Northern Provinces, Nigeria; coca leaves and *Adhatoda vasica* leaves from Ceylon; and *Senecio Jacobaea* from Canada.

TANNING MATERIALS AND DYES

Countries of Origin :—Sudan, Somaliland, East Africa Protectorate, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, India, Ceylon, Commonwealth of Australia, United Kingdom.

Sudan.—"Sant" pods, the fruits of *Acacia arabica*, contained 27·2 per cent. of tannin, the yield from the pod-cases alone being 38·9 per cent. An experimental consignment of pods was received for sale towards the end of the year.

The stems of "tartous" (*Cistanche lutea*), used in the Sudan in preparing skin bottles, yielded only 13·3 per cent. of tannin, and an infusion of the stems gave a stiff reddish leather. They would not be suitable for use in tanning in Europe.

Somaliland.—The pod-cases of *Acacia arabica* yielded 23·1 per cent. of tannin, which is much below the normal (see above). A sample of "jirma" bark contained only 8·1 per cent. of tannin.

East Africa Protectorate.—Five samples of black wattle bark obtained from three year old trees contained from 35·9 to 37·2 per cent. of tannin and a sample obtained from a five year old tree contained 36·9 per cent. The latter was valued at £7 10s. per ton in London (May 1913), and consignments of similar bark would be readily saleable in London or Hamburg. Further samples of wattle bark were received for examination towards the end of the year.

Rhodesia.—A specimen of a so-called gum ("mutuya" gum) from Barotseland contained 70·9 per cent. of tannin, and similar material would be saleable in Europe as kino, but would only realise a low price in competition with Indian kino.

Ceylon.—A sample of *Terminalia glabra* bark contained 27·2 per cent. of tannin, but as it presented certain difficulties in use as a tanning material it is not likely that it could be profitably exported to the United Kingdom, although it could be used in Ceylon in preparing leather either for local use or export.

TIMBERS.

Countries of Origin.—Uganda, Rhodesia, Nigeria, India, British Guiana, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Rhodesia.—A specimen of wood charcoal was of good quality for use as a gas-producer fuel. It had a calorific value of 7,218 small calories, and for use in a suction gas plant its value would be but little below that of anthracite.

Nigeria.—A report on the mechanical properties of teak from the Southern Provinces was furnished to the Government. The results showed that the wood was inferior to Burma teak in transverse strength, and about equal to the latter in resistance to compression, but it would be necessary to test a number of specimens before trustworthy average figures could be obtained for comparison. The working properties of the timber were excellent and the commercial experts reported that if such wood can be supplied in bulk, free from knots, it could be used for any purpose for which East Indian teak is employed.

A specimen of *Triplochiton Johnsonii* timber from the Southern Provinces somewhat resembled a light-coloured mahogany, and as

a substitute for the latter would be superior to American whitewood. It worked easily with both machine and hand tools, was light in weight, strong and fairly elastic and would be suitable for general joinery work.

A memorandum was furnished to the Director of Agriculture, Northern Provinces, suggesting species suitable for planting for fuel in the dry sandy regions north of Kano.

India.—Particulars relating to the manufacture of so-called "synthetic" timber were supplied to the Imperial Forest Economist.

Foreign Countries.—A specimen of *Khaya nyasica* timber from the Mozambique Company's Territory was classed as a good average African mahogany, and if logs of good dimensions and in sound condition could be supplied the wood should realise about 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d. per foot cube. A small trial consignment of "M'zimbiti" wood (*Androstachys Johnsonii*) from Mozambique was sold through brokers at the rate of 2s. 6d. per foot cube.

. PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES.

Countries of Origin :—East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Nigeria, India, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

A number of insect pests and fungoid diseases of tropical economic plants were reported on during the year. The insect pests were identified, where possible, for the Imperial Institute by the British Museum (Natural History) or the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, whilst the fungoid diseases were identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The following pests and diseases, among others, were dealt with: beetles and larvae attacking *Triplochiton* timber; grain beetles affecting stored maize in Nigeria; the larvae of a Longicorn beetle attacking Ceara rubber trees in the East Africa Protectorate; an insect which attacks coffee and cocoa trees in Uganda; scale insects affecting orange leaves, and *Hemileia vastatrix* attacking coffee leaves in Uganda. A sample of diseased coffee beans from the East Africa Protectorate was under examination at the close of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

Countries of Origin :—Sudan, Somaliland, East Africa Protectorate, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Seychelles, India, New Zealand, Canada, West Indies, Falkland Islands, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

A number of vegetable and animal products which do not readily fall into any of the preceding classes were examined during the year, and the work on these may be briefly summarised as follows. A small consignment of mother-of-pearl shells from the Sudan, was sold through brokers. Most of them were disposed of at the rate of 62s. 6d. per cwt., but one case realised £8 per cwt. and two others £6 per cwt. (February 1913). A small supply of pearls from the Sudan was under examination at the close of the year. The other animal products reported on included moleskins from the East Africa Protectorate; ox hide from Rhodesia; shells from New Zealand; and diseased fish from Seychelles.

A sample of water from the Falkland Islands was reported on and 11 samples from the Bahamas were under examination at the close of the year.

Roots of *Mesembryanthemum Mahoni*, used in South Africa as a substitute for yeast, were under examination for the Imperial Institute by Prof. Adrian Brown at Birmingham University, with a view to identifying the micro-organism which sets up the fermentation.

Information was supplied to the Government of Rhodesia on the preparation of citric acid and citrate of lime.

GENERAL ENQUIRIES.

The foregoing sections describing the work of the Scientific and Technical Department relate mainly to materials submitted for investigation through official channels, or to samples forwarded by merchants for identification. In addition to this class of work a large number of enquiries, involving scientific and technical questions, are received each year. These enquiries are chiefly of two classes: (1) requests for advice from officials of technical departments in the Colonies and India as to the cultivation of new products, the commercial value of little known materials, or methods of marketing produce, and (2) requests from merchants and manufacturers, chiefly in the United Kingdom, for information as to new sources of raw materials, advice regarding the production of raw materials in the Colonies, &c.

The number of such enquiries dealt with in 1913 was 446, exclusive of those relating to settlement, emigration and similar matters. The following statement classified into separate groups of products, will indicate the scope and variety of these enquiries.

Minerals.—Sixty-five enquiries regarding the occurrence, use, market values, etc., of various minerals were dealt with. Of these the following may be quoted:—

Request for information as to the occurrence of thoria minerals in Ceylon.

The utilisation of powdered crystalline quartz in the pottery trade.

The occurrence of mineral pitch in the East Africa Protectorate.

The occurrence and uses of uranium ore.

The comparative values of bismuth ores.

The occurrence of copper ore in Newfoundland.

Information as to coal and tungsten in India.

The occurrence and uses of titanium ores.

The utilisation, demand and market prices of infusorial earth.

Fibres.—Eighty-one enquiries relating to the sources of supply, uses, methods of preparation and marketing of various fibres, fibre machinery, etc., were dealt with. The products concerned included cotton, Sisal hemp, pineapple fibre, New Zealand hemp, *Calotropis procera* fibre, jute and jute substitutes, flax, ramie, silk, kapok, and a large number of paper-making materials, including elephant grass, papyrus, bamboos, *Hedychium coronarium* and paddy husks.

Rubber.—Twenty-one enquiries on the subject of rubber planting, methods of preparation of rubber, etc., were dealt with.

Oil Seeds and Oils.—One hundred and one enquiries regarding the sources of supply of various oil nuts and seeds, yield of oil, uses and market values were dealt with. The principal enquiries referred to the following products and the oils yielded by them : oil palm fruits, coconut, cohune nut, sesamum seed, Para rubber seed, perilla seed, castor seed, illipé seeds, *Salvadora persica* seeds, linseed, ground nuts, and soy beans.

Foodstuffs and Fodders.—Forty-eight enquiries on the subject of foodstuffs and fodders were dealt with, and information was furnished on the following subjects among others :—the extraction of sugar from the Nipa palm, cocoa, Florida beans, coffee cultivation, potatoes, *Leucaena glauca* seeds, drying of apples, preparation of apple slices and apple vinegar, rice and its cultivation, cultivation of cassava, sugar cultivation, banana flour, molasses, Madagascar beans, and Bengal beans.

Tobacco.—Nine enquiries on the subject of tobacco were dealt with and information was furnished regarding its cultivation and preparation ; preventive measures against various tobacco pests were also suggested.

Gums and Resins.—Fifteen enquiries relating to gums and resins were dealt with. General information as to sources of supply, uses, etc., was furnished.

Tanning Materials and Dyes.—Eleven enquiries on the subject of tanning materials and dyes were dealt with, including the supply of information regarding the manufacture of wattle bark extract, and the comparison of natural and artificial indigos.

Medicinal and Poisonous Plants.—Ten enquiries relating to medicinal and poisonous plants were dealt with.

Timbers.—Thirteen enquiries relating to various timbers were dealt with, including the following :—“ opepe,” “ m’Julu maza,” “ okoumie ” (*Aucoumea Klaineana*), cedar (British Guiana), *Triplochiton Johnsonii*, Eucalyptus, etc. A memorandum was also furnished regarding the commercial demand for Andaman woods.

Miscellaneous.—Seventy-two miscellaneous and general enquiries were dealt with and some examples of these are given below :—

Dry farming.

The preparation of alcohol from sugar.

Starch yielding plants.

Destruction of insect pests.

The preservation of hides.

Ant exterminator.

Weed killers.

Cattle suitable for breeding in Nigeria.

The pearl industry in Australia and Ceylon.

Bleaching of sponges.

Manufacture of citric acid.

Manufacture of glass.

Manufacture of charcoal and wood spirit.

VIII.—SUBSIDIARY WORK.

The fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Tropical African Services Course of Instruction to candidates selected by the Colonial Office for administrative appointments in East and West Africa were held during the year.

During the year, meetings were held at the Imperial Institute by the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, the British Women's Emigration Association, the Colonial Nursing Association, the London Needlework Guild, the Women's Indian Study Association, and the Bureau of Universities of the British Empire.

Temporary office accommodation was provided on the Mezzanine Floor for the Universities Bureau of the British Empire.

The Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine were given accommodation in the rooms of the Imperial Institute for members of the Congress from the Overseas Dominions during their meeting in August 1913.

A series of afternoon Receptions was held by members of the Council of the British Women's Emigration Association for the purpose of meeting people interested in questions of emigration affecting women.

A portion of the Upper Central Gallery was placed at the disposal of the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade for the purposes of inspecting and packing exhibits for the British Arts and Crafts Section of the Ghent International Exhibition, and again later in the year for the purpose of redistributing the exhibits returned from the Exhibition.

A portion of the Upper Central Gallery was lent to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the examination and display of the work executed by the candidates at the Institute's technological examinations throughout the Empire.

A bust, by Mr. F. W. Doyle Jones, of Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, who met his death on the occasion of the assassination of Sir Curzon Wylie at the Imperial Institute in July 1909, was placed on the stairs of the Vestibule of the Jehanghier Hall. The cost of the bust was met from funds raised by public subscription in England and India, and the bust was presented to the Imperial Institute by the Memorial Committee. The bust was unveiled by Lord George Hamilton in the presence of a large gathering.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

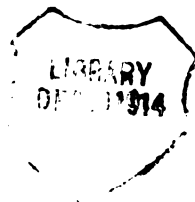
The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

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No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Wei-hai-wei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate.. .. .	1913-1914

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon.. .. .	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oils, Oil Seeds, &c.
89	Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.



No. 817.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 764.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1914.



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No. 817.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 764.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Stanley,
5th September, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report on the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1913, which has been prepared by Mr. W. J. Roper, Chief Clerk to the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
W. L. ALLARDYCE,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street, S.W.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

I.—FINANCIAL.

General Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The following comparative statements show the heads of revenue and expenditure, with the amounts received and expended under each head for the years ended 31st December, 1912, and 31st December, 1913 :—

Comparative Statement of Revenue.

Heads.	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Customs, &c.	3,580	13,050
Port and Tonnage Dues	515	856
Internal Revenue	4,549	4,541
Fees of Court, &c.	1,323	1,586
Interest	5,931	6,195
Post Office	3,368	2,692
Rents	2,633	3,229
Miscellaneous Receipts	525	136
Total Ordinary Revenue	£22,154	£32,285
Land Sales	11,074	9,822
Stock Ordinance	806	822
Total General Revenue	£34,036	£42,929

The ordinary revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1913, amounted to £32,285, being £10,131 more than in 1912.

2. Comparative statement of expenditure :—

Heads.	1912. £	1913. £
Pensions	803	707
The Governor	1,898	1,540
Colonial Secretary	1,081	1,077
Treasury and Customs	1,262	1,633
Audit	24	23
Port and Marine	85	572
Legal	475	395
Police and Prisons	636	635
Medical	1,460	1,512
Education	989	955
Ecclesiastical	167	270
Transport	832	578
Miscellaneous	1,286	1,018
Post Office	4,139	3,776
Colonial Engineer	2,491	2,069
Savings Bank	1,692	1,680
Currency Note Fund	42	9
Drawbacks and Refunds	85	310
Public Works (Recurrent)	1,416	1,887
Total Ordinary Expenditure	£20,871	£20,646
Public Works (Extra-ordinary)	11,655	3,965
Stock Ordinance	981	627
Total General Expenditure	£33,507	£25,238

The ordinary expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1913, amounted to £20,646, which was less than the ordinary revenue by £11,639, and £225 less than the ordinary expenditure for 1912.

3. Total Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1912 and 1913* :—

Years.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	Heads.			Heads.		
		£	£		£	£
1912	Ordinary ..	22,155		Ordinary ..	20,872	
	Land Sales ..	11,075		Extraordinary	11,655	
	Stock Ordinance	807		Stock Ordinance	981	
			34,037			33,508
1913	Ordinary ..	32,285		Ordinary ..	20,646	
	Land Sales ..	9,822		Extraordinary	3,965	
	Stock Ordinance	822		Stock Ordinance	627	
			42,929			25,238

The average ordinary revenue during the last five years exceeded the average ordinary expenditure by £4,640, representing a total surplus during that period of £46,835.

4. The receipts in respect of Import Duties on wine, malt, spirits, and tobacco amounted to £6,199, or £3,772 more than in 1912, or £2,015 more than the average for the last five years.

5. There were no important changes in taxation during the year under review.

Assets and Liabilities.

6. At the closing of the accounts on the 31st December, 1913, the assets and liabilities of the Colony were as follows :—

	£
Assets	186,647
Liabilities	79,449
Excess of Assets	£107,198

The following statement shows the surplus of assets at the closing of accounts for the last two years* :—

Account.	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Surplus Revenue	—	4,701
Land Sales Fund	97,530	100,753
Live Stock Fund	1,548	1,744
Totals	£99,078	£107,198

* For the years 1908 to 1911 see the 1912 Report, No. 764.

7 The following statement shows the amount invested by the various funds in the purchase of stocks at the closing of the accounts for the last two years* (cost price) :—

Fund.	1912. £	1913. £
Land Sales	96,837	99,992
Savings Bank	69,016	69,016
Intestate Estates	—	—
Currency Note	3,750	3,750
Currency Depreciation	388	388
Surplus Account	—	4,500
Total	£169,991	£177,646

8. The assumed market value of investments held on the 31st December, 1913, was as follows :—

Fund.	Market Value. £
Land Sales	89,407
Savings Bank	61,454
Currency Note	3,308
Currency Depreciation	360
Surplus Account	4,500
Total	£159,029

Currency.

9. British gold, silver, and bronze are current. There is, however, little gold in circulation. A Government paper currency is established under Order of Her late Majesty in Council of the 7th March, 1899. Details of the conditions under which notes are issued will be found in the Report on the Blue Book for 1910†.

The denomination, number, and value of the notes in circulation at the end of the year 1913 were as follows :—

Denomination.	Number.	Value.
£ s.		£
5 0	603 ..	3,015
1 0	4,372 ..	4,372
0 5	452 ..	113
Total	5,507 ..	£7,500

* For the years 1908 to 1911 see the 1912 Report, No. 764.

† Colonial Report (Annual) No. 682, (Cd. 5467-18).

II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

10. The value of the imports was £239,222* and that of the exports £1,460,219†, as against £93,264 and £623,875, respectively, in 1912. The following gives the details of the imports :—

Class.	1912.	1913.
1. Live Animals, Foods, Drinks, and Narcotics :—	£	£
Aerated Waters	369	501
Drugs	1,801	219
Fodder, Corn and Hay ..	1,215	2,275
Fruit and Vegetables ..	1,061	2,122
Groceries, &c.	20,601	31,316
Live Stock	2,339	4,523
Malt Liquor	651	2,388
Spirits	1,316	1,989
Tobacco, Cigars, &c. ..	691	2,786
Wine	574	1,181
Totals	£30,608	£49,300
2. Raw Materials :—		
(a) Textile	—	—
(b) Metals and Minerals :—		
Coal	4,003	58,125
Other	2,657	3,506
(c) Others :—		
Timber	10,244	42,512
Totals	£16,904	£104,143
3. Manufactured Articles :—		
(a) Textile	1,463	2,455
Ships' Chandlery	3,404	8,248
Haberdashery	9,071	15,135
Wearing Apparel, &c. ..	10,706	11,107
Totals	£24,644	£36,945
(b) Metals and Minerals :—		
Hardware, &c.	£11,866	£37,764
(c) Other :—		
Furniture	2,896	4,490
Glass and Earthenware ..	462	957
Timber and Building Material	3,667	5,623
Totals	£7,025	£11,070
Total Manufactured Articles	£43,535	£85,779
4. Coin and Bullion	£2,000	—
Grand Totals	£93,264	£239,222

* Includes imports to South Georgia, £109,167.

† Includes exports from South Georgia, £443,378.

The following figures give the value of the imports for the years 1912 and 1913, arranged according to the country of origin :—

Country.	1912. £	1913. £
United Kingdom	82,453	152,958
British Colonies	36	4,351
Argentina	97	43,482
Chile	5,442	1,986
Uruguay	1,643	1,781
Other Countries	3,593	34,664
Totals	£93,264	£239,222*

11. The following figures give the value of the exports for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Country.	1912. £	1913. £
United Kingdom	378,843	730,994
British Colonies	—	—
Argentina	—	80,552
Chile	34,194	37,700
Norway	177,765	414,490
Other Countries	33,073	196,483
Totals	£623,875	£1,460,219

The following gives detail of the exports† :—

Article.	1912		1913	
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
Wool	4,650,771	184,680	4,820,553	158,443
Tallow	362,880	3,901	222 tons.	4,516
	Number.		Number.	
Live sheep	5,658	1,313	12,701	5,229
Sheepskins	73,158	10,826	128,160	17,905
Hides	871	746	1,042	1,236
Sealskins	3,109	7,982	226	598
Seal-oil	—	—	4,050 brls.	9,840
	Tons.		Tons.	
Whale oil	26,372	439,498	70,686	1,206,396
Whalebone	408	13,380	396	11,693
	Bags.		Bags.	
Guano†	5,623	3,030	72,263	34,343
	Cases.		Cases.	
Tinned meat	6,963	6,745	5,119	6,470
Extract of meat	61	702	68	1,700
Miscellaneous	—	1,072	—	1,850

* Includes imports to South Georgia, £109,167.

† Includes exports from South Georgia, £443,378.

‡ Produced from whale carcasses.

The following gives the total imports and exports for the five years 1909 to 1913 :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1909	98,862	216,514
1910	94,294	308,930
1911	93,913	471,156
1912	93,264	623,875
1913	289,222	1,460,219
	<u>£619,555</u>	<u>£3,080,694</u>

Fisheries.

12. The following statement shows the result of the whaling industry for the 1912-13 season :—

Place.	Number caught.	OIL.		BONE.		GUANO.		Total
		Brls.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Bags.	Value.	
Falkland Islands	200 (approx.)	6,628	26,512		£		£	£
S. Shetlands & Graham's Land	5,144	198,300	793,200	396	11,693	72,263	34,343	793,200
S. Orkneys	621	21,750	87,000					87,000
S. Georgia	2,710	126,457	505,828					505,828
Totals..	8,675	353,135	1,412,540	396	11,693	72,263	34,343	1,412,540

Total value, including whalebone and guano, £1,458,576.

As the whaling season is from 1st October to 30th September, it is not possible to show with accuracy the quantity and value of whale oil, etc., taken to 31st December.

Pastoral Industry.

13. The Report by the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year 1913 is printed as an appendix.

14. The amount to the credit of the Stock Fund on the 31st December, 1913, was £1,744, as compared with £1,548 in 1912. The Land Tax produced £822; the expenditure was £627.

15. The following gives the number of sheep in the Colony for the last five years :—

1909	715,651
1910	724,736
1911	706,170
1912	711,367
1913	698,072

Of these, 36,986 were canned or boiled down and 15,817 slaughtered for consumption in the Colony; a total of 52,803 killed in 1913, as against 59,424 killed in 1912.

The two canning factories are capable of dealing respectively with 600 and 300 sheep daily. They began work in 1910, employing 100 men, and produced, in 1913, 5,119 cases, valued at £6,470. Sixty-eight cases of extract of meat, valued at £1,700, were also exported.

Shipping.

16. The number of sailing vessels entered inwards was 18, with a tonnage of 19,021, an increase of 8,197 in tonnage and 6 in number as compared with last year. No British sailing vessels were entered, although in 1912 vessels sailing under the British flag were responsible for 33·3 per cent. of the number and 57·7 per cent. of the tonnage of sailing vessels entered.

17. The number of steamers entered was 141, with a tonnage of 241,816, an increase of 53 in number and of 54,837 in tonnage. 41·8 per cent. of the number and 68·5 per cent. of the tonnage was British, as against 44·3 per cent. and 76 per cent. respectively in 1912.

18. The following is a summary of the total shipping for the last five years :—

Vessels Entered.

Year	British.				Foreign.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1909 ..	44	144,024	4	7,202	12	5,652	9	3,625
1910 ..	37	135,505	5	10,089	21	13,616	9	9,010
1911 ..	38	121,711	9	6,036	26	20,218	5	6,904
1912 ..	39	142,144	4	6,251	49	44,835	8	4,573
1913 ..	59	165,681	—	—	82	76,135	18	19,021

Vessels Cleared.

Year.	British.				Foreign.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1909 ..	37	140,951	3	5,517	5	1,058	7	3,397
1910 ..	37	135,505	4	7,972	8	6,124	8	7,762
1911 ..	37	136,838	7	4,892	8	15,030	3	3,651
1912 ..	41	144,382	3	6,190	20	23,384	7	4,237
1913 ..	45	162,647	—	—	70	39,067	16	17,498

19. Stanley is a port of registry, and at the close of the year there were six vessels on the register, with a total tonnage of 465 tons.

Shipping Casualties.

20. A noteworthy fact in the shipping history of the Falkland Islands is the very considerable decrease in late years of the number of ships putting in for repairs. The only casualty of consequence during the year was that occurring to the "Lady Elizabeth," an iron sailing vessel of 1,155 tons with a cargo of lumber from Vancouver. On the 13th March the vessel heavily struck a rock off Volunteer Point, East Falkland, seriously damaging her bottom. No lives were lost, but the vessel was rendered unseaworthy and is now used as a storage hulk in Stanley Harbour.

III.—LEGISLATION.

21. Eight Ordinances were passed, of which the following were of most interest :—

Ordinance No. 1.—Amending the law with regard to the preservation of wild animals and birds in the Falkland Islands and Dependencies.

Ordinance No. 3.—Giving effect in the Colony to the measures decided upon at the International Opium Convention signed at The Hague on the 23rd January, 1912, and regulating the importation and storage of opium, morphine, cocaine and similar drugs.

Ordinance No. 5.—Amending the Tariff Ordinance, 1900, to define the strength of spirits by Sykes's hydrometer.

IV.—EDUCATION.

22. There are two schools in Stanley, the Government School and one controlled by the local Roman Catholic authorities. The Government School is undenominational, and both schools are purely secular in their instruction. The school age is the same as in England. In the Government School reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, grammar, drawing, singing, sewing, and physical drill all receive due attention and, as a whole, very fair work is done. Nature study is also taken, and two medals are presented each year for hygiene by His Excellency the Governor. During 1913 two medals were presented by the Administrator (Captain J. Quayle Dickson) to the boy and girl who, in the opinion of the scholars, held the best record for truthfulness in the school.

In the country districts the task of educating the children is somewhat a hard one, owing to the long distances between the houses. There is a small school at Darwin, in the Falkland Islands Company's camp, and besides this school the company employs two travelling schoolmasters. The Government employs five such schoolmasters, two on the East and three on the West Falkland. Each teacher has his own "beat," and he must spend a certain period at each house of call before passing on to the next. While this arrangement is not altogether satisfactory, it is the best which local conditions render practicable and, under the adverse circumstances, a surprising amount of progress is made.

During the year £955 was expended on education and £120 received as fees in the Government School.

23. The number of children being educated in the Colony during the year was 431, as against 426 for 1912, and they are classified as follows :—

	Boys.		Girls.		Totals.	
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
Government School, Stanley ..	92	88	73	68	165	156
Roman Catholic, Stanley	36	30	54	75	90	105
Taught privately, West Falkland ..	5	5	7	7	12	12
Three Government Schoolmasters, West Falkland	26	22	27	23	53	45
Taught privately, East Falkland ..	5	6	1	3	6	9
Two Government Schoolmasters, East Falkland	24	27	21	25	45	52
Falkland Islands Company's Camps	5	5	5	5	10	10
Two Camp Schoolmasters	22	22	20	20	42	42
Other :—						
Taught privately	1	—	2	—	3	—
	216	205	210	226	426	431

The average attendances in the Stanley schools were :—Boys, 87·3 per cent. ; girls, 83·8 per cent.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Victoria Cottage Home.

24. This small institution has been very useful during the year ; twenty-three patients were admitted and given treatment.

It is hoped that the King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital may be completed and ready for occupation in the near future.

Savings Bank.

25. During the year ended 30th September, 1913, 68 accounts were opened and 67 closed, leaving a total number of 495 depositors, with balances amounting in the aggregate to £70,401, or an average of £142 to the credit of each account. This represents £31 per head of the population of the Falklands (2,298).

The income earned by the bank was £2,322, and the expenses (interest on deposits and expenses of audit) £1,733, leaving a profit of £593.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

26. The following table summarises the criminal statistics for the years 1912 and 1913* :—

	1912	1913
Number of offences reported to the police	67	45
Number of summary convictions :—		
1. For offences against the person	5	4
2. For offences against property	2	—
3. For other offences	33	37
Number of Supreme Court convictions :—		
1. For offences against the person	1	—
2. For offences against property	—	—
3. For other offences	1	—
Number of acquittals :—		
1. Inferior Court	27	4
2. Supreme Court	2	—

* For the years 1908 to 1911 see the 1912 Report, No. 764.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

27. The following are the vital statistics for the year :—

	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
Stanley	35	12	10
Darwin and E. Falkland Camps	5	—	—
West Falklands	8	7	—
South Georgia	1	4	—
Totals	49	23	10

Birth rate per 1,000, 15·20 ; death rate 7·13. Total estimated population on 31st December, 1913, 3,223 ; of this total 2,328 are males and 895 females. The estimated population of South Georgia, which is included in the above figures, is 1,010.

Health.

28. The general health of the Colony continues to be good, and no epidemic of consequence occurred during the year. Asthma may be said to be the most common complaint.

The respective birth rates for the East and West Falkland during the last two years are as follows :—

<i>Births per 1,000</i>		1912.	1913.
East Falkland	.. ..	31·09	23·10
West Falkland	.. ..	13·55	11·97
<i>Deaths per 1,000.</i>			
East Falkland	.. ..	13·63	7·30
West Falkland	.. ..	7·50	10·48

The decline in the birth rate is attributed to the growing tendency of the sheep farmers to employ single men rather than married ones.

Dental. The Colonial Dentist reports that the consistency of the teeth of the native born Falkland Islander is undoubtedly soft and that the enamel may be said to be “chalky” in character.

A dental clinic has been started in the Government School and during the year 142 children were examined.

Rainfall.

29. The total rainfall registered at Stanley during 1913 was 26·08 inches. Its distribution throughout the year is shown in the following table, which has been compiled from the records taken at Government House :—

Latitude 51° 41' 15".

Longitude 57° 51' 15".

Month.	Rainfall in Inches.	Date of Maximum in Inches.	Number of days on which rain fell.
January	1·75	·31 23rd	16
February	1·75	·47 { 23rd 26th }	16
March	4·51	·77 3rd	22
April	2·68	·38 9th	17
May	2·33	·49 28th	21
June	2·41	·45 28th	26
July	1·43	·41 13th	19
August	2·23	·38 8th	16
September	·59	·08 { 1st 10th 19th }	12
October	1·28	·47 6th	19
November	2·52	·70 26th	15
December	2·60	·87 31st	15
Total	26·08	—	214

The following is a summary of meteorological observations taken at King Edward Cove, South Georgia, during 1913, and kindly supplied by the Argentine Government Station :—

Latitude 54° 18' south.

Longitude 36° 27' west.

Month.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days on which rain fell.	Prevailing Wind.	Number of calm days.
	Inches.			
January	4·091	18	N.	Nil.
February	4·886	21	W.	1
March	8·972	21	W.	Nil.
April	3·838	17	N.	2
May	13·058	26	N.W.	3
June	6·913	20	W. & N.W.	2
July.. ..	4·810	19	W.	2
August	3·654	11	S. W.	2
September	2·948	22	N.W.	1
October	1·326	15	N.W.	1
November	5·184	16	N.W.	1
December	3·118	11	N.W.	Nil.
Totals	62·798	217	—	15

VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE, &c.

30. The revenue of the Post Office was £2,692, or £677 less than in 1912. The expenditure, including a subsidy of £2,500 for the conveyance of mails beyond the Colony, was £3,776, as against £4,140 in 1912.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callao, and on their return voyage a fortnight later, thus making a four-weekly communication by letter with England.

The Falkland Islands are within the Postal Union as to rates of postage.

Money orders to the value of £9,971 on the United Kingdom and £380 on other places were issued during the year.

The total number of postal packages (letters, etc.) dealt with during the year was 153,580.

Mails between South Georgia and Europe travel *via* Buenos Aires. The distance between the latter port and South Georgia is about 1,500 miles, and occupies seven to eight days.

IX.—FALKLAND ISLANDS VOLUNTEERS.

31. Captain Watt resigned the command of the volunteers in September and all drills were suspended until the end of the year, during which time the reorganisation of the corps was under consideration.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

32. The construction of the Stanley Town Hall proceeded steadily during the year and by 31st December all the roof supports had been placed in position. Extensive alterations and additions were made to the police cottages, which are now in a good state of sanitation and repair. Consulting rooms were erected for the use of the Colonial Dentist. New roads were constructed to the peat banks to the south of the town; the nature of the ground rendered this work both lengthy and expensive.

W. S. ROPER,

for Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK'S REPORT FOR THE SEASON
1913-1914.

Stock Department,

Stanley, 29th August, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of this department for the season 1913-1914.

Previous reports have been drawn up to the end of December in each year, but for many reasons this system was unsatisfactory, for parts of two separate seasons were thereby included instead of one entire season.

Sheep.

2. The general health of the flocks is extremely satisfactory. To some extent this is due to the enforcement of stringent importation regulations. Lice are at present our worst enemy among sheep, but I have great hopes of seeing the Colony free from this pest within the next few years. Many of the farmers apparently did not realize the extent to which their stock and wool were damaged by this parasite, dipping and gathering being carried on in a more or less careless manner, and it is suspected that in some cases attempts were being made to conceal infection. The result is that it has become necessary to enforce Section 16 of the Stock Ordinance, which gives the owner of infected sheep twelve months to clean his flock, under a penalty of a fine. Once again I should like to remind stock owners that they will find a poisonous powder dip far more effectual and reliable than the non-poisonous preparations, and also that two dippings at least are absolutely necessary if good and lasting results are to be expected. On some stations this important work has been carried on in a desultory manner, sheep being hurried through the trough, many without total immersion, apparently the one object in view being speed, thoroughness being quite a secondary consideration. It appears that some of the stock owners do not realise that the majority of the dips at present on the market are sold specifying to kill parasites within a stated time of immersion and when the dip is at a certain strength. Few profess to be effectual with a thirty seconds swim which leaves parts of the sheep quite untouched by the fluid, yet it is a fact that quite a number of sheep are hurried through the trough in a few seconds, whilst the strength of the preparation is the same as, or more often less than, is recommended for a thorough dipping, with an immersion of three times as long as that actually given. The result is obvious.

Specific Ophthalmia.

3. A disease known as specific ophthalmia, one of the chief symptoms of which was temporary blindness, showed itself on the East Falklands during the late summer and autumn, but with no serious results, the mortality being practically nil, and the disease disappearing with the advent of the wet weather. Specific ophthalmia is not contagious as has been thought, and is always liable to be seen after a spell of dry weather, but the results are not in any way serious.

Lambing.

4. The lambing percentage was slightly lower than that of last year, being 67·34 per cent., as compared with 68·82 per cent. for the year 1912. The lambs on the whole improve yearly and on some farms are of a very good type. In some stud flocks there are ram lambs which would compare very favourably with many young rams I have seen imported into the Colony.

Statistics.

5. It is gratifying to note that the death rate has been reduced from 12 per cent. in 1912 to 11 per cent. this season. Many stations have reduced their death rate considerably by judicious ditching, culling and stocking. On the East Falklands there was some mortality among the ewes at lambing and shearing times. The clip during the season was somewhat lighter than in the previous year, probably due to some extent to the exceptionally dry spring and summer. The price of all exports from the farm remained high, wool making as much as 1s. 2d. per pound. As predicted in my last report, the price of sheep has risen considerably and there is every prospect of a further good demand for sheep of good weight and quality during the coming season. The annual returns for 1914 show the number of sheep in the Colony to be 698,072, or 4,789 less than in the previous year. The number is now less than it has been for the last five years. This reduction may be accounted for by the large number of sheep exported.

Cattle.

6. A number of cattle were subjected to the tuberculin test, but in no single case was there a reaction. Examination of the mammary glands or udders of a large number of milk cows revealed less than 2 per cent. of suspected cases of tuberculosis, whilst no cases of this disease were seen after death in animals slaughtered either for food or other purposes. Tuberculosis in the sheep may be said to be practically non-existent. The conclusions which may be drawn from the above remarks are highly satisfactory to the Colony. About 1,000 head of cattle were canned during the season at the Goose Green Works. This is the first time that cattle have been utilised for this purpose in the Colony, and every encouragement should be given to the industry.

Horses.

7. The total number in the Colony is 3,528, a slight increase on previous returns. The general health of the horses has been extremely good during the season. The percentage of foals is considerably above that of last year, being 61·89 per cent. compared with 48·52 per cent.

Cultivation.

8. Much progress has been made in this respect during the last few years, the weather last season being especially favourable for good crops. Hay crops were particularly heavy and well saved, and probably sufficient hay is now grown in the Colony to supply its own needs.

Lucerne, or alfalfa, was tried on a small scale as an experiment, but beyond establishing itself fairly well in the ground did not give good results. Good crops of oaten hay were raised on the East and West Falklands, some attaining a height of over four feet. Green oat hay is a highly nutritious food for either horses or cattle, but should be given chopped. New hay is known to be unsuitable for feeding purposes, being liable to set up severe abdominal and skin troubles. Farmers would therefore be well advised not to cut their stack for at least six months if they can possibly avoid doing so.

Imports.

9. The number of live stock imported was slightly in excess of that of the previous year. The rams on the whole were of a much better quality and type than many of the shipments of foregoing seasons. I am informed by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's agent that arrangements have been made for a cargo boat to leave England in October in each year. This, being after the Ashford sales, will be a great convenience to importers of stock; the inconvenience and expense of transshipping at Monte Video will be avoided and the risk of introducing disease into the Colony considerably reduced. During the season the Department received notices of intending importations of nearly 500 horses, which were to arrive at various Ports of Entry. Out of this number only 116 duly arrived, the majority of these reaching the Colony months after the date specified on the notices received. Since it was very inconvenient and almost impossible to arrange to meet these shipments for the purpose of examination, it was found necessary to enforce new importation regulations whereby all live stock must come through Port Stanley, except when special permission to do otherwise is granted. Since the introduction of the above regulations, it has been deemed advisable, owing to the risk of introducing contagious disease into the Colony, to issue a Proclamation prohibiting the importation of all live stock from South America. Probably there are some stock owners who may think this order unnecessarily severe, but I can assure them that what has been done is entirely in their own interest, for should the disease, from which the Government is doing its utmost to keep the Colony free, once get established here, many farms would be badly crippled in consequence, if not altogether ruined.

Quarantine Station.

10. All imported sheep are dipped and quarantined for thirty days as usual. A new dip was found to be necessary and has been erected, and at an early date it is hoped to put the station in thorough repair and in a more hygienic condition.

Exports.

11. Over 38,000 live sheep were exported to South America during the season. This is the largest number yet exported from the Falklands, but in all probability will be exceeded next year, for it is possible that in the near future negotiations will be entered into with certain companies in South America for exporting sheep of a suitable weight in a frozen condition. All the stock exported was free from disease and of good quality. Some discontent arose among the farmers about the prices offered; it appears that in some cases as much as 12s. per head was offered for 60 lb. wethers, while other farmers were offered three or four shillings less per head for sheep of the same weight. In a colony of this size it seems a pity that a standard price cannot be arranged for sheep of a uniform weight. Until something in this way is done I feel sure there will always be a certain amount of discontent which will not be beneficial to either buyer or seller. The general opinion amongst farmers is that next year a sheep of 60 lbs. will not be sold for less than 10s.

Geese.

12. Certain farmers on the West Falklands petitioned the Government asking that the payment for geese beaks be continued. The request was considered by the Governor in Council, the communication in reply being in the negative. Some of the farmers on the West Island now pay 10s. per 100 for beaks obtained on their own stations. The purchase of turkey, carrancho, and rook beaks is still continued.

I have, &c.,

H. W. TOWNSON, M.R.C.V.S., Lond.,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RETURNS.

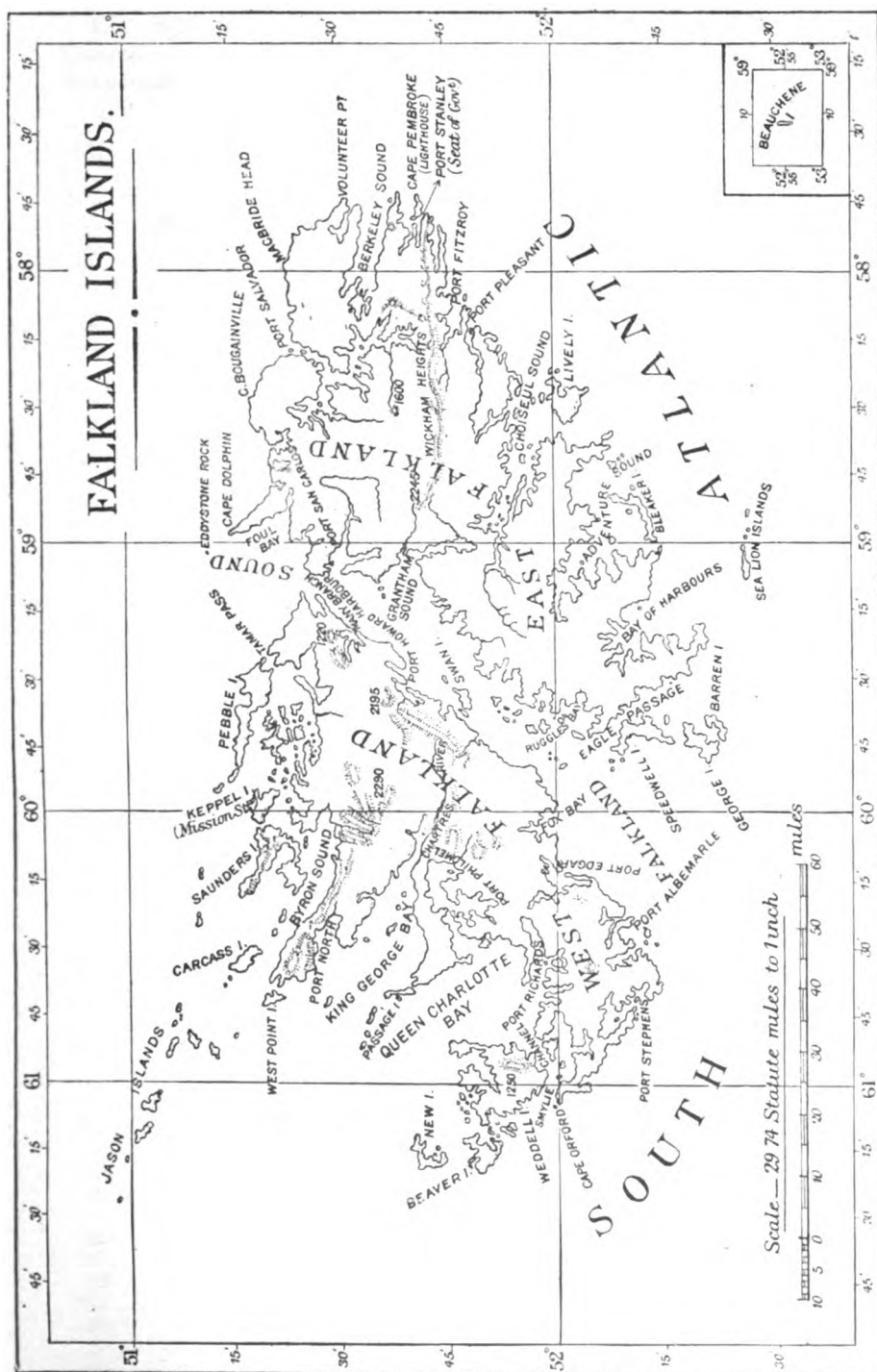
	1913	1914
Rams	8,720	8,857
Wethers	205,766	192,489
Breeding Ewes	263,217	267,010
Other Ewes	61,040	70,893
Lambs, Male	78,048	73,981
Lambs, Female	86,068	84,842
Lambs, total	165,116	158,823
Sheep, total	702,859	698,072
Boiled down	8,116	5,963
Canned	28,870	17,276
Horses and Mares	2,792	2,942
Brood Mares	373	349
Foals	181	216
Stallions	23	21
Cattle	8,491	7,821
Swine	59	64

Imports.

	1912-1913	1913-1914
Horses	70	116
Bull	—	1
Rams	33	35

Exports.

	1912-1913	1913-1914
Sheep	12,701	38,124
Cattle	—	15



COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page ;

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
777	Swaziland	1912-1913
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912-1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories, Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913

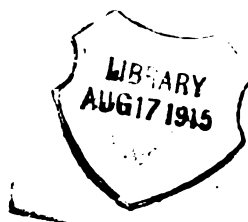
MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

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1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 818..



M A L T A .

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13, see No. 786.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

November 1914.



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OUTLINE MAPS—

Malta.

Gozo.

No. 818.

M A L T A .

(For Report for 1912-13, see No. 786.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Palace,
Valletta,
15th October, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, the accompanying report by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government on the Malta Blue Book for the year 1913-14.

I have, &c.,

LESLIE RUNDLE,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
L. Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Malta,
14th October, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the annual Blue Book for the year 1913-14.

His Excellency
The Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUEBOOK FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year 1913-14 was £423,108, and the expenditure £402,521; there was therefore an excess of revenue over expenditure of £20,587. The total amount of duty paid on articles imported for His Majesty's Naval and Military Services, and subsequently refunded to the Imperial Government in the form of drawback, was £21,226. The actual revenue for the year was consequently £401,882 and the actual expenditure £381,295.

The net surplus on 31st March, 1914, stood at £37,992, as against £9,225 on the corresponding date of the previous year.

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years are shown below :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1909-10	436,200	458,013
1910-11	441,444	467,373
1911-12	448,114	467,783
1912-13	442,035	427,581
1913-14	423,108	402,521

Revenue.

The revenue collected in 1913-14 fell short of that received in 1912-13 by £18,927. There were appreciable increases under *Stamp Duties* (£567); *Railway* (£242); *Electric Lighting* (£615); *Interest* (£616); and *Miscellaneous Receipts* (£345), while the important decreases were under :—

Customs (£15,930), due to shrinkage in the importation of wheat and tobacco, the market having been overstocked in 1912-13; to the discontinuance of arrangements under which import duty on frozen meat for Imperial service was paid by contractors subject to rebate, and to a falling off in the consumption of wines, beer, spirits, petroleum and sugar.

Licences, Court Fines, etc. (£1,194), due partly to the fact that licences for the sale of wines and spirits were made renewable on 1st January, whereby proportionate amounts of fees were collected in 1912-13, and partly to a decrease in the aggregate amount of fines inflicted by the Courts.

Fees of Court (£637), due to a falling off in the number of cases taken into court.

Post Office (£616), due to a decrease in the number of mails received and despatched.

Rents (£2,879), due principally to the facts that Easter rents fell due in April, and that certain urban tenements remained unlet for some time during the year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure amounted to £402,521, and was made up as follows :—

Establishments :—				
Personal Emoluments ..	..	£163,604		
Other charges ..	..	142,338		
				305,942
Interest and Burthens ..	..	..		21,561
Pensions ..	..	..		25,898
Miscellaneous Services ..	..	..		429
Public Works ..	..	..		48,691
				£402,521

As compared with that of 1912-13, the total expenditure for 1913-14 shows a decrease of £25,060.

The principal increases were under the following heads :—

Pensions (£1,074).

Treasury (£1,985), due to the fact that the rents of property of the Monte di Pieta, collected by the Treasury and refunded to that Institution, have hitherto been charged to "Miscellaneous Services."

Customs and Port Department (£23,819), due to the fact that drawback has hitherto been defrayed from "Miscellaneous Services."

Charitable Institutions (£3,270), due to the transfer to this head of expenditure formerly charged to "Miscellaneous Services."

The chief reductions were under :—

"*Charges on account of Interest and Burthens*" (£4,908), due mainly to a loss incurred in 1912-13 on the sale of securities and payments to Depreciation Fund ; "*Post Office*" (£1,825), due to re-organization and to the decrease in the number of mails received and despatched ; "*Military Expenditure*" (£2,500), due to the fact that the contribution in aid of the military service has been discontinued ; "*Miscellaneous Services*" (£32,954), due to the transfer of expenditure to other

Heads ; “ *Public Works Department* ” (£1,094), due to vacancies and re-organization of establishment ; “ *Water Works and Electric Lighting Department* ” (£1,747), due to reorganization of establishment and decrease in electric lighting renewals and extensions ; “ *Public Works Annually Recurrent* ” (£2,939), and “ *Public Works Extraordinary* ” (£5,114), due to the limitation of the programme to urgent works.

The following table shows the assets and liabilities of the Government at the close of the past two years :—

Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
	£	£	£
1912-13	733,189	723,964	9,225
1913-14	749,754	711,762	37,992
Increase	16,565	..	28,767
Decrease	..	12,202	..

The amount of British coin in circulation on 31st March, 1914, is roughly estimated at £425,000.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The total value of the imports of merchandise, including the value of goods entered by parcel post and excluding bullion and goods imported for transshipment, was £2,510,934, as compared with £2,614,566 in 1912-13, showing a decrease of £103,632.

Imports.

The values of imports for the last three years under the main headings were as follows :—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	1,291,258	1,300,701	1,100,775
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	477,823	636,730	729,330
Manufactured articles	499,585	482,827	463,588
Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	145,021	194,308	217,241
Total	£2,413,687	2,614,566	2,510,934

The value of imports during the year was £2,128 below the average for the past three years.

The increases in the value of imports which call for special notice are :—

Beans (£14,708).—Increased importation due to lower prices prevailing during the year.

Coal (£108,032).—Increase in the number of steamers calling at Malta for bunker coal.

Cotton seed (£5,926).—Larger consumption due to increase in local live stock.

Horses (£3,079).—Increase in importation due to cheap prices.

Saggina (£6,342).—In view of favourable prices considerable quantities were imported.

Wine (£3,062).—A larger quantity was placed on the local market by foreign manufacturers.

There were decreases under:—bullocks, (£21,564); cotton goods (£9,131); flour and semola (£5,718); petroleum (£6,002); sugar (£16,516); unmanufactured tobacco (£26,103); wheat (£135,977).

The following table shows the net amount of duty collected, as compared with the amount received in 1912-13:—

Articles.	Amount received 1912-13.	Amount received 1913-14.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Beer	18,520	18,669	149	..
Bullocks and other animals of the kind	5,917	4,817	..	1,100
Grains	68,135	57,051	..	11,084
Manufactured grain	40,369	38,902	..	1,467
Horses	60	322	262	..
Methylated spirits	82	99	17	..
Mules	6	23	17	..
Oil	2,885	2,771	..	114
Petroleum	7,013	5,630	..	1,383
Potatoes	2,600	2,954	354	..
Pulse	4,500	4,881	381	..
Seeds	1,404	1,452	48	..
Sheep	2	13	11	..
Spirits	24,385	23,704	..	681
Sugar	6,378	5,768	..	610
Tobacco	13,105	10,646	..	2,459
Varnish	40	30	..	10
Vinegar	25	32	7	..
Wine	30,245	33,199	2,954	..
Total	(a) £225,322	(a) 208,084	4,200	17,238

(a) After deducting amounts paid as drawback on frozen meat in excess of duties received during the year.

The following figures show the imports in the past three years:—

	1911-12		1912-13		1913-14	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
United Kingdom ..	1,011,140	41·9	1,129,799	43·2	1,154,154	46·0
British Colonies ..	61,971	2·6	103,848	4·0	61,183	2·4
Foreign Countries ..	1,340,576	55·5	1,380,919	52·8	1,295,597	51·6
Total ..	£2,413,687		2,614,566		2,510,934	

Exports.

The value of exports amounted to £1,053,854, as against £977,656 in 1912-13, showing an increase of £76,196.

Details of goods exported during the past three years are given below :—

	1911-12		1912-13		1913-14	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
<i>United Kingdom :</i>						
Local produce ..	21,568	8.0	30,149	9.7	33,166	12.1
Foreign produce ..	8,216	1.7	15,746	2.4	18,355	2.4
<i>British Possessions :</i>						
Local produce ..	6,003	2.2	13,105	4.2	14,285	5.2
Foreign produce ..	1,404	0.3	1,535	0.2	2,401	0.3
<i>Foreign Countries :</i>						
Local produce ..	242,989	89.8	267,118	86.1	226,594	82.7
Foreign produce ..	470,242	98.0	650,003	97.4	759,053	97.3
<i>Total .</i>						
Local produce ..	270,560		310,372		274,045	
Foreign produce ..	479,862		667,284		779,809	
Total export trade £	750,422		977,656		1,053,854	

The principal increases in local exports were the following :—hides and skins, £3,465 ; cummin seed, £1,357 ; preserved tomatoes, £1,537 ; textiles £2,343. There were decreases under raw cotton, £4,544 ; potatoes, £10,796 ; flour and semola, £8,626 ; goats, £1,119 ; bran, £2,213.

The exports under the main headings during the past three years were as follows :—

	1911-12		1912-13		1913-14	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Food, drink and tobacco ..	227,801	30.4	221,646	22.7	192,670	18.3
Raw materials and articles mainly un-manufactured ..	429,833	57.3	630,538	64.5	749,507	71.1
Manufactured articles	81,553	10.8	67,532	6.9	60,274	
Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	11,235	1.5	57,940	5.9	51,403	4.9
Total ..	£750,422		977,656		1,053,854	

Shipping.

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels which entered and cleared during the past two years are as follows :—

	1912-13		1913-14		Number.		Tonnage.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Inc.	Dec.	Increase.
<i>Steamers :</i>							
Entered ..	2,924	5,178,868	2,717	5,512,876	—	207	334,008
Cleared ..	2,912	5,161,508	2,722	5,520,447	—	190	358,939
<i>Sailing vessels :</i>							
Entered ..	561	29,610	649	33,217	88	—	3,607
Cleared ..	557	28,962	638	31,072	81	—	2,110
<i>Total—</i>							
Entered ..	3,485	5,208,478	3,366	5,546,093	—	119	337,615
Cleared ..	3,469	5,190,470	3,360	5,551,519	—	109	361,049

The nationality of steamers which called at Malta during the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 was as follows :—

Nationality.	Number of steamers.		Tonnage.	
	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14
British	1,183	1,169	2,758,869	2,846,121
Austrian	630*	505*	573,860	539,792
Belgian	44	44	69,903	70,680
Danish	28	8	29,505	9,895
Dutch	86	119	116,622	201,368
French	51	61	83,919	106,681
German	471	536	1,058,036	1,418,852
Hellenic	52	44	82,954	68,479
Italian	277	184	242,728	186,957
Norwegian	54	21	81,999	36,881
Swedish	32	12	56,240	12,138
Other Countries ..	16	14	24,233	15,032
Total Foreign	1,741	1,548	2,419,999	2,666,755
Total British and Foreign	2,924	2,717	5,178,868	5,512,876

*Including the subsidized mail steamer.

British steamers show a decrease of 14 in number (1·2 per cent.) and an increase of 87,252 in tonnage (3·2 per cent.).

Foreign steamers decreased in number by 193 (11·1 per cent) and increased in tonnage by 246,756 (10·2 per cent.).

The following comparative table shows the percentage of tonnage of British and foreign steamers which entered and cleared at this port during the last two years :—

	Entered.						Cleared.					
	With cargo for Malta.			Without cargo for Malta.			With cargo for Malta.			Without cargo for Malta.		
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
	-13	-14	-13	-14	-13	-14	-13	-14	-13	-14	-13	-14
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British ..	52.6	55.2	53.8	48.9	53.3	51.6	52.4	53.2	53.8	50.7	53.3	51.5
Foreign ..	47.4	44.8	46.2	51.1	46.7	48.4	47.6	46.8	46.2	49.3	46.7	48.5

The totals of the shipping entered and cleared during the last five years are as follows :—

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1909-10	2,992	3,755,095	2,979	3,750,241
1910-11	3,059	4,337,736	3,048	4,329,301
1911-12	2,931	4,119,221	2,911	4,121,599
1912-13	3,485	5,208,478	3,469	5,190,470
1913-14	3,366	5,546,093	3,360	5,551,519

Agriculture.

The total area of land under cultivation was 41,603 acres, a falling off of 78 acres from the previous year, while the area of uncultivated land was estimated at 4,812 acres, as against 4,763 in 1912-13.

At the end of the year the number of holdings was estimated at 11,103 (the average acreage being 3.7 acres per holding), as against 11,105 in 1912-13. The principal agricultural products were cereals, including wheat, barley, and "mischiato" (a mixture of both), forage

and potatoes. The total area under cereals was 13,894 acres, as compared with 13,661 acres in the previous year, and the total yield in the past two years was as follows :—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Mischiato.	Total.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1912-13 ..	30,333	16,360	7,100	53,793
1913-14 ..	26,338	17,360	6,298	49,996
Total	56,671	33,720	13,398	103,789

The area under beans and other pulse was 2,323 acres, against 1,987 acres in 1912-13 ; and the total yield was 3,920 quarters, as compared with 3,875 quarters in the previous year. The area planted with tubers was 4,488 acres, as against 4,048 acres in 1912-13 ; and the total yield was 387,122 cwts., as compared with 411,758 cwts., in 1912-13, a decrease of 24,636 cwts. The importation of potatoes shows an increase of 13,566 cwts. The quantity imported in the year under review was 118,262 cwts., of which 86,278 cwts. were used as seed, and the rest consumed locally.

The area planted with onions was 1,119 acres, against 1,032 acres in 1912-13. The yield amounted to 6,180 tons, as compared with 6,340 tons.

Cummin seed was planted on 1,546 acres, against 1,391 acres. The total yield amounted to 8,348 cwts., a decrease of 3,902 cwts. on the yield of 1912-13.

The total quantity of oranges, lemons, and mandarines gathered is estimated at 167,000 dozen, as against 164,000.

Cotton was grown on 1,042 acres, as against 1,444 ; and the total yield was 225,860 lbs. (or an average of 211 lbs. per acre), against 244,920 lbs. (an average of 214 per acre) in 1912-13. The average price per lb. obtained was 6d. The quantity exported, including balance of stock of previous years, was 270,803 lbs. ; 89 per cent. of the cotton produced was exported to Italy, between 9 and 10 per cent. to Germany, and 1 per cent. to France. There was no exportation of cotton to the United Kingdom.

11,108 acres were under clover, barley (cut in the green stage), vetches, etc., as against 11,705 acres in the previous year. The total yield amounted to 389,460 loads of ten bundles each, as compared with 426,500 loads in 1912-13.

The year was again a bad one for the potato spring crop, which suffered from blight, but was a fairly good one as regards cereals and forage. The production of onions was an average one, but record prices were obtained owing to the failure of the Egyptian crop.

Fisheries.

Five hundred and ninety seven boats are engaged in the fishing industry and the number of hands employed is estimated at one thousand five hundred and thirty-four.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The number of Ordinances passed by the Legislature during the year was eighteen, the more important being :—

No. IV of 1913—"An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. X of 1886." The object of this Ordinance is to discontinue the free house allowance of three gallons of water per head hitherto enjoyed by consumers.

No. VII of 1913—"An Ordinance to make provision for the abolition of the Malta Country District Courts." On grounds of economy and expediency all the courts have been centralized in Valetta.

No. XII of 1913—"An Ordinance to amend the Criminal Laws." The object of this Ordinance is that of simplifying and expediting the procedure of the police courts. It also contains provisions extending the powers of the courts of justice in repressing offences of minors ; increasing the penalties for forgeries ; in dealing with offences against the gaming laws, and refusals to assist the police in riots.

No. XV of 1913—"An Ordinance to amend the Laws of Organization and Civil Procedure." Under this Ordinance the Courts of Appeal have been unified, the English procedure relating to the signing of judgments on writs specially endorsed adopted, the system of transcribing notes of evidence discontinued, and the law of evidence modified by making parties to a case in a civil action competent and compellable witnesses.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Elementary Education.

During the scholastic year 1st September, 1912, to 31st August, 1913, the number of Government day schools was the same as in the previous year, and included 38 boys' schools (29 in Malta and 9 in Gozo), 39 girls' schools (30 in in Malta and 9 in Gozo), and 10 infant schools (9 in Malta and 1 in Gozo).

The girls' schools generally included infant divisions.

The average number of scholars on the registers was 18,892 (9,815 boys and 9,077 girls) ; the average attendance was 16,105 (8,512 boys and 7,593 girls). The percentage of the average attendance to the average number on the registers was 85.2. The figures for the previous year were 18,638, 15,796 and 84.8.

The highest enrolment during the statistical year was 21,845 (11,399 boys and 10,446 girls), while the lowest was 15,880 (8,441 boys and 7,439 girls). The figures for the previous year were 21,243 and 15,662 respectively.

On the 31st July, 1913, the schools were attended by 19,590 scholars (10,176 boys and 9,414 girls), as similarly compared with 19,524 in 1912.

The average number of pupils on the registers in the drawing classes was 354, and the average attendance was 259. In the modelling and wood-carving classes the figures were 47 and 31 respectively.

7,900 new scholars were admitted during the year, and 5,545 were withdrawn, as against 7,071 and 6,418 respectively in the previous year.

The number of night schools was 37 (28 in Malta and 9 in Gozo), with an average enrolment of 1,846 and an average attendance of 949. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,905 and 1,008.

The teaching staff of the elementary schools numbered 766, as in the previous year, and included 40 masters, 51 mistresses and 510 assistant teachers (220 men and 290 women), 45 monitors, 110 monitresses, and 10 teachers for instruction in special subjects (drawing, modelling and wood-carving, dress-cutting and lace-making). Twenty-five masters and twenty-seven mistresses of the teaching staff have undergone courses of training in England.

The local training schools were attended by 170 males and 196 females, as compared with 174 and 208, respectively, in 1912-13.

The total expenditure on elementary education during the financial year 1913-14 was £27,520, as compared with £27,746 in the previous year.

Calculated on the average number of scholars on the registers the average cost per head was 26s. 6d., and calculated on the average attendance it was 32s. 3d.

Secondary Education.

The attendance in the Lyceum for the scholastic year 1912-13 was 560. The average percentage of attendance was 90 in the obligatory subjects, 75 in the optional subjects, and 61 in the classes of marine and electrical engineering.

The Boys' Secondary School, Gozo, was attended by 51 pupils, who made an average attendance of 94.0 per cent., as compared with an attendance of 59 and percentage of attendance of 98.0 in the previous year.

The Girls' Secondary School, Malta, was attended by 187 pupils, as against 163 in the preceding year; the average percentage of attendance was 82, as compared with 98.

The total cost of secondary education was £4,365, and included Lyceum (£3,453), Boys' Secondary School, Gozo (£251), and Girls' Secondary School, Malta (£661); the revenue was £1,271, inclusive of £865 from the Lyceum and £405 from the Girls' Secondary School. The average cost per student was £5 0s. 6d. in the Lyceum, £4 18s. 3d. in the Secondary School, Gozo, and £1 7s. 4d. in the Girls' Secondary School, Malta.

University.

The average number of students attending the University was 220, as compared with 165 in the previous year, and included students in theology (15), law (64), medicine (39), literature and science (88), and engineering and architecture (14).

Fifty candidates entered for the Matriculation Examination held in 1913, of whom 33 were successful.

The total cost of the University, including the Botanic Gardens, was £5,875, and the revenue was £1,815; the average cost per student was £16 10s. 2d., as compared with £24 6s. 0d. in the previous year.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.*Hospitals, Asylums, etc.*

In 1913–14, 3,544 patients were admitted into the hospitals of Malta and Gozo, as against 3,400 for the previous year. There were 398 deaths, as compared with 360 in 1912–13. In addition to these, 140,795 persons were attended by the District Medical Officers at the Government dispensaries or at their own residences, as against 128,927 in the previous year.

There were 733 patients in the Lunatic Asylum on 31st March, 1914. The number of admissions was 127; 34 were discharged as cured, 11 as relieved, 6 not improved, 37 not subjects for the Asylum. The number of deaths was 60. The revenue from the Asylum farm was £1,116, and the expenditure thereon £629, leaving a profit of £486.

The number of inmates in the Leper Hospital increased from 105 on 31st March, 1913, to 108 at the end of the year. The number of deaths was 13.

The recipients of relief at the Poor Houses at Malta and Gozo and the Orphan Asylum were 1,357, as compared with 1,467 in the preceding year.

The number of persons receiving outdoor relief was 4,032.

The total cost of the charitable institutions in the two islands (exclusive of works) was £72,943.

Savings Bank.

The number of depositors in the Savings Bank on 31st March, 1914, was 7,462, and the amount standing to their credit was £536,233, of which £527,882 was invested in British and other securities.

The deposits made during the year amounted to £104,933, and the withdrawals to £116,066, as against £111,401 and £126,948, respectively, in the previous year.

The expenses of management and the interest credited to depositors amounted to £10,855, whilst the revenue derived from interest on invested funds, unappropriated interest, and sale of pass books was £17,108, leaving a net profit of £6,253.

In the Gozo Savings Bank there were 808 depositors on the 31st March, 1914, the total amount standing to their credit being £62,505. The deposits made during the year amounted to £8,902, and the withdrawals £14,884, as compared with £7,014 and £12,646 in the previous year.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The establishment of the Police on 31st March, 1914, was 35 officers and 494 non-commissioned officers and men, and the actual strength was 29 officers and 488 non-commissioned officers and men.

The total cost of the Police for the year 1913-14 was £32,696, made up of £27,953 for personal emoluments and £4,743 for other charges.

Prisons.

The total number of persons committed, exclusive of debtors, was 8,985, of whom 7,743 were males and 1,242 females. The following is a comparative statement of committals for the past two years :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
<i>Malta :</i>		
Criminal prisoners ..	12,187	8,182
Debtors	4	8
<i>Gozo :</i>		
Criminal prisoners ..	1,253	803
Total	13,444	8,993

The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour was 589, as against 864 in the previous year. The number of prisoners under detention (not confined in association with prisoners under hard labour or imprisonment) was 7,593, as against 11,322 in 1912-13.

The juvenile offenders were 895, as compared with 1,516 in 1912-13.

The general health of the prisoners was good. Twelve prisoners were admitted to the prison infirmary during the year, and the daily average on the sick-list, including prisoners on medical diet not admitted into the infirmary, was 37·88, as against 32·75 in the previous year.

Two deaths occurred during the year due to heart disease.

The number of offences against discipline by prisoners was 1,505, as compared with 1,989 in 1912-13.

The prisoners were employed on various kinds of work, *e.g.*, pumping water, stone-breaking, cultivation of prison lands, manufacturing coir mats, cleaning, washing, making and mending clothing and bedding for the prison; and those who knew a trade were employed on tin-smith work, painting, white-washing, masonry and carpentry.

The total cost of the prisons in the two islands was £6,012.

Criminal and Judicial Statistics.

The number of offences reported to the police was 35,570, as against 37,247 in 1912-13, a decrease of 1,677.

They may be classified as follows:—

Homicide	6
Other offences against the person	6,311
Offences against the good order of families ..	102
Offences against property	3,474
Other offences	25,677
	35,570

The number of offences dealt with by the Court of Judicial Police in Malta and Gozo was 23,980, as shown below:—

	Malta.	Gozo.	Total.
Crimes	876	107	983
Contraventions ..	21,130	1,867	22,997
Total	22,006	1,974	23,980

The number of offences not dealt with by the courts was 11,590, or 32 per cent. of the total number reported to the police, while the number of crimes the perpetrators of which were not discovered was 264, or 12·2 per cent. of the total number reported, which was 2,165.

In connection with the offences dealt with by the Courts of Judicial Police, 23,980 persons were summoned before the magistrates, as compared with 28,305 in the previous year, a decrease of 4,325.

They were dealt with as follows:—

Summarily convicted	22,832
Committed for trial	149
Acquitted	563
Discharged for want of evidence or in default of prosecution	436
	23,980

The persons summarily convicted were dealt with as follows :—

Imprisoned	1,048
Fined	16,366
Fined and imprisoned	80
Bound over	321
Admonished	5,010
Awarded other punishments	7
	22,832

The number of persons admonished was 5,010, or 21 per cent. of the number of summary convictions, as against 16 per cent. in the previous year.

One hundred and forty-nine persons were tried by jury during the year 1913-14, as against 188 in 1912-13.

The results were as follows :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Convicted	153	120
Acquitted	35	29
	188	149

The offences in respect of which conviction was secured may be classified as follows :—

Wilful homicide	3
Manslaughter	2
Attempted homicide	2
Concealment of birth	1
Other offences against the person	23
Robbery with violence	9
Other offences against property	39
Offences against the good order of families	12
False evidence	3
Miscellaneous offences	26
Total	120

One thousand four hundred and sixty-one cases were instituted in the Civil Court, First Hall, as against 1,632 in the previous year, of which 596 were for the determination of a point of fact or law (unliquidated claims), and the rest for the recovery of specific sums of money amounting in the aggregate to £54,371.

In the Commercial Court 759 cases were introduced, as compared with 923 in 1912-13. 171 cases were for the determination of a point of fact or law (unliquidated claims), and the rest for the recovery of stated sums of money amounting in the aggregate to £20,919.

The business transacted in the Civil Court, Second Hall, was as follows :—

Applications disposed of	1,470
Secret wills deposited	31
Secret wills withdrawn	22
Deposits made	£102

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The civil population on 1st April 1914, was estimated at 216,879, as against 216,617 on 1st April 1913.

The total number of births in the last two years was as follows :—

		1912-13.	1913-14.
Males	.. .. .	3,774	3,787
Females	.. .. .	3,203	3,376
Total		6,977	7,163

The birth-rate in the year under review was 33·02 per mille, as compared with 32·20 per mille in the previous year. The average birth-rate for the past twelve years was 37·18 per mille.

The total number of deaths reported was as follows :—

		1912-13.	1913-14.
Males	.. .. .	2,281	2,724
Females	.. .. .	2,039	2,426
Total		4,320	5,150

The death-rate in 1913-14 was 23·61 per mille, as against 19·79 in 1912-13, while the average death-rate for the past decade (1904-13) was 23·56 per mille.

The number of marriages was 1,235, as compared with 1,029 in the previous year.

The general state of health of the islands during the year was good.

The following table gives the number of cases of infectious diseases, and the number of deaths from each disease, including cases and deaths in the fleet and garrison, during the past two years :—

	1912-13		1913-14	
	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Chicken-pox	91	—	94	—
Diphtheria	37	6	40	8
Enteric Fever	110	24	566	107
Erysipelas	55	8	86	12
Puerperal Fever	11	3	6	1
Influenza	333	13	40	2
Malarial Fever	11	—	22	—
Measles	204	14	13	—
Undulant Fever	374	38	343	25
Scarlet Fever	18	—	8	—
Small-pox	6	1	—	—
Tubercular Phthisis	254	171	231	199
Whooping-cough	41	2	1,849	72
Total	1,545	280	3,298	426

Only two cases of undulant fever were reported from the fleet, and two from the garrison. The number of goats and sheep found infected and destroyed during the year was 390 out of a total of 9,506 examined.

All cases of malarial fever shown in the table were contracted abroad.

Four thousand four hundred and fifty-one persons were successfully vaccinated.

The death-rate among children under twelve months was 268·28 per 1,000 births, as against 214·46 in the previous year. The death-rate of children under five years was 105·43 per 1,000 births, as compared with 79·70 in the previous year.

The works carried out during the year in connection with the general drainage scheme were the following :—

Construction of a portion of the street sewer at Ghainsielem, Gozo ;

Completion of street sewers at Tarxien and Paula, Malta ;

Completion of street sewers at Zeitun, Malta.

The meteorological returns for 1913-14 are summarized in the following table :—

	Temperature.					Rainfall.		Wind.	
	Solar Max.	Shade Max.	Shade Min.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temp.	Number of inches.	Mean % Humidity.	General Directions.	Average Force 0-10.
1913.									
April ..	137·5	75·9	49·9	9·5	60·2	0·725	80·6	N.W. & S.W.	3
May ...	139·0	82·4	53·0	11·2	65·1	0·806	77·1	N.W. & W.	3
June ...	137·8	82·2	63·5	10·4	70·9	—	73·1	W. & N.W.	2
July ..	146·0	88·0	62·3	11·9	74·3	—	69·1	N.W. & S.W.	2
August ...	146·8	93·9	67·9	10·8	78·3	0·020	70·6	N.W. & E.	2
September ..	155·0	93·2	67·5	7·2	77·6	—	73·1	S.W. & N.E.	2
October ..	147·0	80·2	59·9	11·1	72·8	12·816	75·5	N.E. & N.	2
November ..	141·0	70·7	56·3	7·7	65·1	1·390	71·2	N.W. & N.E.	2
December ..	132·0	65·3	43·5	12·2	55·5	2·710	74·9	N.N.W. & N.W.	3
1914.									
January ...	124·0	66·6	44·0	10·6	52·2	3·830	74·1	N.W. & E.	3
February ..	121·0	65·7	47·0	8·3	51·2	1·710	85·1	S.E. & S.	2
March ..	126·5	68·0	46·5	7·7	56·2	1·110	83·4	N.W. & N.N.W.	3

The highest temperature in the shade was 100·1° at Casal Lia on the 21st August, and the lowest 38° at Casal Lia on the 3rd February. The mean temperature for the year was 65·2°, as compared with 64·6° in 1912-13.

The mean temperature for the summer months of June, July, August and September was 75·2°. In 1912-13 it was 74·2°. The mean temperature for the winter months of January, February and March was 54·2°, or 2·3° below that of the preceding year.

The total rainfall was 25·111 inches, or 7·095 inches above that of 1912-13. A cloud burst occurred on the 16th of October and 16·3 inches of rain fell at Vittoriosa. Rain fell on 59 days.

The prevailing winds were :—N.W. on 82 days, E. on 27 days, W. on 23 days, and N.E. on 21 days. The average velocity of the wind was 7·2 miles per hour. The average number of hours of bright sunshine per day was 7·9, as compared with 8·3 in 1912-13.

No local earthquakes were experienced during the year, but 18 shocks from distant centres of disturbance were recorded by the Milne Seismograph.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

Details of the postal matter dealt with in the past two years are given in the following table :—

	1912-13		1913-14	
	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.
Letters	1,776,346	2,173,067	1,999,790	2,602,418
Post Cards ..	185,367	306,241	313,157	234,845
Printed Matter .	1,124,734	380,913	844,155	818,612
Parcels	49,358	19,424	50,412	19,000
	3,135,805	2,879,645	3,207,514	3,674,275
	6,015,450		6,881,789	

The total number of mails received during the year was 7,416, and the number despatched 5,638, as against 10,047 and 6,595, respectively, in 1912-13.

The total number of registered articles received and despatched was 165,573, as against 157,401 in the previous year, an increase of 8,172.

The total number of money orders issued and paid in the Colony was 17,789 (£84,540), as against 13,678 (£56,989) in the previous year, and the total number of postal orders issued and paid was 134,451 (£68,366), as against 127,420 (£68,871) in 1912-13.

The total number of parcels received and despatched was 69,412, as against 68,782 in 1912-13, showing an increase of 630.

The total length of aerial telephone wires belonging to the Melita Telephone Exchange is 785 miles.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The gross revenue of the Railway during 1913-14 was £6,564, as against £6,322 in 1912-13, and the expenditure, including additions and renewals (£575), was £7,136, a net loss of £572 on the year's working. In addition to the above, £151 was expended on the Railway Technical School.

The revenue derived from water supplied, laying house services, and rent of meters was £19,378, as compared with £19,358 in 1912-13. 681,000,000 gallons of water were consumed in 1913-14, as against 771,580,943 gallons in the previous year.

The revenue derived from the electric lighting installation was £18,933, as compared with £18,318 in 1912-13. The capital outlay on 31st March 1914 was £78,543, and the profit on the year's working after deducting interest was £8,047 (or 10·24 per cent.). The total number of units generated (exclusive of central station units) was 1,041,055, as compared with 1,067,883 units generated in 1912-13.

The total number of passports issued during the year was 2,029, as against 2,248 in the previous year. The number of passports issued for Australia, Canada and Northern Africa in the past two years is shown below :—

				1912-13.	1913-14.
Australia	..	..	..	365	433
Canada	..	..	..	514	642
Northern Africa	..	..	..	876	493
Total				<u>1,755</u>	<u>1,568</u>

I have &c.,

JOHN E. CLAUSON,

Lieutenant-Governor
and Chief Secretary to Government.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
780	British Guiana	1912-1913
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong-Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

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1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.



No. 819.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1913–1914.

(For Report for 1912–13, see No. 790.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

November, 1914.



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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1913-14.



TRINIDAD :

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1914.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

I.—FINANCE.

1. The revenue of the Colony for the year 1913-14 was £970,789, and the expenditure £951,982, an excess of revenue of £18,807. The surplus balance of £81,410 with which the year opened was accordingly increased on the 31st of March, 1914, to £100,217.

REVENUE.

2. The revenue (£970,789) exceeded the estimate by £37,022 and was larger than that of the previous financial year by £38,276—the principal heads under which increases are shown being:—Customs, £23,813; Licenses, Excise, &c., £20,257; Railway, £9,129; and Land Sales, Royalties, &c., £7,741. There were also special receipts amounting to £13,567, being the amount due to the Treasury by the Planters' Immigration Fund Account on the 31st of March, 1913. The receipts and payments in connection with this account are no longer included in the Colony's Estimates.

3. The receipts under each head of revenue during the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 are shown below:—

<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>1912-13.</i>		<i>1913-14.</i>
Customs ...	£881,744	...	£405,557
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ...	13,851	...	14,872
Licenses, Excise, &c....	253,410	...	273,667
Fees of Court and Office ..	91,574	...	86,949
Post Office ...	9,744	...	10,849
Government Railway	105,338	...	114,467
Rent of Government Property ...	2,075	...	2,285
Interest ...	4,021	...	4,196
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,491	...	2,637
Land Sales, Royalties, &c. ...	34,502	...	42,244
Immigration Taxes ...	35,263	...	...
Special Receipts ...	...	...	13,567

Eliminating from this comparison the Immigration taxes of 1912-13 and the Special Receipts of 1913-14 it will be seen that the revenue of the latter year exceeded that of the former by £59,972.

4. The Customs receipts (£405,557) consisted of £349,219 from import duties, £56,197 from export duties on Asphalt, and £141 from small miscellaneous receipts.

5. In the revenue from Licenses, Excise, &c.. (£273,667) were included the following :—

Spirit Licenses	...	...	£ 29,816
Gun Licenses	...	...	1,947
Dog Licenses	...	...	4,299
Excise Duties on Spirits and Beer	...	...	146,855
Land and House Taxes...	...	...	54,873
Estate Duties	...	...	7,610
Stamp Duties	...	...	17,669
Fines in the Magistrates' Courts	...	...	7,859

6. The excise duties on Rum and Beer have produced the following revenue in the last ten years :—

1904-5	...	...	...	£126,410
1905-6	...	...	...	126,637
1906-7	...	...	...	120,888
1907-8	...	...	...	139,462
1908-9	...	...	...	126,521
1909-10	...	...	...	129,593
1910-11	...	...	...	151,187
1911-12	...	...	...	136,181
1912-13	...	...	...	130,226
1913-14	...	...	...	145,849

7. The receipts from the sale of Crown Lands were £12,843, showing an improvement in the transactions of the last two or three years. There are, however, still large tracts of land under license to Oil Companies for exploration purposes, and pending the decision of the Companies as to the lands which they desire to have included in their Prospecting Licenses and Leases it is considered inadvisable to alienate them for agricultural purposes. The large increase in the Savings Bank deposits, to which attention is drawn elsewhere, is probably due to the fact that the depositors are saving their money for the time when these lands become available for sale.

8. The revenue from the export duty on Asphalt, £56,197, was augmented by the royalty of 1s. 8d. a ton payable by the lessees of the Pitch Lake, which produced £18,554. Accordingly the total revenue derived by the Colony from the Asphalt industry was £74,751.

9. The receipts from the sale of timber from Crown Lands were £8,155. The business of the Forest Department has grown so extensively that it has now been found necessary to make provision for the appointment of an Assistant Forest Officer.

10. The royalty paid on oil won under Leases and Licenses was £2,047.

EXPENDITURE.

11. The expenditure of 1913-14 was £951,982, showing an increase of £4,761 on that of the year 1912-13.

12. Although in some instances the Estimates framed for the year were considerably exceeded, a slight saving of £1,663

was effected on the whole. The heads under which the chief excesses occurred were :—

Charges on account of Public Debt	..	£8,139
Pensions	...	2,744
Immigration	...	7,527
Hospitals	...	2,050
Education	...	2,299
Miscellaneous Services	...	8,077

13. The detailed expenditure of the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 was as under :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Charges on Account of Public Debt	... £76,425 ...	£87,289
Pensions	... 34,367 ...	36,490
The Governor and Legislature	... 6,654 ...	6,435
Colonial Secretary's Department	... 4,877 ...	5,173
Auditor-General's Do.	... 4,063 ...	4,123
Immigration Do.	... 63,113 ...	22,168
Receiver-General's Do.	... 10,391 ...	10,543
Savings Bank	... 2,696 ...	2,810
Crown Lands and Survey Department	... 9,974 ...	9,629
Customs Department	... 11,498 ...	11,471
Constabulary Do. ..	... 67,291 ...	68,996
Military Do.	... 3,705 ...	3,677
Registrar-General's Department	... 5,101 ...	4,894
Post Office and Telegraph Cable Subsidy...	43,442 ...	43,645
Port and Marine Department	... 6,536 ..	6,620
Printing and Stationery Department	... 8,603 ...	8,852
Legal Department	... 17,367 ...	18,431
Magistracy	... 15,618 ...	15,623
Wardens and Supervisors	... 21,074 ...	20,481
Medical Department	... 21,800 ...	21,455
Hospitals, Asylums and Dispensaries	... 48,953 ...	52,202
Public Health and Quarantine	... 6,042 ...	6,551
Education Department	... 64,395 ...	67,862
Prisons, Reformatory & Industrial Schools	19,249 ...	20,208
Transport	... 79 ...	98
Ecclesiastical	... 10,521 ...	10,631
Crown Agents, London	... 1,043 ...	860
Department of Agriculture & Laboratory	12,873 ...	12,979
Veterinary Surgeon ...	... 490 ...	489
Queen's Park and St. Clair Pastures	... 1,127 ...	1,121
Mines	... 1,294 ...	1,148
Fire Brigade, San Fernando	... 262 ...	426
Miscellaneous Services	... 42,893 ...	40,859
Government Railway Department	... 80,485 ...	92,917
Public Works Department, Recurrent	... 45,793 ...	45,536
Roads and Bridges, Do.	... 123,401 ...	126,698
Public Works—Extraordinary	... 14,065 ...	17,757
Roads and Bridges Do.	... 39,658 ...	45,338

14. The revenue and expenditure of the last five years have been :—

Year.	Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		
		Recurrent.	Extraordinary.	Total.
1909-10	£853,565	£798,262	£64,992	£863,254
1910-11	948,383	843,050	83,984	927,034
1911-12	950,744	901,018	58,533	959,551
1912-13	982,513	893,499	53,722	947,221
1913-14	970,789	888,888	63,094	951,982

The expenditure during this quinquennial period on extraordinary works has been £324,325.

15. The assets of the Colony on the 31st of March, 1914, were £999,617, and its liabilities £899,400, a surplus of assets of £100,217.

16. The funded debt stood on the 31st of March, 1914, at £1,476,615, and further advances had been made from General Revenue to the extent of £384,032 on account of a loan of £739,016 for railway and road extension the raising of which has since been authorized by Ordinance No. 16 of 1914. The accumulated sinking fund amounted to £224,668.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

17. The Customs statistics and returns are compiled for the year 1913.

18. The value of the imports during the year, including bullion, specie, and goods transhipped, was £4,968,360, and that of the exports £5,205,673, making the entire volume of trade £10,174,033. This is an increase of £1,019,131 on the figures of 1912. The imports and exports of the last five years have been

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1909 ...	£3,288,826 ...	£3,218,092 ...	£6,506,918
1910 ...	3,343,011 ...	3,467,588 ...	6,810,599
1911 ...	5,018,848 ...	4,769,486 ...	9,788,334
1912 ...	4,682,325 ...	4,472,577 ...	9,154,902
1913 ...	4,968,360 ...	5,205,673 ...	10,174,038

IMPORTS.

19. The value of the goods imported for home consumption was £2,774,640, to which must be added £53,910, the value of the bullion and specie imported, and £2,139,810 for imports in transshipment, the total being £286,035 larger than the figures of the previous year.

20. The articles of import for home consumption were classed as follows :—

Live Stock	...	£ 52,923
Foodstuff	...	1,270,984
Spirits	...	27,306
Wines	...	24,092
Malt	...	42,540
Tobacco	...	34,123
Opium and Ganja	...	4,058
Raw materials	...	242,856
Manufactured articles	...	1,075,808

and show a satisfactory increase of £245,757 on the figures of

ERRATA.

Page 6, paragraph 16, line 2 — £1,476,615 should be
£1,591,193.

Page 6, paragraph 16, line 3 — £384,032 should be
£383,583.

21. The imports of the articles named in the preceding section during the last five years have been—

1909	...	...	...	£2,368,756
1910	...	...	...	2,476,561
1911	...	...	...	2,668,673
1912	...	...	...	2,528,888
1913	...	...	...	2,774,640

22. Under the head of Foodstuff the following changes are to be noted as compared with the returns of the year 1912. There were increased importations under the heads of

Grain, including Corn and Oats	...	1,615,165 lbs.
Bran and Pollard	...	573,642 "
Meats	...	271,677 "
Lard	...	862,964 "
Oleomargarine	...	48,182 "
Fish	...	523,381 "
Coffee	...	142,305 "
Flour, in bags of 196 lbs.	...	23,177 bags.

and decreases under the following articles—

Rice	...	4,858,054 lbs.
Dholl	...	1,294,030 "
Peas and Beans	...	505,144 "
Butter	...	221,978 "
Sugar	...	457,520 "
Bread and Biscuits	...	127,521 "
Cheese	...	24,917 "
Confectionery	...	69,979 "
Tea	...	16,450 "

23. The following table shows the countries of origin of the imports of the last five years :—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom	£920,118	£936,427	£1,026,070	£944,502	£892,598
Canada	106,016	134,609	190,287	190,769	256,435
Other Brit. Possessions	182,138	178,348	200,278	206,055	178,921
United States	752,031	860,903	818,921	819,432	813,718
Venezuela	288,710	233,086	294,257	211,873	463,658
France	74,350	62,932	66,619	67,786	61,183
Germany	46,241	83,279	48,260	32,721	40,179
Other Countries	119,694	186,285	122,708	121,005	116,863

24. The chief importations from the United Kingdom were under the following heads :—

Textiles	...	...	£ 156,170
Hardware	...	...	83,604
Wearing Apparel	...	...	45,139
Malt Liquor	...	...	37,286
Machinery	...	...	32,846
Milk, Condensed...	...	...	31,117
Haberdashery	...	...	27,200
Boots and Shoes...	...	...	22,580
Manure	...	...	£ 18,949
Patent Fuel	...	...	17,870
Tobacco, Manufactured	...	...	17,843
Whiskey.	...	...	16,213
Coal	...	...	14,887
Hats	...	...	14,494
Rice	...	...	12,470
Cement	...	...	10,665

From the United States—

Flour...	...	...	£ 118,394
Coal	...	...	90,777
Meats	...	...	77,290
Machinery	...	...	74,264
Lard	...	...	47,844
Timber	...	...	43,697
Bullion and Specie	...	...	40,209
Textiles	...	...	26,596
Carriages and Motors	...	...	16,409
Cattle Food	...	...	15,752
Wearing Apparel	...	...	9,388

and from Canada—

Flour...	...	...	£ 126,356
Fish	...	...	63,398
Oats	...	...	29,982
Timber	...	...	8,775

25. There has been a considerable increase in the transhipping trade of the port since the Colony became the headquarters of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The value of the goods entered in transit during the last five years has been :—

1909	...	...	£ 709,528
1910	...	...	772,142
1911	...	...	2,263,448
1912	...	...	2,088,182
1913	...	...	2,189,810

26. The coaling business also continues to show a steady increase. 104,417 tons were imported during 1913, being 32,594 tons more than the imports of the previous year. 71,823 tons of this were required for bunkering ships.

EXPORTS.

27. The value of the exports of 1913 was £3,065,863 an increase of £681,468 on those of 1912. This does not include the value of the transit goods which amounted as shown above to £2,139,810.

28. The value of the local produce exported in 1913 was £2,344,366. The figures of the last five years have been :—

1909	...	..	...	£2,028,516
1910	...	...	...	2,328,877
1911	...	...	...	2,078,152
1912	...	...	...	1,964,482
1913	...	...	...	2,344,366

29. The quantities and values of the articles of local produce exported in 1913 are appended : --

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Asphalt—Crude	... 186,995 tons	£ 191,724
Asphalt—Epuré	... 19,421 tons	88,841
Bitters	... 82,284 galls.	82,284
Cocoa	... 48,116,877 lbs.	1,408,897
Coconuts	... 16,890,897	85,369
Copra	... 1,154,589 lbs.	11,545
Fruit	... ..	11,794
Molasses	... 389,946 galls.	4,248
Rum	... 102,828 galls.	10,657
Sugar	... 82,665 tons	418,067
Petroleum—Crude	... 13,570,152 tons	75,020

30. A comparison of these figures with those of year 1904-5, ten years previously, show that in the decade production has increased under some of the heads to the following extent :—

	1904-5.	1913.
Asphalt—tons	128,612	206,416
Cocoa—lbs.	40,758,776	48,116,877
Coconuts— No.	10,554,569	16,890,897
Fruit—£	808	11,794
Rum—galls.	85,472	102,828
Petroleum—galls.	...	18,570,152

The increase in the values of these was—

	1904-5.	1913.
Asphalt	£149,020	£ 280,565
Cocoa	887,670	1,408,897
Coconuts	21,882	85,369
Fruit	808	11,794
Rum	4,842	10,657
Petroleum, Crude	...	75,020

Production has however fallen off in the same period under the heads of Copra, Molasses and Sugar to the following extent :—

	1904-5.	1913.
Copra—lbs.	1,988,047	1,154,589
Molasses—galls.	508,209	389,496
Sugar—tons	47,578	82,665

the loss in value involved being £312,430

31. The following table shows the volume and direction of the Colony's export trade, excluding transhipments, during the last five years:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom ...	£491,194	£599,240	£514,832	£540,908	£495,101
Canada ...	812,252	854,484	206,183	220,088	174,991
Other Brit. Possessions...	33,841	25,859	97,968	40,707	57,715
United States ...	800,953	919,047	1,045,507	940,911	1,392,786
Venezuela ...	76,632	84,641	76,044	72,846	66,418
France ...	524,338	483,211	277,813	261,552	504,207
Germany ...	58,583	102,844	96,435	96,785	137,417
Other Countries ...	120,771	126,120	191,306	210,603	237,233

32. The values of the Colony's principal exports to the United Kingdom were:—

Sugar ...	...	...	£287,341
Cocoa ...	...	...	114,502
Asphalt...	...	...	38,269
Bitters ...	...	...	12,233
Rum ...	...	...	10,446
Copra ...	...	...	8,986
Petroleum ...	...	...	6,684

To the United States—

Cocoa ...	...	...	£690,739
Asphalt...	...	...	108,664
Coconuts ...	...	...	75,206
Petroleum ...	...	...	51,977
Sugar ...	...	...	12,839
Bitters ...	...	...	10,815

and to Canada—

Sugar ...	...	...	£134,944
Cocoa ...	...	...	20,124
Coconuts ...	...	...	10,121
Molasses ...	...	...	3,498

33. It will be seen from the figures given in paragraph 24 of this report that, although the export trade with Canada has diminished, having fallen from a value of £312,252 in 1909 to £174,991 in 1913, the import trade from that country continues to show a steadily increasing volume. The decrease in the exports is chiefly attributable to smaller purchases of coconuts by Canada and to decreases in the quantity and value of the sugar sent there. But as the Collector of Customs has pointed out in his annual report the improved steamship service with Canada and the operations of the Preferential Agreement which came into force in June, 1913, have made her a keen competitor for a share of the Colony's food supply with the results shown above.

MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

34. The asphalt deposit at "La Brea," known as the "Pitch Lake," which, since the 1st of January, 1888, has been leased to the Trinidad Asphalt Company, yielded in 1913 a revenue to the Colony from export duties and Royalty of £76,202. The exports

of asphalt, including some from private lands, have during the last ten years been as under :—

1904-5	..	128,612 tons	...	£149,020 value.
1905-6	...	103,708 tons	...	118,910 "
1906-7	...	115,875 tons	...	186,812 "
1907-8	...	141,106 tons	...	162,808 "
1908-9	...	133,208 tons	...	151,021 "
1909	...	138,595 tons	...	154,263 "
1910	...	158,988 tons	...	179,146 "
1911	...	169,127 tons	...	193,193 "
1912	...	176,077 tons	...	201,106 "
1913	...	206,416 tons	...	230,565 "

35. Manjak, a form of asphalt, is also won in small quantities. 583 tons of this mineral of the value of £2,203 were exported in 1913.

36. The Angostura Bitters Company whose factory is situated in Port-of-Spain exported 32,234 gallons of bitters valued at £32,234.

37. Several other local factories are engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, matches, soap, ice, cassava, chocolate, and coconut oil for local consumption. There are also a local brewery and two tanneries.

38. The oil industry has made considerable progress during the year and three companies of high standing have now commenced drilling operations on Crown lands. 41 wells were drilled aggregating a depth of 41,933 feet, of which 15,387 feet were in respect of wells on Crown lands. Of the 41 wells 18 proved productive, and the output of oil was increased from 17,626,563 gallons in 1912-13 to 22,523,060 gallons in 1913-14. At the close of the year eleven Oil Companies were actively engaged in the winning of oil, and 147 wells had been drilled, 63 of which were on Crown lands.

39. The Customs department returns the exports of oil during the last three years as under :—

1911	...	7,685,374 galls.	...	£32,839 value.
1912	.	4,295,707 "	...	18,432 "
1913	...	13,570,152 "	...	75,020 "

and a considerable quantity is consumed locally, either as fuel in the Sugar factories or, after having been refined, as petrol and kerosene.

40. Of the quantity exported in 1913, 772,982 gallons were supplied to ships for bunkering, including 640 tons to H.M.S. "New Zealand."

41. An average of 2,895 persons were employed daily in the Mines and Quarries of the Colony.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

42. Although Trinidad enjoys exceptional advantages in her mineral resources, her forests of valuable timber, and the geographical position which makes her a distributing centre for neighbouring commerce, the chief factors in her prosperity are her agriculture and her peasant proprietary.

43. As explained in greater detail in the last report the agricultural interests of the Colony are promoted by a Department of Agriculture which has under its immediate control and management the Government Laboratory, the various botanical and experimental stations, and the stock farms in Trinidad and Tobago. The cost of this department in 1913-14 was £12,979. The department is advised by a Board of Agriculture consisting of twenty members appointed by the Governor and of which he is President. This Board employs its own scientific staff and carries on experiments in aid of the several branches of agriculture, its funds being provided by a special tax on exported produce. This tax produced £3,412 in 1913-14.

44. There is in addition a large and representative Agricultural Society, of which the Governor is also President, but which carries on its active operations entirely independent of Government control. It receives from the Treasury a grant-in-aid of £600 a year.

45. It is estimated that at the present time 459,675 acres are under cultivation in the following crops:—

Cocoa	...	...	...	836,154	acres.
Sugar	...	...	...	50,742	"
Coconuts	...	...	...	27,536	"
Ground Provisions	...	...	...	23,581	"
Rice	...	...	...	13,869	"
Coffee	...	...	...	4,120	"
Rubber	...	...	...	2,700	"
Limes and Oranges	...	...	...	1,123	"
Other Produce	...	...	...	400	"

46. In the quinquennial period which ended with the last financial year the areas in cultivation under cocoa, coconuts, rice and ground provisions were considerably extended but that under sugar cane was reduced by nearly one-third.

		1908-9.	1912-13.
Sugar	...	45,600	45,292
Cocoa	...	245,706	325,503
Coffee	...	4,120	4,120
Coconuts	...	17,520	24,670
Rice	...	9,522	13,000
Ground Provisions	...	32,938	26,500

It is probable that under existing conditions the cultivation of the sugar cane will again increase.

CROWN LANDS.

47. There was greater demand for Crown Land during 1913-14 than in the years immediately preceding it. 461 petitions were received, 3,119 acres were alienated and £11,795 were paid into the Treasury—£7,229 more than in the previous year.

48. The number of grants issued to Indian Immigrants during the year was 134 comprising 646 acres and 43 village lots.

49. The price of Crown Land is £2 10 0 an acre, including the cost of survey and other charges, and it is sold to the applicant without competition. Village lots are sold under competition at an upset price of £4 3 4 a lot.

50. The work of re-forestry the Crown reserves continues to be actively carried on, and a fair revenue is received from the sale of the timber. This amounted in 1913-14 to £8,156. The operations of the department are growing so extensively that it has been found necessary to make provision for the appointment of an Assistant Forest Officer.

SHIPPING.

51. The total number of vessels entered and cleared at the several ports of entry during 1913 was 4,102 with a capacity of 3,736,607 tons. Of these 1,940 were steamers with 3,656,043 tons, and 2,162 sailing vessels with 80,564 tons.

52. The entries and clearances numbered 69 more than in 1912, 57 of these being steamers.

53. The number and nationality of the vessels entered were :—

	No.	Tons.
British	898	1,254,869
German	55	188,650
Dutch	90	135,016
French	56	99,762
Italian	25	67,494
Danish	86	54,815
Norwegian	44	47,970
Venezuelan	793	26,055
United States	61	20,755
Brazilian	5	11,988
Swedish	8	11,875
Belgian	2	2,282
Austrian	1	2,212
Cuban	1	1,846
Russian	2	657

54. The bunkering business of the port continues to grow, and the local production of oil fuel will certainly still further increase it in the future. 71,823 tons of coal and 772,982 gallons of oil fuel were supplied to vessels during the year.

III.—LEGISLATION.

55. Forty-two Ordinances were enacted in 1913-14 the principal of which were :—

8-1913 alters the law relating to Copyright in accordance with the Copyright Act 1911 of the Imperial Parliament.

9-1913 providing an alternative procedure in Crown suits.

10-1913 re-enacts the Customs tariff in accordance with the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement.

- 20-1914 provides for the licensing and control of Auctioneers.
- 28-1913 re-enacting with important amendments the law relating to advances to Cane Farmers. The Ordinance has been made applicable to loans to rice growers.
- 30-1913 introducing the Partnership Act of the Imperial Parliament.
- 31-1913 repeals existing law relating to Companies and introduces the English Companies Act of 1908.
- 35-1913 consolidates and amends the Ordinances relating to the devolution and distribution of property and the duties of the Administrator-General.
- 36-1913 provides a uniform method of recovering rates and charges.
- 7-1914 relating to the White Slave Traffic.
- 9-1914 assimilating the local law with respect to Partition to that of the United Kingdom.

IV.—EDUCATION.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

56. There were 274 elementary schools established in the Colony on the 31st of March, 1914, 238 being in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. 54 of these were Government Schools and 220 denominational Assisted Schools.

57. The number of scholars on the rolls was 51,930, 29,125 boys and 22,805 girls. The average daily attendance was 29,780.

58. The number on the rolls and the average attendances in each class of school were:—

	<i>No. of Schools.</i>	<i>Nos. on Roll.</i>	<i>Average Attendance.</i>
Government Schools ...	54	11,066	6,829
Roman Catholic Schools ...	82	15,975	9,191
Church of England „ ...	53	10,956	6,644
Canadian Mission „ ...	61	9,842	4,922
Wesleyan „ ...	12	2,531	1,488
Moravian „ ...	12	2,060	1,206

59. The expenditure on elementary education in 1913-14 was £58,653, an increase of £5,017 on that of 1912-13. £4,126 were expended on supervision and miscellaneous expenses, £40,209 on assisted schools, and £14,318 on the government schools.

60. Education is free, but the attendance of the children at school is not compulsory. Special attention is being directed to the teaching of hygiene and agriculture, and competent instructors are attached to the Education Department for the latter purpose, and exhibitions are held annually at which the schools compete.

61. A Commission has recently been appointed and is now sitting to advise

- (a.) whether the present expenditure of the Colony on education (primary and secondary) is excessive in proportion to the revenue, and, if so, how best it can be curtailed. If not, whether it can be expended to better advantage,
- (b.) how far the organization and work of the Education Department is satisfactory,
- (c.) whether the scope of the existing Education Ordinances should be extended.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

62. The Queen's Royal College in Port-of-Spain is the Government institution for affording secondary education to boys and to it are affiliated the St. Mary's College, Port-of-Spain, for boys, the Naparima College, San Fernando, for boys, and the St. Joseph Convent, Port-of-Spain, for girls. The number of pupils at these institutions was

Queen's Royal College	...	...	198
St. Mary's College	...	...	292
Naparima College	...	...	77
St. Joseph Convent School	...	...	261

63. The expenditure on secondary education was £9,208 in 1913-14. Of this the expenditure on the Royal College and on prizes, books, fees and exhibitions which are shared by the institutions generally amounted to £6,850. The fees from the pupils at this College realized £1,641. The St. Mary's College receives a grant of £500 for the Principal's salary and £1,000 for capitation fees; the Naparima College £200 for the Head Master's salary and £150 for capitation fees; and the St. Joseph Convent £200 for the Principal's salary and £250 for capitation fees.

64. The College and its affiliated schools are annually examined by the Cambridge Authorities, the lower forms by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate and the Senior classes entering for the Cambridge Local Examinations. 449 pupils in the lower classes were presented for examination, and 125 in the Senior. The three scholarships of £600 which are annually granted by the Colony are awarded on the results of the examination of the seniors and this year they were all taken by the St. Mary's College. The passes numbered 97.

			<i>Seniors.</i>	<i>Juniors.</i>
Queen's Royal College	...	...	20	19
St. Mary's College	...	...	22	21
Naparima College	...	...	1	2
St. Joseph Convent	...	...	4	8

In addition to these two girls from St. Joseph Convent, both of whom passed, entered for the Preliminary Examination.

Nine boys among the Seniors obtained First Class Honours, 4 from the Royal College and 5 from St. Mary's, and eight among the juniors, four being from each College.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

65. The Board of Industrial Training, appointed under Ordinance No. 14 of 1906, continues to do good work. On the 31st of March, 1914, there were 2,528 registered artisans, 146 registered masters, and 114 registered apprentices.

66. There are no technical schools in the Colony, but the Technical Committee of the Board is doing what it can to supply the want by establishing classes, which give encouraging results.

67. The annual grant to the Board from the Government is £650, and it has recently taken charge of a school for the instruction of the blind for which a grant of £100 for the current year has been voted by the Legislature.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

68. The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, with 320 beds is the most important in the colony. The number of patients admitted at this institution during the year was 5,579, the number discharged 5,009 and the daily average in hospital 269. The number of deaths was 609. Of those discharged 2,278 were cured, 2,503 were relieved and 228 were not improved.

69. At the San Fernando Hospital which has 120 beds, 2,991 persons were admitted, 2,616 were discharged. The daily average in hospital being 110.

70. District hospitals are also maintained by the Government at Tobago, Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town, and Cedros with an aggregate accommodation of 246 beds. The number of patients in these on the 31st March, 1914, was 179.

71. In addition there are small temporary hospitals at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

72. There are two hospitals devoted entirely to the treatment of persons suffering from yaws, one in Trinidad and the other in Tobago. The former has accommodation for 200 patients and the latter for 160 patients. The use of salvarsan is still continued with favourable results in the treatment of this disease, but the number of patients has again increased, there being at the present time 72 cases under treatment in Trinidad and 57 in Tobago.

73. The Lunatic Asylum in Port-of-Spain, contained on 31st March, 1914, 689 inmates, 414 males and 275 females, an increase of 17—as compared with 1913. The number of admissions was 155, the number discharged 57, and the number of deaths 81.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

Of those discharged, 39 were cured, 9 relieved and 9 not improved. The average stay of inmates of the Asylum was in the case of men 3 years, and in the case of women $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

74. The Leper Asylum, situated about two miles west of Port-of-Spain, contained at the close of the year 300 inmates, 216 males and 84 females, an increase of 17 as compared with 1912-13. The number of admissions was 98, discharges 56, and deaths 25.

POORHOUSES.

75. The House of Refuge situated in Port-of-Spain, contained on the 31st March, 1914, 439 inmates ; 275 males and 164 females. During the year 249 persons were admitted, 69 were discharged and 165 died.

76. There are several other institutions devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in Port-of-Spain, amongst them the Ariapita Asylum, with 60 inmates, kept up by the Town Board, and four Almshouses maintained by private subscriptions, with 111 inmates.

SAVINGS BANKS.

77. In 1913 fifteen branch banks besides the head office in Port-of-Spain were in operation. The total number of depositors on the 31st December, 1913, was 25,780, an increase of 2,085 over the previous year, with £426,712 to their credit, representing an average of £16 11 0 per head. The deposits on that date were £31,208 in excess of those of 1912. The head office and fourteen of the branch banks show an increase of business during the year, indicating a fair measure of general prosperity.

78. The East Indian depositors numbered 11,351 with a total of £135,786 to their credit, an average of £11 19 0 per head.

79. In the last twenty years the number of depositors has increased from 8,337 to 25,780 and the amount on deposit from £173,865 to £426,712. The steady ratio of these increases shows that year by year the people are more fully appreciating the advantages of this institution.

80. The rate of interest paid by the bank is three per cent. per annum, and the cost of its working amounted in 1913-14 to £2,810. The amount invested in approved securities was £436,814, and the revenue derived from these was sufficient to meet this expenditure and leave a small surplus.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

81. The total number of offences reported to the Constabulary during the year 1913-14 was 25,887, 4,852 more than in the previous year.

82. The number of persons brought before the Magistrates' Courts in respect of these offences was 29,343, an increase of 1,810 in 1912-13.

83. These were dealt with as under :—

Discharged for want of prosecution	...	...	6,716
Discharged on the merits	...	...	3,521
Summarily convicted	...	...	18,726
Committed for trial in the Supreme Court	...	...	878

84. There were 657 more summary convictions in 1913-14 than in 1912-13. The offences were classed as follows :—

	1912-13	1913-14.
Offences against the person	2,424	2,787
Prædial Larceny	204	155
Offences against property	1,419	1,826
Offences against Revenue, Municipal, &c., Laws	6,833	6,488
Offences against Masters and Servants Acts	2,675	2,901
Other offences	4,516	5,121

85. 348 persons were indicted in the Supreme Court during 1913-14 with the following results :—

Judgment for the Crown	...	208
Judgment for the prisoner	...	115
Prisoner found insane	...	2
Cases discharged on <i>nolle prosequi</i>	...	23

86. The convictions were under the following heads :—

Murder	...	18
Attempt to murder	...	10
Manslaughter	...	1
Rape	...	10
Offences against the person	...	72
Offences against property	...	76
Other offences	...	21

Twenty more persons were convicted in the Supreme Court in 1913-14 than in 1912-13.

PRISONS.

87. The number of prisoners of all classes committed to prison during 1913-14 was 5,476 being 199 less than in the previous year. Of this number 4,770 were males (including 45 juveniles) and 706 females (including 11 juveniles.)

88. The daily average number in prison was 736 ; 688 men and 48 women. This is an increase of 17 on the average of 1912-13.

89. The cost of the Prisons establishment continues to grow partly in consequence of the increase in numbers but chiefly as the result of the larger contract prices which have to be paid for supplies. In 1913-14 the expenditure was £13,743, being £1,770 more than in 1912-13. £400 were paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of the prisoners' labour, but the value of their labour was of course far more than this, being estimated at some £9,000.

90. The following table shows the numbers committed for penal imprisonment during the last ten years :—

		<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1904-5	...	455	689	2,811	3,955
1905-6	...	428	636	2,510	3,574
1906-7	...	452	812	2,715	3,979
1907-8	...	430	881	2,720	4,031
1908-9	...	626	641	2,137	3,404
1909-10	...	649	777	1,754	3,180
1910-11	...	845	701	1,921	3,470
1911-12	...	760	794	1,517	3,071
1912-13	...	496	944	2,467	3,907
1913-14	...	452	959	2,401	3,812

91. The Probation of First Offenders Ordinance continues to be administered in a very satisfactory manner by the officers of the Salvation Army whose grant of £70 has recently been increased to £140 to enable other officers to be appointed for the work. A gentleman who has volunteered for service in connection with the Roman Catholic probationers in Port-of-Spain has also been appointed a Probation Officer.

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

92. The Boys' Reformatory Diego Martin, contained, on the 31st March, 1913, 147 inmates, an increase of 1 on the previous year. 49 were admitted during the year, and 45 were discharged. In addition to the Government grant of £2,295, the institution earned £572 while the expenditure was £2,750.

93. The Girls' Reformatory, Belmont, had, on the 31st March 1913, 29 inmates—a decrease of 2. Six were admitted during the year, and seven were discharged. The revenue for the year amounted to £557, of which sum £273 was self-earned.

94. The Tacarigua Industrial School, under the management of the Church of England, had on the 31st March, 1913, 177 inmates. Twenty-seven were admitted during the year, 22 discharged, 1 absconded, 2 sent to the Reformatory, and 10 died. The Government grant to the institution amounted to £1,722. The health conditions at this institution were better than at the time of the last annual report.

95. The Belmont Industrial School, under the Roman Catholic Church, had, at the end of the year, 185 inmates. Twenty-nine were admitted during the year, 25 discharged, 2 sent to the Reformatory, and 1 died. Of the number discharged, 1 was licensed as an apprentice under Section 17 of Ordinance No. 30.

96. There is great need for the provision of some means of affording encouragement to the better behaved boys at these institutions, and the Government has under consideration a scheme for accommodating a selected number of the boys on the Government Farm at St. Joseph, where, while being still kept under

supervision, they will be allowed more liberty and be able to earn wages. It is only the lack of funds that has deferred the introduction of this scheme.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

97. The estimated population on the 31st March, 1914, was 352,145, an increase of 6,748 during the year. The Estimate shows an increase of 18,593 since the last census in April, 1911.

98. The number of births during 1913-14 was 11,825 and the number of deaths 8,121 showing a natural increase of 3,702. A further increase of 3,046 was due to immigration. The number of immigrants introduced from India during the year was 1,189.

99. 4,298 marriages were registered during the year.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

100. The ecclesiastical grant of £10,600 is divided among the several churches in the proportion of their adherents. The returns of the last census have fixed the distribution as under:—

Roman Catholic Church	...	...	£4,896
Church of England	...	...	4,165
Wesleyan Church	...	...	571
Presbyterian Church	...	...	395
Moravian Church	...	...	326
Baptist Church	...	...	257

The two principal Churches have Cathedrals in Port-of-Spain, and the total number of places of worship is

		<i>Trinidad.</i>	<i>Tobago.</i>
Roman Catholic Church	.	81	5
Church of England	..	59	12
Wesleyan Church	...	16	...
Presbyterian Church	...	66	...
Moravian Church	...	5	7
Baptist Church	...	18	1

Accommodation is provided in these for 54,558 persons.

101. 165 Friendly Societies were registered, with a membership of 17,799. These Societies had £10,209 in the Government Savings Bank and £13,576 invested in real security.

102. 819 Indian Immigrants were repatriated in 1913. These took with them savings to the amount of £9,587 in addition to their jewellery. The immigrants in the Colony continue to remit fairly large sums through the Post Office to their relatives in India. The remittances during the last ten years have been—

1904	...	...	£3,014
1905	...	...	3,413
1906	...	...	2,873
1907	...	...	3,227
1908	...	...	3,492
1909	...	...	3,800
1910	...	...	3,990
1911	...	...	3,625
1912	...	...	3,732
1913	...	...	4,585

103. The peasant proprietary, owning small parcels of land under fifty acres in extent, numbers 46,272. The number of agricultural labourers is estimated to be 133,032, one-third of these being Indians.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

104. The mineral resources of the Colony are rapidly becoming exceedingly important. The minerals at present being worked are chiefly asphalt, petroleum and manjak. Several small manjak mines are being worked near Williamsville in the Montserrat Ward, and one is also being worked near San Fernando. The Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, have drilled for oil extensively on their lands at Brighton, and eight other Companies are prospecting on private lands in the southern part of Trinidad. Extensive areas of Crown lands have been leased to the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, and the Trinidad Oilfields, Limited, and operations are being actively carried on on the lands held by both of these Companies. In the case of the latter, the lease will shortly be transferred to the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, which Company is already working the land in question. The Petroleum Development Company, Limited, the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, the Oil Concessions of Mayaro (Trinidad), Limited, and the Cruse Syndicate, Limited, are at work under prospecting licenses on Crown lands. Some 285,345 acres of Crown lands are at present under Exploration License to the United British West Indies Petroleum Syndicate, Limited, the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, the Trinidad Central Oilfields, Limited, and the Ortoire Syndicate, Limited. These areas are now being examined geologically with a view to the Companies eventually taking up large areas under prospecting license and prospective lease. The total amount of Crown Lands involved in connection with oil development work under oil concessions in the Southern oilfields of the Colony amount to some 400 square miles. There are four small refineries being operated which make sufficient petrol for local consumption and also for export to the neighbouring Colonies and South America. Considerable quantities of the crude oil are used by local factories for fuel purposes, and the rest is exported chiefly to England and the United States of America.

105. The two lines of railway extensions one to Siparia and the other to Rio Claro have been completed and are now open for traffic. The former line was opened in November, 1913, but the completion of the latter line was delayed by the difficult nature of the ground over which it runs and it was only fully opened in September, 1914. The plans and estimates for the new station in Port-of-Spain, which is much needed, have now been finally settled and approved and the work of its erection is proceeding. The estimated cost is £30,000.

106. The new 5 K. W. Marconi Wireless Stations in Port-of-Spain commenced operating in August, 1913, and has proved to be very satisfactory. Communication has frequently been held at night up to a range of 1,500 miles, while during the day it is always possible to communicate with the Curaçao Station, some 500 miles to the West. Another station has been erected at Toco, near Pointe Galera, on the north-east coast, which will enable earlier information of the movements of shipping to be communicated to Port-of-Spain.

107. With the large increase of the trade of the Port the necessity for providing improved Harbour facilities at Port-of-Spain has become a pressing one. Two schemes have been proposed; one a deep water quay scheme estimated to cost £669,000, and the other, which is supported by the Chamber of Commerce, which contemplates the extension of the present shallow water quays and enlargement of the warehouse accommodation at a cost of from £102,000 to £107,000. These proposals will shortly be submitted for the final advice of the consulting engineers.

108. Attention has been directed in a previous paragraph to the increased importations from Canada consequent upon the reciprocity agreement and improved steamship communication. The terms of the agreement are that Canada grants a preference of 4½ cents the 100 lbs. on sugar and molasses, 75 cents the 100 lbs. on cocoa, 5 cents the gallon on lime juice, 10 per cent. ad valorem on fresh limes, and 2 per cent. ad valorem on several other articles of West Indian produce; receiving in return a preference of 12 cents the 100 lbs. on flour, and 2 per cent. ad valorem on certain other articles of Canadian produce and manufacture. The result of the agreement has been that in 1913 the value of Canada's exports to this colony amounted to £226,849, showing an increase of £75,493 over those of 1912. The articles on which the largest increase is shown was flour of which 81,511 more bags were imported in 1913.

109. The large expenditure in Tobago on road extension and other improvements since its incorporation as a Ward of the Colony is beginning to show results, and the agricultural industries of that island appear now to be firmly established. The value of its exports has increased from £35,201 in 1909 to £60,269 in 1913, the principal articles of export being cocoa, coconuts, and copra. The two new steamers that have been built for the Trinidad Coastal Service by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company afford an easy means of communication between the two islands, and the wireless station in Scarborough places the one island in close touch with the other. There is still a fair quantity of Crown Land available for sale in Tobago.

110. The investigations in connection with the froghopper pest continue, one-half of the cost being met by the Colony and

10'

65



one-half by the Estates' proprietors. The Colony's share of the Expenditure amounted in 1913-14 to £267.

111. The health of the Colony was good, but an unfortunate outbreak of Yellow fever occurred at the Brighton oilfields where there were ten cases and three deaths. The prompt action of the Sanitary authorities however kept the outbreak in check, and it did not spread to any other district of the Colony, but the usual quarantine restrictions were imposed against the Colony while it lasted. The expenditure on sanitation measures in connection with the outbreak was £1,472.

112. On the whole the record of the year 1913-14 is a favourable one.

113. Maps of the islands of Trinidad and Tobago, brought up to date, are appended.

S. W. KNAGGS,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Trinidad,
5th October, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 820.

JAMAICA.

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13, see No. 783.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1914.



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No. 820.

J A M A I C A .

(For Report for 1912-13, see No. 783.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

King's House, Jamaica,

9th October, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to report on the Blue Book Returns of this Government for the financial year ended the 31st March, 1914.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The revenue and expenditure of the year, under the heads of Estimates, compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows :—

Revenue.

Heads.	Receipts, 1912-13.			Receipts, 1913-14.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	449,433	10	5	426,686	18	11
Port, Harbour, and Lighthouse Dues	8,039	12	0	8,195	18	2
Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	206,214	15	2½	208,655	14	9½
Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, and Reimbursements - in - aid (a)	207,814	2	9½	128,217	12	0½
Post Office and Telegraphs	51,480	15	0½	51,791	18	7½
Railway	183,280	4	5½	176,677	7	0
Rents	3,036	0	8	3,030	11	0
Interest	16,469	10	2½	8,355	0	5
Miscellaneous Receipts	28,652	13	7	15,868	17	3½
Land Sales	1,739	18	7½	1,158	15	10½
Transfer from Insurance Fund in aid of General Revenues	50,000	0	0	—	—	—
Loan raised to reimburse cost of Rio Minho Branch Railway	—	—	—	20,000	0	0
	£1,206,161	3	0½	£1,048,638	14	1½

(a) Includes from Earthquake Loan Board for redemption of debt, £87,055 6s. 9d. in 1912-13.

Expenditure.

Heads.	Payments, 1912-13.			Payments, 1911-12.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of Debt	231,686	10	3	189,591	12	1
Pensions	31,564	14	1	33,661	6	7½
Pensions, Widows and Orphans	8,013	12	8	8,390	18	4
Governor and Staff	6,014	12	8	6,083	2	0
Privy Council	62	8	8	82	6	3
Legislative Council	791	18	8	929	19	11
Colonial Secretariat	5,504	8	11½	5,146	9	1
Public Works Department	19,262	7	4	19,121	16	9½
Parochial Roads and Works	1,663	10	10	1,726	11	4½
Lands Department	3,484	0	9½	3,481	3	3
Railway	95,157	9	6½	112,528	1	9½
Audit Office	4,102	0	5½	4,034	0	9½
Treasury Department	3,624	12	3	3,832	16	0½
Government Savings Bank	2,385	0	10	2,137	15	11½
Immigration	1,090	13	0½	1,061	2	8
Clerks' Parochial Boards	600	0	0	450	0	0½
Stamp Office	848	7	3	54,867	19	7½
Excise, Internal Revenue and Customs	38,972	13	9½			
Postal and Telegraph Service	51,166	12	3½	47,097	12	0½
Construction of Railway Pier No. 3	925	18	9	12,610	5	10
Part Redemption of Earthquake Loan	87,055	6	9	—	—	—
Judicial	38,330	18	7½	38,797	0	6½
Ecclesiastical	849	3	10	868	14	8
Medical	74,580	9	11	75,975	18	5½
Constabulary and Prisons	96,864	8	4½	95,784	7	8½
Industrial Schools	6,449	4	10½	6,677	15	9½
Reformatories						
Education	91,411	17	4½	84,013	11	1
Harbours and Pilotage	4,250	0	1½	3,476	12	3
Military : Imperial Troops, Colonial Defence	7,787	8	8	7,475	7	9
Direct Cable Subsidy	1,000	0	0	750	0	0
Direct Steamship Subsidy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway to Chapelton (Rio Minho Branch)	53,698	14	2	13,122	18	1
Record and Registrar-General's Office, Registrar of Titles	5,660	12	11½	5,524	12	6
Census of Jamaica, 1911	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government Printing Office	10,144	15	8	9,425	15	1
Institute of Jamaica	1,729	10	5	1,551	9	2
Board of Supervision	447	1	0	727	19	8
Agricultural Services	16,146	18	6	20,959	13	2½
Agricultural Societies Board Administration Expenses	292	17	11	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	42,682	12	8½	48,785	3	0
Public Works and Buildings	227,363	14	2	144,344	10	10
Lighthouses						
West India Improvement Company's Lands, Cost of purchase	11,188	7	7	—	—	—
New Public Buildings—Second Block						
Hurricane Assistance	20,073	18	2	338	8	10
Total for General Expenditure ..	£1,304,929	14	11½	£1,065,434	19	2½

2. The total revenue and expenditure for the last five years have been as shown below :—

				Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1909-10	..	..	..	992,976	1,033,794
1910-11	..	..	..	990,399	987,304
1911-12	..	..	..	1,161,014	1,155,208
1912-13	..	..	..	1,206,161	1,304,930
1913-14	..	..	..	1,048,639	1,065,435

The revenue exceeded the original estimate by £40,370 9s. 1d. £20,000 of this amount is however a refund of part of the money advanced in previous years from revenue for building the Rio Minho Branch Railway, that sum having been raised by loan.

The heads showing material increase over the estimate are Fees of Office Stamp Duties, &c., £15,725, Railway, £11,677, and Post and Telegraphs, £792, while there was a deficiency of £3,313 in Customs revenue and £4,348 in Interest.

The expenditure exceeded the Budget estimate by £13,660 8s. 9d., but as supplementary appropriations amounting to £32,026 17s. 11½d. were voted, there was a saving of £18,366 9s. 2½d. on the total sums voted for the services of the year. The principal items of extraordinary expenditure have been £13,123 on the Rio Minho Branch Railway, £12,610 on the construction of Railway Pier No. 3, and an excess of £17,371 on the maintenance of the railway and the provision of new rolling stock. There was also considerable expenditure for re-housing and for relief works consequent on the hurricane of 1912 and the severe droughts. The excess of expenditure over revenue, amounting to £16,796, has reduced the surplus on 31st March, 1914, to £59,418.

The public debt of the Island (most of which is represented by productive investments) amounted to £3,810,447 on the 31st March, 1914. The accumulated sinking funds on the same date amounted to £908,379, leaving a net liability of £2,902,068. Included in the debt were guaranteed public loans for local purposes, secured on municipal rates and undertakings, amounting to £407,233, the sinking funds in respect of which amounted to £73,197.

The totals of the revenue and expenditure of the City Council of Kingston, of the Kingston General Commissioners, and of all the Parochial Boards taken together, for the last five years, are shown in the following comparative statements :—

Kingston City Council.

				Receipt. £	Expenditure. £
1909-10	..	..	..	32,513	35,739
1910-11	..	..	..	35,755	35,385
1911-12	..	..	..	46,565	45,846
1912-13	..	..	..	41,515	43,846
1913-14	..	..	..	39,100	37,610

Kingston General Commissioners.

				Receipt. £	Expenditure £
1909-10	..	..	..	31,957	30,707
1910-11	..	..	..	60,082	52,373
1911-12	..	..	..	69,740	72,875
1912-13	..	..	..	44,656	54,842
1913-14	..	..	..	48,479	44,503

Other Parochial Boards (14 Parishes).

				Receipt. £	Expenditure. £
1909-10	..	..	..	111,586	117,461
1910-11	..	..	..	135,118	139,032
1911-12	..	..	..	123,179	124,059
1912-13	..	..	..	148,029	146,491
1913-14	..	..	..	154,813	148,199

¶ The debts of the Parochial Boards to the Treasury for advances made for water-works and markets amounted at the close of the year to £22,648.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) Imports and Exports.

¶ The total values of imports and exports for the last five years are as follows :—

				Imports. £	Exports. £
1909-10	..	..	..	2,561,674	2,628,307
1910-11	..	..	..	2,614,943	2,568,222
1911-12	..	..	..	2,865,553	2,948,067
1912-13	..	..	..	3,050,478	2,709,283
1913-14	..	..	..	2,837,446	2,430,207

The imports decreased by £213,032 and the exports by £279,283. These figures afford additional proof of the grave effect which the

prolonged droughts and the hurricanes of 1912 produced in the economic condition of the Colony, and the extent to which the prosperity attained in 1911 has been diminished. The exports of 1912 were £238,784 and those of 1913 £517,860 less than those of 1911.

The principal articles of import were :—

		1913.	Average four years.
Ale and Beer	galls.	295,715	289,978
	value	£49,285	£47,094
Bacon	lbs.	48,140	49,439
	value	£2,206	£2,266
Beef, W. S.	brls.	3,362	5,263
	value	£12,859	£19,048
Bread and Biscuits ..	lbs.	2,575,222	3,823,605
	value	£21,460	£31,863
Butter and substitutes	lbs.	1,206,085	1,080,150
	value	£44,462	£38,405
Candles, composition ..	lbs.	49,003	53,292
	value	£1,225	£1,438
Cheese	lbs.	215,127	224,360
	value	£8,963	£8,733
Coal	tons	51,745	59,150
	value	£46,172	£51,046
Corn	bushls.	260,164	260,193
	value	£52,032	£47,230
Fish, dried, salted ..	lbs.	10,139,251	11,576,738
	value	£134,345	£142,324
Fish, alewives	brls.	8,912	7,881
	value	£12,032	£9,445
Herrings	brls.	42,862	37,795
	value	£42,862	£34,655
Mackerel	brls.	4,093	5,636
	value	£10,132	£12,767
Salmon	brls.	500	357
	value	£1,762	£1,204
Flour	brls.	324,439	246,438
	value	£340,661	£272,727
Gunpowder	lbs.	22,650	39,642
	value	£1,132	£1,982
Hams	lbs.	206,651	198,103
	value	£8,610	£8,470
Lard	lbs.	302,961	214,565
	value	£7,574	£4,933
Matches	gross	48,844	29,683
	value	£4,797	£2,770
Meal	brls.	92,223	50,120
	value	£78,889	£39,122
Milk, condensed ..	cases	64,510	52,726
	value	£61,285	£47,058
Oats	bushls.	80,220	77,382
	value	£16,044	£14,581
Oils	galls.	1,588,778	1,295,340
	value	£93,231	£69,027
Peas and Beans ..	bushls.	19,143	17,134
	value	£10,528	£9,597
Pork, W. S.	brls.	6,012	5,128
	value	£23,081	£21,889
Rice	lbs.	15,302,630	13,947,168
	value	£84,164	£72,964
Salt	lbs.	10,311,972	10,241,960
	value	£10,311	£11,638

		1913.	Average four years.
Soap	lbs.	5,056,711	4,722,559
	value	£41,707	£37,491
Spirits, Brandy ..	galls.	2,898	4,099
	value	£1,448	£2,050
„ Cordials ..	galls.	2,274	2,536
	value	£2,676	£3,106
„ Gin	galls.	3,040	3,712
	value	£713	£928
„ Whisky ..	galls.	32,883	33,261
	value	£11,509	£11,641
Sugar, refined ..	lbs.	1,043,658	726,141
	value	£8,349	£6,070
Tea	lbs.	71,526	73,316
	value	£3,576	£3,666
Tobacco, Leaf ..	lbs.	40,090	35,285
	value	£3,018	£7,171
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigarettes ..	lbs.	68,383	112,389
	value	£7,305	£12,505
Wines	galls.	41,962	45,193
	value	£15,409	£17,965
Wood, W. P. lumber ..	feet	2,341,355	1,797,328
	value	£17,560	£13,230
Wood, Pitch Pine ..	feet	12,313,596	12,120,722
	value	£86,195	£84,845
Wood, Shingles ..	Number	2,252,340	1,573,156
	value	£5,503	£3,777

The imports for the past 40 years at intervals of ten years are as under :—

1873	£1,762,817
1883	£1,568,639
1893	£2,157,794
1903	£2,014,477
1913	£2,837,446

and were obtained from the following countries :—

	1873.	1883.	1893.	1903.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	1,016,571	906,902	1,190,563	948,315	1,088,309
	57·5%	57·8%	55·2%	47·1%	38·3%
United States ..	453,255	425,712	719,487	856,973	1,326,723
	25·9%	27·2%	33·4%	42·5%	46·7%
Canada ..	223,065	175,063	188,484	144,877	2,486,210
	12·7%	11·2%	8·7%	7·2%	8·7%
Other Countries ..	70,026	60,962	59,260	64,312	173,793
	3·9%	3·8%	2·7%	3·2%	6·3%

The Collector General remarks :—In the span covered by these summaries the Colony's import trade has increased by over a million, but the latter half of the period has witnessed the rapid declension of trade with Britain and a commensurate advance in the trade relations with the United States, and while "Other Country" makes a bid, Canada stands stationary. These are features that one would wish otherwise.

Of the total exports, amounting in value to £2,430,207, the proportion attributable to Island produce was	£2,216,211
Against the like figures in 1912 of	2,572,275
Or a decrease of	356,064
And the proportion attributable to British and foreign goods re-exported	213,995
Against the like figures for 1912 of	137,008
Or an increase of	£76,987

This decrease in the value of Island produce exported as compared with 1913 is made up principally of Bananas, £252,951; Cocoa, £25,095; Coffee, £16,152; Ginger, £11,400; Honey, £3,100; Yams, £1,018; Logwood extract, £5,250.

The figures for the two years brought into contrast, grouped under the general Board of Trade classification, work out thus :—

	1913.	1912.
Class I. Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics	£ 1,846,703	£ 2,239,447
Class II. Raw Material and Articles mainly unmanufactured	184,565	149,818
Class III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	216,579	216,176
Class IV. Miscellaneous unclassified	1,541	2,150
Class V. Bullion and Specie	180,816	101,692

The growth of the total export trade in the forty years since 1872 is as follows :—

1873 year ending 30th September	£1,226,011
1883 year ending 30th September	£1,469,446
1893 year ending 31st March	£1,759,806
1903 year ending 31st March	£2,292,335
1913 year ending 31st December	£2,430,207

In this connexion the following figures showing the trend of trade will also possess interest. The markets accepting the Island's exports in each of the years specified and the proportions falling to each were as under :—

	1873.	1883.	1893.	1903.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	998,779	800,306	511,550	436,593	424,491
	81·5%	54·5%	29·1%	19·0%	17·5%
United States ..	103,139	290,268	954,782	1,559,990	1,396,086
	8·4%	19·8%	54·3%	68·0%	57·4%
Canada ..	4,589	244,850	46,193	53,721	90,374
	·3%	16·7%	2·6%	2·4%	3·7%
Other Countries ..	119,504	134,022	247,281	242,031	519,256
	9·8%	9·0%	14·0%	10·6%	21·4%

The chief articles of export show the following variations :—

				1913.	Average of four years.
Annatto	..	..	lbs.	613,044	856,175
			value	£5,108	£7,031
Beeswax	..	..	lbs.	57,904	72,268
			value	£3,257	£4,048
Cocoa	..	..	cwt.	46,359	53,449
			value	£114,738	£103,586
Coconuts	..	..	number	23,769,600	18,724,420
			value	£135,486	£85,241
Coffee	..	..	cwt.	58,193	77,668
			value	£158,578	£180,847
Divi Divi	..	..	lbs.	249,530	380,474
			value	£534	£903
Fruit, Bananas ..	..	..	stems	11,597,881	15,171,714
			value	£988,236	£1,310,826
„ Grapefruit ..	..	..	pkgs.	81,983	54,323
			value	£28,355	£18,939
„ Oranges	..	..	number	45,863,600	38,283,837
			value	£58,967	£42,565
Ginger	..	..	cwt.	21,234	24,972
			value	£36,637	£47,376
Hides	..	..	lbs.	619,707	464,338
			value	£23,239	£13,395
Honey	..	..	galls.	109,334	164,111
			value	£15,261	£20,630
Horses and Mules ..	..	..	number	122	79
			value	£2,101	£1,726
Limejuice	..	..	galls.	89,010	102,163
			value	£3,708	£3,956
Logwood Extract ..	..	..	pkgs.	23,965	21,101
			value	£170,427	£154,640
Pimento	..	..	cwt.	135,612	107,215
			value	£88,148	£75,912
Rum	..	..	galls.	953,677	1,259,915
			value	£101,328	£130,456
Sugar	..	..	cwt.	97,821	299,067
			value	£52,171	£190,023
Skins, Goat	..	..	lbs.	156,397	146,500
			value	£14,336	£13,620
Tobacco, Cigars ..	..	..	lbs.	74,473	70,311
			value	£36,025	£35,267
Tobacco, Cigarettes ..	..	..	lbs.	2,905	10,530
			value	£342	£1,330
Tobacco, Leaf	..	..	lbs.	43,303	30,268
			value	£1,473	£1,269
Tortoise Shell	..	..	lbs.	5,571	5,957
			value	£6,008	£5,116
Turtle	..	..	number	624	871
			value	£1,379	£2,063
Wood, Bitter	..	..	tons	3,441	2,602
			value	£5,162	£3,907
Wood, Fustic	..	..	tons	3,449	2,985
			value	£7,416	£7,176
Wood, Logwood	..	..	tons	50,081	33,409
			value	£106,423	£75,388
Yams.. ..	..	..	cwt.	8,970	9,410
			value	£3,144	£3,122

The relation which each of the staples bears to the total is indicated by the following figures for the past three years :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sugar	8.9%	5.1%	2.3%
Rum	3.1%	2.6%	4.6%
Coffee	5.5%	10.7%	7.1%
Cocoa	3.6%	5.4%	5.2%
Dyewoods	3.9%	3.4%	5.2%
Fruit	58.3%	54.7%	48.6%
Pimento	3.1%	3.0%	4.0%
Minor Products ..	13.5%	15.1%	23.0%

The acreage returned in 1912-1913, grouped under the four principal headings of the return and set against an average of four years, exhibits the following :—

	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.	Average of four years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Tilled Lands	264,656	267,276	280,286	270,058
Guinea Grass	153,718	152,527	143,592	144,144
Commons	521,754	502,830	517,830	507,242
Wood and ruinate ..	1,173,120	1,222,699	1,230,001	1,232,024
Total	2,113,248	2,145,332	2,171,709	2,153,468

As compared with 1911-1912 the tilled lands show a decrease of 13,010 acres in 1912-1913 and 2,620 in 1913-1914, and the commons and guinea grass net increases of 3,924 and 9,126 acres, respectively. The droughts have resulted in a restriction of cultivation and an increasing of grazing.

The tilled lands in turn are classified as far as possible under description of cultivation, and the figures for the past year taken out under crop and compared with 1911-1912 and with an average of four years give the following summary :—

	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.	Average for four years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Canes	31,160	31,753	34,766	32,083
Coffee	20,023	22,275	24,473	24,171
Coconuts	19,955	17,377	16,691	18,170
Bananas	85,468	81,071	82,435	77,964
Cocoa	10,849	11,236	13,355	11,848
Ground Provisions ..	61,834	66,153	74,723	82,785
Mixed Cultivation ..	31,238	33,479	30,167	27,756
Minor Items	4,129	3,932	3,676	4,217

The lesson taught by these figures is that the cultivation of bananas, coconuts and minor items is increasing at the expense of all other staples, and that the peasantry are rapidly abandoning the production of native foodstuffs. The general increase in tilled lands within the past 40 years has been very considerable, having risen from 123,428 acres in 1873–1874 to 264,656 in 1913–1914, while the pastoral industry has also made some progress, the number of acres in guinea grass having increased from 119,642 to 153,718, and in commons from 312,693 to 521,754 in the same period. The result of this access of industry on the part of the inhabitants is that the exports have increased practically 100 per cent., while the population has increased by about three-fifths.

The following abstract of the number of separate properties laid under contribution to general and parochial revenue during the year 1913–1914 and the different descriptions, set out and compared with the figures of the year preceding, show the following :—

	1913–14. Number.	1912–13. Number.
Properties valued at £20	62,889	62,554
" " at £30	6,653	6,618
" " at £40	53,428	53,240
" " over £40	30,715	30,177
Occupiers relieved	1,005	920
Properties in arrear	12,757	12,600
	167,447	166,109

The Surveyor General makes the following observations with regard to the sale of Crown Lands, &c., during the year :—

Sale of Land.

250 purchasers who bought 2,322 acres under the rules for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers have completed payment of instalments of their purchase money and been given titles for their lands. There were also 43 other purchasers who paid cash down for 204½ acres. To date, of the total of 32,814 acres that have been sold partly on credit since 1897, about 22,734 acres have been paid for in full, 3,206 acres taken back for failure to pay, and 6,874 acres still remain in possession of purchasers to be paid for. £32,912 has been received for sale of lands since 1896. The total amount of purchase money received during the year is £1,132 11s. 4½d. 29 persons were given refund of one-fifth of purchase money for establishing in permanent cultivation one-fifth of the area purchased or making building improvements on Town Lots.

Leases and Tenancies.

449½ acres and 22 Town Lots have been leased to 33 persons for £349 10s. 6d. per annum, and 506 small prædial tenants have been taken on at rentals of from 12s. to 20s. per acre per annum. The total amount of rent received for the year is £2,834 13s. 6d.

Forfeiture of Lands.

247½ acres of land have been finally forfeited. Two notifications, 37 and 38, covering 2,785½ acres, have been issued, and forfeiture proceedings for non-payment of taxes in respect of this and 12,813½ acres proceeded against in former notifications are now pending.

Escheatable Lands and Generally.

Four cases of escheat and squatting occurred during the year and the lands recovered are in possession of this Department. Sundry sites for Teachers' Cottages, School Houses, Hospitals, Court Houses, etc., etc., have been surveyed and title arranged for.

AGRICULTURE.

Despite the marked deficiency in the total rainfall for the year the distribution has been on the whole favourable for the growth of crops all over the Island, and the prospects for the resulting export in 1914 are good.

The effect of the hurricane and drought of the previous year is shown by the record of the exports of bananas, sugar, rum and cacao, which were all markedly below the average. Coconuts, however, show a gratifying increase despite the damage done to the groves at the west end of the Island by the recent storms, while orange oil has attained a position of importance as a standard article of export from Jamaica.

The work of plant sanitation has progressed during the year and the appointment of a special field officer to carry out the treatment of diseased bananas and coconuts under the Diseases of Plants Law has enabled the Department to maintain a close supervision of the areas where disease had been found. The Panama disease of bananas has been controlled by the drastic measures which were carried out by the Department and only a few sporadic cases occurred during the year on the original sites where it was first discovered in January, 1912. An outbreak of this disease, however, occurred in an isolated field in Hanover and has been dealt with during the year. Speaking generally, the Colony may be congratulated on the health and promise of its banana fields at the present moment.

Sisal hemp figures for the first time in a material way in the export statistics of the Colony, due to the enterprise of a planter in the district of Vere, who has been markedly successful in the cultivation of the true sisal (*Agave sisalana*) on a soil of limestone formation. This plant had failed when cultivated on alluvial soils some twenty years ago owing to its habit of polling prematurely. It has now been demonstrated that it can be grown with success and profit on a limestone soil in the dry and hot district of Vere and a good deal of planting is now taking place.

A perennial wild cotton from Cuba has been grown on a small scale during the year and the results were so promising that a large extension of this crop is now being undertaken by planters in districts suitable for the growing of cotton.

Diseases of animals have not occasioned much concern during the year, the livestock of the Island having been unusually free from serious diseases.

A few cases of anthrax were dealt with, while trypan blue was employed on a large scale on working cattle suffering from tick fever with quite remarkable results.

The Government Stock Farm closed the year with a healthy improvement in its finances, while the first sale of pedigree bulls in February attracted a good number of buyers, some 23 dairy bulls being sold by public auction.

The experiment with silage has been continued, and a further proof obtained of the efficacy of the silo for preserving fodder in districts where dry weather has to be contended with by stock raisers and dairymen. An improved formula for spraying cattle for ticks was tested out at the farm during the year, and the materials—paranaph and arsenite of soda—are now being supplied to the public at cost.

The recently established Farm School at Hope continues to progress, and it is satisfactory to find that a large proportion of the students already trained are finding useful occupations in various branches of agriculture.

The work of plant distribution has recently been enlarged by the establishment of local nurseries in Portland, St. Thomas, Clarendon, and St. James under the direction of the Agricultural Instructors of the Jamaica Agricultural Society.

In this way 125,000 cocoa plants have been distributed, mainly to small settlers, during the year. This enterprise should in a few years result in a marked increase in the exports of cacao from the Colony.

The total number of plants distributed to the public during the year was 233,000, as against 172,000 last year and 159,000 in 1911-1912. These figures indicate that planting enterprise is on the up-grade and that the cultivation of permanent crops is steadily progressing.

The work of the Government Laboratory shows a substantial increase in the number of samples dealt with during the year. Through the activity of the Police a satisfactory check on the quality of foods and drugs has been maintained.

The records of the Laboratory indicate that on the whole the public is being honestly served by the purveyors of these articles.

The public supply of milk alone remains unsatisfactory, 29 per cent. of the samples tested having been found to be diluted with water.

SHIPPING.

The ships reporting show a decrease of 70 in number and an increase of tonnage of 206,473 tons. The figures are :—

Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

1912—1,471 ships with tonnage	2,341,823
1913—1,401 ships with tonnage	2,548,296
Decrease in ships, 70 ; increase in tonnage, ..	206,473

Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

The clearances were :—

1912—1,453 ships with tonnage	2,346,615
1913—1,400 ships with tonnage	2,569,827
Decrease in ships, 53 ; increase in tonnage ..	223,212

Distinguishing between ships (steamers and sailing vessels) reporting with cargo and those reporting in ballast, the account appears as follows :—

Reporting with Cargo.

1912—1,169 ships with tonnage	2,068,855
1913—1,123 ships with tonnage	2,201,382
Decrease in ships, 46 ; increase in tonnage	132,527

Reporting in Ballast.

1912—302 ships with tonnage	272,968
1913—278 ships with tonnage	346,914
Decrease in ships, 24 ; increase in tonnage	23,946

Separating steamers from sailing vessels, the analysis shows that the arrivals of steamships were :—

1912—1,282 ships with tonnage	2,300,272
1913—1,201 ships with tonnage	2,498,859
Decrease in ships, 81 ; increase in tonnage	198,587

The following tables show the arrivals with cargo and the arrivals in ballast :—

Steamships arriving with Cargo.

1912—1,033 ships with tonnage	..	..	2,050,711
1913— 991 ships with tonnage	..	..	2,183,805
Decrease in ships, 42 ; increase in tonnage..			133,094

Steamships arriving in Ballast.

1912—249 ships with tonnage	..	..	249,561
1913—210 ships with tonnage	..	..	315,054
Decrease in ships, 39 ; increase in tonnage			65,493

The steamers clearing were as under :—

1912—1,285 ships with tonnage	..	..	2,310,835
1913—1,207 ships with tonnage	..	..	2,525,255
Decrease in ships, 78 ; increase in tonnage			214,420

Separating those clearing in ballast from those taking cargo, the figures are :—

Cleared with Cargo.

1912—1,236 ships with tonnage	..	..	2,198,245
1913—1,122 ships with tonnage	..	..	2,304,464
Decrease in ships, 114 ; increase in tonnage			106,219

Cleared in Ballast.

1912—49 ships with tonnage	..	..	112,590
1913—85 ships with tonnage	..	..	220,791
Increase in ships, 36 ; increase in tonnage..			108,201

The arrivals from the United Kingdom and British possessions were :—

Sailing vessels	145	..	tonnage	15,943
Steam vessels	515	..	tonnage	1,442,556
	660			1,458,499

From foreign countries :—

Sailing vessels	55	..	tonnage	33,494
Steam vessels	686	..	tonnage	1,056,303
	741			1,089,797

III.—LEGISLATION.

Seventeen Laws were passed during 1913, the most important being :—

Nos. 16 and 17, relating to Irrigation in the parish of Clarendon (Vere);

No. 15, giving effect to the International Opium Convention;

No. 14, for the better Regulation and Control of Cinematograph and similar Exhibitions;

No. 11, the Westmoreland Relief Law, granting loans for the restoration of dwellings destroyed by the hurricane of November, 1912; and

No. 12, repealing the Copyright Laws.

The usual financial measures and certain amending Laws complete the list.

IV.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The Director of Education furnished the following statistics :—

Year.	Schools on Annual Grant List at end of Financial Year.	Average Number of Schools on Books for Year ended 31st October.	Average Attendance for Year ended 31st October.	Per-centage on Average Attendance of Number on Books.	Total Payments to Elementary Schools and Teachers.
1912-14 ..	698	100,179	60,900	60·79	£66,847
1913-14 ..	697	96,757	59,666	61·66	£66,344

The annual examination of teachers and training college students shows the following results :—

There were 123 Jamaica students presented, of whom 92 passed, 27 obtaining honours. Of the 16 students from British Guiana and the Leeward Islands all passed except one.

For the Pupil Teachers' examination 462 were presented and 235, or 51 per cent., passed; of volunteer candidates 2,099 were presented, and 809, or 39 per cent., passed.

The total amount expended on elementary education through the Department was £83,937, as compared with £91,387, and by the Public Works Department, in the building of Government Schools and schoolmasters' houses, £10,407, as compared with £6,248 in the previous year.

The principal developments in education matters during the year have been the better housing of a few of the schools in Government buildings, the bringing into full operation of the Technical and Continuation Schools, and the establishment of School Boards throughout the Island. Progress has also been made in the teaching of hygiene, sanitation, and agricultural instruction.

The Director of Education has submitted a report from Colonel Hicks, one of the Inspectors, who has served in the Department for thirty-eight years, and he gives some interesting particulars as to the progress of education during that period. He points out that the average school attendance has increased by 122 per cent., while the population has increased 65 per cent.; that the number of first-class schools has increased from 8 to 37 per cent., second class schools from 28 to 45 per cent., and that third class schools have decreased from 57 to 17 per cent. He also shows that the merit of the schools in the different classes has attained a much higher standard, the comparison being as follows:—

Year.	1st, 62 marks.	2nd, 51 marks.	3rd, 40 marks.
1876 ..	8 per cent.	Less than 1 per cent.	Less than 1 per cent.
1912-13 ..	40 per cent.	51 per cent.	63 per cent.

This retrospect indicates that not only has literary education improved greatly in quality, but that a wider scope has been given to teaching in the elementary schools, embracing preparation for industrial pursuits.

With reference to teachers' salaries Colonel Hicks states:—

"A specially gratifying feature of the progress made since 1876 is the improvement in the income of teachers. Comparing the salary of the principal teacher of an elementary school in Jamaica in the years 1876 and 1913, the increase is 76 per cent. I know of no class of workers in the Island, professional or otherwise, the proportionate increase of whose average income has been equally great. Let it be confessed that it is not easy to name any class whose work has shown an average increase of merit equal to that of the school teachers. The teachers and the Government have combined to produce the result, the Government little by little, in successive steps, enlarging the scope of its grants, and the teachers by increased merit earning larger grants. . . . The pension scheme, just brought into force, is a factor that will still further increase the difference between the financial prospects of the teacher 38 years ago and now."

The Director of Education reports that:—

"The proportion of schools in the first, second and third classes remains almost unchanged, which is probably testimony to the consideration allowed (and properly allowed) by the Inspectors for the distressful conditions under which school work was carried on in very many schools in the three western parishes which were slowly recovering from the effects of the hurricane of the preceding year, and in Southern Saint Elizabeth and Southern Manchester from the effects of drought."

Industrial Schools.

The number of inmates of the Industrial Schools, male and female, was :—

Stony Hill	481
Shortwood	23
Alpha Cottage	183
Belmont	19
Happy Grove	25
A total of ..	731

Secondary Education.

The expenditure of the endowed schools during the year was as follows :—

	£
Jamaica College	3,405
Munro and Dickenson's	8,068
Wolmer's	3,627
Manning's	994
Rusea's	279
Titchfield	1,836
Beckford and Smith's	370
Manchester Schools	294
Vere Schools	1,264
Montego Bay School	806
Guthrie Davidson's	62
	£21,005

The total number of pupils was 1,432, including those receiving elementary education in the Titchfield Schools. One boy from the Jamaica College obtained the Rhodes Scholarship, one from Wolmer's took the Jamaica Scholarship, and two scholarships for girls were awarded to pupils from Wolmer's, the £60 scholarship being gained by a pupil from Munro and Dickenson's.

Owing to an outbreak of mumps the Cambridge Local Examination was not held at Potsdam (Munro and Dickenson's), but at the other centres 173 boys and girls passed the examinations, 29 of them taking honours.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(a) *Public Hospital, Kingston.*

Indoor patients treated 2,919; outdoor patients, including paupers, 8,299; dressings done for outpatients, 26,227; prescriptions made up, 16,983; total surgical operations, 929 daily. Dental cases, 1,276; daily average number of inmates, 216; total cost of maintenance £10,692; receipts, £741 17s. 7d.

(b) *Victoria Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital.*

Number of patients admitted, 634; 10 pupil nurses admitted for training, all of whom passed and received certificates; average daily number of patients, 15; receipts, £373 16s. 4d.; expenditure, £1,245 4s. 3d.

(c) *Lunatic Asylum.*

Number of patients on 31st March, 1914, 1,341, an increase of 27 since beginning of the year. Total number of patients under treatment during year, 1,634; daily average resident, 1,323; rate of recovery, 49·82 per cent; admissions, 320; discharges, 163; deaths, 130; death-rate, 9·90 per cent.

The proportion of insane is one to 645 population.

A new ward for the safe custody of criminal lunatics has been completed.

Cost of maintenance £19,613; receipts, £9,941.

(d) *Lepers' Home.*

Patients on 31st March, 1913	..	..	..	111
Admitted	..	..	..	22
				133
Discharged	..	..	..	4
Absconded	..	..	..	1
Died	..	..	..	8
				13
On 31st March, 1914	..	..	..	120

The death-rate was 6 per cent.; cost of maintenance, £1,087 8s. 3d.; receipts nil.

The Medical Superintendent reports that he has abandoned the treatment by Nastin after a fair trial, and that he has been using "Antileprol" for over two years with very excellent and gratifying results. He explains that "Antileprol" is a refined product of chaulmoogra oil.

(e) Government Savings Bank.

The liability of the bank to its depositors on current account was increased during the year by £2,854, the decrease on ordinary accounts being £6,877, while the Government accounts were increased £9,731.

The ordinary deposits amounted during the year to £106,647, a decrease of £914, and the withdrawals to £113,524 a decrease of £7,528, as compared with the previous year.

The balance-sheet on 31st March, 1914, shows a liability to depositors of £319,826.

The income and expenditure of the Savings Bank for the year may be summarised as below.

Income.

Interest on investments	12,026	10	1
Miscellaneous receipts	17	0	7
Deficiency provided out of General Revenue..	724	13	10
	£12,768	4	6

Expenditure.

Interests on deposits	7,139	16	2
Loss on realisation of investments	5,628	8	4
	£12,768	4	6

The number of pass books examined was 6,532.

(f) Registration of Titles.

The number of titles registered is steadily increasing at the rate of between 300 and 400 each year.

The Titles Assurance Fund amounted at the end of the year to £5,858 18s. 11d.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Courts, Police, and Prisons.

The judicial statistics show that the total number of convictions in Circuit Courts was 85, as compared with 131 in 1912-1913; of convictions in the Resident Magistrates' Court 8,628, as compared with 7,935; of summary convictions 14,832, as compared with 15,028.

The proportion of convictions of offences against property continued high. Convictions for prædial larceny show an increase from 2,369 last year to 2,643 in the year under report.

These high figures are attributable to the long period of drought which prevailed in the greater portion of the Island, and the effects of the hurricane in the western parishes which occurred in 1912.

The Attorney General, commenting on these statistics, remarks :—

“ The prædial larceny figures are disheartening. Convictions for the offence show an increase of 273 as compared with the figures for 1912–1913, and the latter figures showed an increase of nearly 1,000 when compared with those for the previous year. It will perhaps be possible, when experience has been gained of the working of the Detention of Habitual Criminals Law, 1914 (Law 30 of 1914), to devise some means for the prolonged detention and reformation of the prædial thieves who do so much harm to agriculture, especially that of the peasantry, in the country districts.”

There were 7 convictions for murder in the course of the year, and 3 for manslaughter, comparing with 1 and 5, respectively, in the previous year.

The committals to the prisons during the year numbered 7,079, and to lock-ups for short terms 2,197, making a total of 9,276, as compared with 7,005 in the previous year, an increase of 2,271.

The re-convictions during the year amounted to 984, of which 275 were second convictions, 200 third and 500 fourth and upward. During 1912–1913 the re-convictions numbered 1,690.

The daily average of prisoners in custody in the Penitentiary and Saint Catherine District Prison was 1,456, as compared with 1,259 during the previous year. There were 59 deaths in the prisons, as compared with 39 during 1912–1913. There were 4 executions of capital punishment. In the previous year there were 3.

Considering the institutions separately : 23 deaths occurred in the General Penitentiary, representing a rate of 26·5 per 1,000. At Saint Catherine District Prison 36 deaths occurred, representing a rate of 60·94 per 1,000. The state and discipline of the prisons has been good, and no corporal punishment was inflicted for breaches of discipline.

The reformatory branch at the District Prison contained 29 lads on 31st March. The inmates have a building and compound separate from those occupied by the regular prisoners in the District Prison.

During the year 1913–1914, 135 persons were under supervision as probationers under Law 27 of 1909. From these probationers 835 reports were received. Six probationers were brought before the Court for subsequent offences, showing 4·5 per cent. of lapses.

The gross expenditure for the General Penitentiary amounted to £16,182, and for the Saint Catherine District Prison, £7,554, total £23,736. The gross earnings in the case of the General Penitentiary were £3,817, and of the Saint Catherine District Prison, £1,785. The yield of the Saint Catherine District Prison Farm was valued at £1,948. £974 of that amount is the value of articles grown and consumed by the prisoners, thereby reducing the cost of the prison by that amount.

Police.

The monthly average number of officers and men below the allowed strength during the year was 46, but the improvement in health of the force was so marked that the number of days absent from duty on account of illness was 4,722 less than in 1912-1913, and 6,044 less than in 1911-1912. 202 fewer men were treated in hospitals, and 192 fewer in barracks or in private quarters than in 1912-1913. This seems to indicate that the anti-malarial measures adopted have, at any rate, in the case of the Police, been attended with gratifying results as regards both economy and efficiency.

The number of cases reported to the Police and Magistrates was 37,710, those prosecuted 31,430, and convictions were obtained in 19,672 cases, the number of persons prosecuted being 37,842 and those convicted 23,545. 37 were under remand for trial. The incidence of crime per 10,000 of population was 453·59, against 424·25, 408·92, and 383·95 for the three previous years.

There were 46 habitual criminals under police supervision and 2,576 under police surveillance during the year.

The sub-officers and men travelled 651,774 miles in the execution of their duty, and generally it may be observed that it has been an arduous year for the Police.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The estimated population of the Island on the 31st March, 1914, was 864,864. This figure is arrived at as follows :—

Estimated population on 31st March, 1913		855,682
Births registered, 1913-14	30,527	
Deaths registered, 1913-14	18,741	
		<u>11,786</u>
		867,468
Migration :—		
Arrivals—general	23,632	
Arrivals—East Indians	293	
		<u>23,925</u>
Departures—general	26,310	
Departures—East Indians	219	
		<u>26,529</u>
		<u>2,604</u>
		<u>864,864</u>

The East Indians arriving were indentured immigrants.

Of the general arrivals and departures 11,817 and 15,096, respectively, were labourers, and show a net emigration of 3,279 persons of this class. The remainders, 12,108 arrivals and 11,433 departures, represent a net immigration of 675 persons, of whom 74 were East Indians.

Migration of labourers took place chiefly in respect of the following countries :—

	Departures.	Returned.	Excess. Departures.	Excess. Returns.
Central America	12,089	9,835	2,254	—
Cuba	2,422	1,500	922	—
Hayti	318	358	—	40
Other Countries (American and West Indian) ..	267	124	143	—
Total	15,096	11,817	3,319	40

The mean Island population for the year, that is, the population on the 30th September, 1913, ascertained by adding to the census figures the excess of births over deaths registered since the census, was 863,427. On these figures the marriages, births, and deaths have been calculated.

The following is the number of marriages, births, and deaths registered during the year, with the rates per 1,000 for this and the preceding year :—

		Rate per 1,000.	
		1912-13.	1913-14.
Marriages	2,683	3·7	3·1
Births	30,527	38·8	35·3
Deaths	18,741	25·1	21·7

Of the births, 19,691, or 64·5 per 100, were illegitimate. The rate was 64·2 in 1912-13, and the average for the decade 63·3.

The general death-rate decreased by 3·4 per 1,000, and the proportion due to deaths of infants under 5 years of age shows a reduction of 4·3 per cent. Of the total mortality the deaths of infants were :—

Under one year 5,241 or 27·9 per cent.

One year .. 1,469 or 7·8 per cent.

Two years .. 464 or 2·5 per cent.

Three years .. 337 or 1·8 per cent.

Four years .. 254 or 1·4 per cent.

7,765 or 41·4 per cent.

1912-1913 .. 9,799 or 45·7 per cent.

Comparing the infant mortality with the births during the year, 30,527 infants were born, and 6,710 died at one year of age or under, equal to 21·98 per cent. The percentage under 5 years was 25·4. These figures indicate that the most critical age for children is one year and under, and especially in Kingston, where 2,013 births occurred, while 635 infants, or 31 per cent., died at that age during the year.

There was great variation in both the birth and death rates in different parts of the Island. The birth rate in Hanover, 38·6 per 1,000; Clarendon, 38·3; St. Ann, 38·1; Saint Catherine, 37·2, were the highest, and Manchester, 31·6; Saint Elizabeth, 32·3; Saint Andrew, 32·6; Kingston, 33·7, were the lowest. The death rate of Kingston, 29·1; Hanover, 27·7; Westmoreland, 25·3; Trelawny and Saint Catherine each 22·6, and Saint Thomas 22·2, were highest, and Saint Ann, 17·4; Saint Mary and Manchester each 17·7 and Saint Elizabeth, 18·3, the lowest.

Uncertified cases of death were 70·0 per cent., compared with 73·3 in 1912-1913 and 76·6 in 1909-1910 for the whole Island. The figures for Kingston were 15·7 in 1913-1914 and 18·8 in 1912-1913.

The principal causes of death in Kingston were as follows :—

Causes.	1913-14.		1912-13.	
	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 100 of Total Deaths.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 100 of Total Deaths.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	290	16·7	332	17·2
Phthisis	163	9·4	174	9·0
Heart Disease	110	6·3	118	6·1
Enteric Fever	73	4·2	85	4·4
Atrophy, Icterus and Scleroma of new born (under 1 year)	185	10·6	235	12·2
Atrophy, Icterus and Inanition (1 year and upwards)	45	2·5	52	2·6
Chronic Bright's Disease	74	4·2	48	2·4
Bronchitis	59	3·4	49	2·5
Dysentery	47	2·7	35	1·8

Deaths from malaria in Kingston numbered 22, against 25 in 1912-1913, and from fever (not otherwise defined) 21, against 29. There was no vote for the abatement of malaria during the year, and the Commission was dissolved, leaving the works contemplated not quite complete. It is satisfactory to note that the position reached in 1912-1913 has been maintained and that there has been a further slight decrease in the number of victims from this malady. It must, however, be recollected that until measures for abatement of malaria are universal throughout the Island the disease cannot be wholly eliminated from the statistics of Kingston, as the General Penitentiary, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Hospital and other institutions draw their inmates from all parts of the Colony and many persons come from the country for medical advice and treatment. Emigrants returning from the malarious portions of Central America also contribute materially to the number of cases.

Public Health.

The expenditure of the Medical Department during the year amounted to £75,292, as against £74,621 in 1912-1913.

The progressive increase in the expenditure of this department in the course of the last seven years is noticeable. The figures are as follows :—

1907-8	..	..	..	..	£54,839
1908-9	..	..	..	..	£56,404
1909-10	..	..	..	..	£58,317
1910-11	..	..	..	..	£64,986
1911-12	..	..	..	..	£68,626
1912-13	..	..	..	..	£74,621
1913-14	..	..	..	..	£75,292

This does not include the cost of building, which was £9,229 in the past year, bringing up the total to £84,521, or nearly 8 per cent. of the revenue collected.

During the year 225 persons were detained at the Quarantine Station, and quarantine restrictions were imposed upon ships coming from Trinidad, Brazil, Venezuela, Cuba, Grenada, Pensacola, Baltimore, St. Lucia, the Pacific Coast of South America, Santa Marta, Martinique, Galveston, Argentine, Haiti and other countries, in consequence of reports of cases of infectious disease in those places.

Salvarsan was utilized in the treatment of yaws and syphilis in the public general hospitals in 788 cases and in 90 at out-stations, the patients returning to their homes after the operation on these last-mentioned occasions. One death occurred in hospital, 46 patients remained under treatment, while all the others are reported to have had their symptoms cured. Reports have also been received of 40 cases treated in the Kingston and Saint Andrew Poor House, and 14 in the Saint Ann Poor House. One patient died 21 days after a second injection and one 73 days after the first (but unfortunately no post mortem examination was made in either case and the causes of the deaths have not been ascertained) one remained under treatment, the remainder having their symptoms cured or much improved. Some of these cases were of seven to ten years' duration and apparently hopeless under the treatment formerly resorted to, the patients lapsing into pauperism and becoming inmates of the Poor Houses. Nearly all of them had a complete recovery and several were able to return to work. This remedy promises under proper safeguards to solve the problem of preventing the ravages due to yaws and syphilis. There were 11,945 attendances on yaws patients without salvarsan treatment, 6,272 being first visits. The deaths registered as due to yaws and syphilis during the year numbered 244.

A special feature of the medical returns is the decrease of 2,347 in the number of cases of malaria treated in the hospitals, and of 25 in the mortality from that disease as compared with the previous year. The decrease exceeds 27 per cent. in the cases treated and 31 per cent. in the death rate. The Registrar General's returns show a decrease of 168 in the total number of deaths in the Island attributed to malaria, equal to 31·21 per cent. Eighty of the deaths are not medically certified, but as the percentage of decreases shows so near an approximation to the hospital cases the figures may be regarded as sub-

stantially accurate. The Superintending Medical Officer has submitted no comments on these figures, but he has furnished reports by various District Medical Officers showing, in most cases, that some attention is being paid to the question of mosquito reduction by the local health authorities. As the matter is of great importance, I cull from these reports the following extracts :—

The Medical Officer for Kingston :

" *Malaria.*—Twenty-two deaths were recorded under this head. This indicates that the anopheline has not yet been banished from Kingston. I think, however, a tribute is due to the successful efforts of the late Malaria Commission in this connection, for undoubtedly the prevalence of malaria has been greatly reduced. I think the above-quoted figures place the city in an unduly unfavourable light, as I feel pretty certain a considerable proportion were imported from outside. At all events, I am sure of this, that the majority of cases that I treated came from other parishes."

The Medical Officer for Port Antonio :

"It affords me very great pleasure to call attention to the marked decrease in the number of cases of malarial fever treated during the past year. The admissions to hospital for malarial fever numbered 892, as compared to 2,428 cases during the preceding year.

"It is difficult to account for this decided falling off in the malarial admission rate. It might be thought that the lessened malarial rate among the coolies was the cause of it, but the falling off was more noticeable among the creoles.

"It might also be thought that the few sanitary improvements that have been carried out, such as the laying of the concrete water tables along the new streets recently taken over from the Titchfield Trust and the filling in of the Bound Brook Swamp, may have been the cause of this very satisfactory condition of affairs. As regards the former, the people living on the streets are all in good circumstances and never come to the Hospital, while as regards the Bound Brook Swamp, this was covered by tidal waters.

"I have never found anopheline mosquitoes breeding in salt water. That some other cause is in operation is apparent from the fact that few cases of malarial fever have been admitted to the Hospital from places where no sanitary work has been carried out, places that hitherto have furnished a considerable number of cases, such as Fellowship and Breastworks. Whatever the cause may be, it is a matter for congratulation, and it is to be hoped that the reduction in the admission rate will be permanent."

I understand that the late Malaria Commission, acting, as they believed, on the theory and practice which has proved effective elsewhere, endeavoured to abate the breeding of malarial mosquitoes, and to diminish the sources from whence the reduced number of mosquitoes could become infected, thus rendering as many as possible harmless as transmitters of the disease. With this object in view, they caused search to be made in the malarious districts for breeding places, and furnished particulars to the local health authorities, assisting, as far as funds permitted, in destroying these breeding places. They established classes to teach the Sanitary Inspectors how to identify the different descriptions of mosquito larvæ, and to destroy them, and employed an officer to go round the country and deliver free illustrated lectures of a popular description, so that the householders might be interested in the matter, with a view to their co-operation. The issue of quinine to school children, the police, and indentured coolies, and its sale at cost price to the general public at the Post Offices, was started. They also urged the stocking of all tanks and other bodies of stagnant water with mosquito-destroying fish.

Whether or not these measures have been the cause of the diminution of malaria may be a question of the degree to which they have been given effect to, and I regret to say that the evidence at my disposal on the point is not sufficient to be regarded as conclusive, but I have no doubt that the lady and gentlemen who gave their services in this useful work, and outlined the principles on which it should be conducted, will study the statistics with the hope that the labour which they have devoted to the matter will result in much ultimate benefit to the Colony, and will be gratified that so far there seems reason to infer that the considerable saving of life and decrease of sickness from malaria during the past year are in some measure attributable to their efforts, and that the small public vote of £2,000 per annum which was placed at their disposal in the years 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 has been expended in such a manner as to indicate how the work of malaria abatement can be continued without straining the resources of the Colony.

The number of persons thymolised for hook-worm during the year was 8,204.

The arrangements made for the treatment of out-patients at hospitals in 1910–11 resulted in a further increase in the numbers treated. During 1913–14 the numbers were :—

At Kingston Hospital	..	..	..	..	8,299
At public general hospitals	..	..	..	..	11,893
In districts	..	..	..	..	51,066
Under the ticket system of reduced payment	..	..	..	..	1,181
					72,439

The total number of patients treated in public general hospitals during the year under review was 30,716. There were 617 deaths in hospitals. Adding the cases treated in the Kingston Public Hospital, 2,919, the Jubilee (Lying-in) Hospital, 634, the Lunatic Asylum, 1,634, the Lepers' Home, 133, the total number of patients treated in Government hospitals and asylums total 36,036.

The principal diseases for which patients were admitted into the public general hospitals were as follows :—

Diseases.	1913–14.		1912–13.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Malarial Fever—				
Intermittent	5,885	29	8,068	49
Remittent	217	23	353	21
Pernicious	9	2	45	10
Skin Diseases	6,408	5	3,614	10
Disease of the Digestive System ..	1,610	91	2,010	100
Local Injuries	2,089	30	1,935	33
Rheumatism	1,081	—	1,194	—
Diseases of the Respiratory System	940	45	672	56
Disease of the Circulatory System	198	38	172	27
Diseases of the Cellular Tissue ..	722	7	696	4
Ankylostomiasis (Hook-worm) ..	1,815	17	1,594	16
Gonorrhœa	459	—	316	—
Syphilis	761	15	628	11
Anæmia	164	16	195	11
Diseases of the Eye	402	—	326	—
Blackwater Fever	8	1	—	—

The Government Bacteriologist and his assistant conducted during the year examination of 6,697 specimens.

The routine work embraced the usual examination of specimens for the correct diagnosis of diseases, for testing the purity of water supplies, &c., and the "special investigations" embraced pellagra, streptothrix and vomiting sickness.

Dr. Seidlin, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, paid a visit to the Island for the purpose of investigating "vomiting sickness," and Dr. Scott, the Government Bacteriologist, was associated with him in so far that he assisted him in certain portions of his work, the Government Laboratory being placed at his disposal. By the process of eliminating cases, loosely termed "vomiting sickness," which were traceable to specific causes, and grouping the remainder which showed similar characteristics, it was hoped that the disease would be recognised, but the results have been negative. The theory of yellow fever has been exploded, and Dr. Scott advances the suggestion that the "rapidity of progress (or, in rarer instances, rapid and complete recovery) rather indicates the action of a poison," adding that "since feeding experiments have proved negative and chemical tests (which in former years have been repeatedly tried by the Island Chemist) have revealed none of the usual poisons, and no signs of alkaloids, the poison (if such it be) is one which rapidly leaves the stomach, or is rapidly decomposed; for example, it may be of the nature of a glucoside," and "the only suggestion I can offer as to the source of this hypothetical poison is that, since one can never obtain any history to implicate any particular article of food, it is due to something which is apparently dangerous only at certain times of the year, some fruit, perhaps, or vegetable, or, what in my opinion is more probable, some growth (fungus, yeast, moulds, &c.) on or in this food rendering it toxic."

Dr. Sambon, also of the Liverpool School, likewise visited the Island, accompanied by Captain Siler, M.D., of the United States Army, to make investigation into the prevalence of pellagra, and the Government bacteriological staff is continuing the investigation.

The Central Board of Health has given much attention to questions of public health, and especially in connection with measures for the prevention of plague, for the destruction of the hook-worm, for the avoidance of infection from consumption, &c. Certain leaflets prepared or obtained by them have been widely circulated, and the local health authorities are now in possession of regulations embracing a wide range of duties bearing on the prevention of diseases, the notification of infectious diseases, &c.

Some system is gradually being infused into the operations of the local health authorities, and as these become more efficient it may, I think, be confidently expected that the health of the population will improve.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

The Postmaster for Jamaica furnishes the following figures, com-

paring the postal revenues for 1913-1914 with those of the previous years :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£
Postages	40,992	42,213
Commission on Money Orders	364	315
Local Commission on British Postal Orders	754	787
Commission on Local Postal Orders	403	—
Miscellaneous	583	751
Telegraphs	8,125	7,811
Total	£51,221	51,877

These statistics show an increase of £656 in gross revenue as compared with the previous year, due to increases in postage and British postal orders; telegraph and other business fell off. The expenditure of the year by the department amounted to £50,710, as against £51,211 in 1912-1913.

The progress of the department is illustrated by the following figures :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1893-1894.	26,687	20,504
1903-1904.	33,096	36,217
1913-1914.	51,877	50,710

As compared with the two previous years the number of letters and postcards were :—

		At General Post Office.		
		1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.
Outwards		4,895,811	4,493,416	4,461,971
Inwards		6,170,649	5,499,762	5,649,423
Total		11,066,460	9,993,178	10,111,394
		At District Post Offices.		
Total		3,144,523	1,486,638	1,577,412
Grand Total		14,210,983	11,479,816	11,688,806
Telegrams sent and received		226,497	223,635	192,270

There is an increase of 2,862 in the number of telegrams sent during the year, but a decrease of £313 15s. 2d. in telegraph revenue, which the Postmaster ascribes to greater economy being exercised by the public in the wording of messages.

Seven new District Post Offices were opened during the year, making the total number 200.

4,900 money orders, for £16,339 11s. 2d., were issued in Jamaica, and 33,895 orders, for £84,106 15s. 10d., the issues of other countries, were paid here. The principal item is £76,393 18s. 0d. paid on behalf of the United States, chiefly on account of remittances from the Canal zone.

British postal orders were issued of the face value of £76,844 18s. 0d. and orders for £42,210 10s. 8½d. were cashed in the Colony.

50,087 parcels, of the declared value of £56,959 1s. 2d., were imported by parcels post, and 13,596, of the value of £13,281 11s. 11d., despatched.

Government Railway.

The total receipts were £176,677, against £183,279 in 1912-1913, the expenditure, exclusive of debt charges, £112,529, against £95,157 in 1912-1913, making the net earnings £64,148, against £88,122. The receipts fell short of those for 1912-1913 by £6,602, due to diminished traffic consequent on the hurricane which occurred in November, 1912, the droughts which prevailed during a part of the year, and a falling off of tourist traffic. There was an increase of expenditure of £17,372, so that the deficiency of net revenue as compared with the previous year was £23,974. These figures do not include an expenditure of £12,610 on Railway Pier No. 3. After paying debt charges on the capital expenditure of £2,721,725, the net loss to the Public Treasury on the working of the railway system amounted to £53,543 for the year. The loss for the twelve years to 1912-1913 had been £750,168, bringing up the total since the line was taken over by the Government to £803,711.

During the year the second mortgage bonds amounting to £100,000, which were not in the hands of the Government, were purchased for £45,000, thus securing to the Island the full ownership of the railway.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department for the year under review was £174,618 6s. 10½d., summarised as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and other Departmental Charges ..	19,121	16	9½
Main Roads and Bridges, Maintenance ..	89,038	17	0
New Works	6,795	6	0
Public Buildings, Maintenance	9,827	4	10
Public Buildings, New Works	19,370	0	10
Lighthouses	1,591	6	10
Rio Cobre Irrigation Works	2,677	1	10
Spanish Town Water Works	551	12	7
Government Schools	10,407	10	10
Telegraph and Telephones	3,625	5	1
	£163,006	2	7½
Adding the work done for other Departments and Parochial Boards and paid for from other votes	11,612	4	3
	£174,618	6	10½

This amount is £105,535 11s. 8d. less than the expenditure of the previous year.

The total length of main roads at the end of the year was 2,225 miles, 20½ chains.

The average cost of ordinary maintenance of roads per mile for the whole Island was £35 3s. 3d., and, including special works of improvement, £40 0s. 3d., of which £3 0s. 0d. per mile was due to flood damage.

The average cost per mile in Saint Mary was £65 10s. 8d., and in Saint Elizabeth £18 6s., 0d. being the highest and lowest, respectively.

With a view to ascertaining the actual use to which certain of the roads of the Island are put, the Director of Public Works instituted a system of road census based on the method adopted by the Road Board in Great Britain, including the weight of everything passing over the roads, passengers, animals, vehicles, &c., as well as freight.

The results disclosed at the census in the following instances were :—

Spanish Town Road :—

3,437 tons traffic, equal to 98 tons per yard width per day.

Road into Port Antonio :—

2,878 tons traffic, equal to 88 tons per yard width per day.

Road into Port Maria :—

4,564 tons traffic, equal to 69 tons per yard width per day.

The Director of Public Works remarks :—

“ The result on the Spanish Town Road is almost to a ton identical with a result obtained on the East Coast Road near Georgetown, Demerara, which is similarly situated as regards a railway.”

These remarks are instructive as showing the difficulty experienced by railways in attracting certain classes of traffic when the haulage is for short distances.

These roads cost for maintenance £129 12s. 9d., £221 17s. 4d., and £125 13s. 8d. per mile respectively.

The weather was favourable for road maintenance, the rainfall being over 64 inches, or about 84 per cent. of the general average. The road surfaces generally were maintained in good condition, but, owing to the need for retrenchment, no new works of any magnitude were commenced, except the resurfacing of the Spanish Town road with hard river metal. Such expenditure as took place was for settling claims, for land cultivation, fencing, &c., for roads projected or commenced before the hurricane of November, 1912.

Similarly, the expenditure for new works on buildings was mainly to carry forward or to complete works to which the Government had already been committed.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The year has been one of stress for the Colony, due to the after effects of the hurricane of November, 1912, and to droughts which occurred in certain portions of the Island, rendering relief works necessary. Prosperity was diminished by short crops and a lessened tourist traffic, and this was reflected in an increase of crime and a larger prison population. The exports have diminished in the past two years by £517,860, or about 17½ per cent. As the year drew to its close, however, this condition was gradually becoming ameliorated and a hopeful tone prevailed. The indications were that, if no untoward event occurred, trade would regain most, if not all, the lost ground.

The public revenue did not suffer to the extent which had been anticipated, as the receipts were £20,370 above the estimate, due to railway receipts and stamp duties exceeding the forecast. Customs duties, however, were less than anticipated.

The loans made to sufferers from the hurricane and droughts through the Agricultural Societies Loan Board and the Loan Societies were :—

Direct loans to property owners	£41,030
Loans to peasantry through Agricultural Loan Societies	£48,821
	£89,851

The latest returns show that on the 6th August the owners of properties had paid off £4,041 12s. 10d., and nine of them were in arrear for £1,612 10s., while the Loan Societies had paid up £10,322 12s. 11d., or £2,185 16s. 3d more than the instalments due to 31st July. It is curious that a proportion of the larger planters should be less able to meet their obligations promptly than the small cultivators, but it is believed that all the debts are fully secured, and will be paid in full.

After the hurricane of 1903 and the earthquake of 1907, the Government came to the relief of the sufferers with loans of money. A few bad debts were incurred in 1903, but these were much more than covered by the interest received. The transactions in connexion with earthquake loans have so far not been attended by any losses, the instalments of principal which have fallen due and the interest having been paid and a substantial reserve against any future loss built up.

During the year there has been manifested considerable desire to extend the railway system, with the object of opening up land suited to fruit cultivation; preliminary surveys have been made in certain districts to determine the practicability of these projects.

With the practical completion of the Panama Canal Works, a large number of Jamaica labourers has been thrown out of employment in the Canal Zone. The lucrative wages paid to these men while employed upon the Canal Works has not been without its effect upon the revenues of the Colony, since considerable remittances have been made in the past to relations in the Colony. The decrease in the number and amount of these remittances has already been felt, and is likely to be more marked in the future.

I have, &c.,

W. H. MANNING,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Statute Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25 30

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :

A N N U A L.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
785	Northern Nigeria.. ..	1912
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912-1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei.. ..	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

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1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.



No. 821.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912 see No 785.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1914.



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No. 821.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1912 see No. 785.)

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Nigeria,

20th October, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the Blue Book of Northern Nigeria for the year which ended on the 31st of December, 1913.

I have &c.,

F. D. LUGARD,

Governor-General.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

&c., &c., &c.

7 1919

7 1919

REPORT ON THE BLUEBOOK FOR THE YEAR 1912.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The Protectorate accounts having been closed on December 31st, 1912, for the period from April 1st, 1912, up to that date, in order that the financial year might be made to synchronise with the calendar year in future, it is not possible in this report to furnish the comparisons between the receipts and expenditure of the last two years in accordance with the usual practice.

In view of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria on January 1st, 1914, this is the last review of the accounts of Northern Nigeria as a separate Protectorate. Owing to the exclusion of certain Departments from the administrations of Northern and Southern Nigeria and their formation into "Central" or "Combined" Departments, the accounts of the Railway, Marine, and Customs do not appear in the Northern Nigeria accounts for 1913.

The finances of the Protectorate show a continued progress. In 1911-12 the revenue collected (exclusive of the Combined Departments mentioned above) fell short of the expenditure by £222,714, but in 1913 only by £162,181. The Imperial Grant-in-aid for 1911-12 was £237,384, but for 1913 only £136,000.

The actual and estimated revenue of the Protectorate during the period January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1913, were as follows :—

	Heads.	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.
		£	£	£
1	Land Revenue	503,694	545,902	42,208
2	Licences and Internal Revenue ..	28,080	29,281	1,201
3	Fees of Court or Office Payments for Specific Services	59,308	65,028	5,720
4	Postal Revenue	8,585	11,566	2,981
5	Rents for Government Property ..	2,730	3,832	1,102
6	Miscellaneous	490	2,700	2,210
		602,887	658,309	55,422
7	Imperial Grant in Aid	114,000	136,000	22,000
		£716,887	£794,309	£77,422

The estimated and actual expenditure for that period were —

	Heads.	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.	Decrease
		£	£	£	£
1	Pensions and Gratuities ..	4,909	5,626	717	..
2	Governor	6,565	5,338	..	1,227
3	Chief Secretary's Office ..	10,270	9,891	..	379
4	Political and Administrative	98,960	95,528	..	3,432
5	Legal and Judicial	3,586	3,086	..	500
6	Treasury	7,316	7,180	..	136
7	Posts and Telegraphs De- partment	26,511	25,266	..	1,245
8	Audit.	4,340	4,212	..	128
9	Printing	3,646	3,273	..	373
10	W.A.F.F., N.N. Regiment..	154,303	150,250	..	4,053
11	Police	28,670	28,593	..	77
12	Prisons	10,881	10,168	..	713
13	Forestry	1,711	965	..	746
14	Agriculture	3,910	4,002	92	..
15	Medical	39,819	37,928	..	1,891
16	Sanitation	3,155	2,731	..	424
17	Education	3,391	6,118	2,727	..
18	Surveys	5,753	6,310	557	..
19	Mines	11,782	13,397	1,615	..
20	Transport	13,532	14,018	486	..
21	Miscellaneous Services ..	7,774	9,781	2,007	..
22	Public Works Department..	13,893	12,809	..	1,084
23	Public Works Recurrent ..	15,750	16,313	563	..
24	Public Works Extraordinary	41,245	63,483	22,238	..
25	Interest on Railway Loan ..	..	13,300	13,300	..
26	Grants to Native Admini- stration	251,690	270,924	19,234	..
		£773,362	820,490	63,536	16,408
	Less Saving	..	..	16,408	..
	Excess	..	..	47,128	..

The estimated excess of expenditure over receipts was £56,475; the actual excess was £26,181. The asset balance of the Protectorate on December 31st, 1912, was £143,137, and on 31st December, 1913, was £116,956.

The excess under Head 1 of Revenue was due to closer and more successful assessment of rents and taxes than was anticipated; under Head 2, to progress in the tin mining industry; under Head 3, to under-estimation of receipts of fees from Native Courts; under Head 4, to increase of business, and to a balance previously transferred to a separate deposit account being credited to postal revenue prior to the introduction of the new system of accounting; under Head 5, to underestimation of rents of buildings.

The excess under Head 1 of Expenditure was due to unanticipated gratuities and new pensions; under Head 14, chiefly to purchase of ostriches; under Head 17, to special expenditure on the Nassarawa School; under Head 18, to purchase of instruments, field equipment

and drawing materials ; under Head 19, to special expenditure on the survey of the mine fields ; under Head 20, to hiring of animals and carriers ; under Head 21, to underestimation of expenses on stationery, language gratuities, compensation for losses, grant to Imperial Institute, reprint of Annual Report, compensation for removal of trading site of London and Kano Trading Company, etc. ; under Head 23, to inadequate provision for repairs to buildings ; under Head 24, to cost of new buildings at capital, construction of new roads, and temporary buildings required by the troops moved from Zungeru to Kaduna ; under Head 25, to the amount due for the period from September to December, 1912, not being paid until 1913.

II.—LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

The following important Proclamations were enacted during the year :—

“ The Opium Proclamation,” to give effect to the measures decided upon in the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on 23rd January, 1912, and to regulate the importation, storage and disposal of opium and similar drugs.

“ The Public Lands (Acquisition) Proclamation,” to empower the Governor to acquire any freehold lands, when required for public purposes.

“ The Widows’ and Orphans’ Pension Proclamation,” to make provision for granting pensions to widows and children of deceased European public officers.

The Mining Law has been remodelled and several points which were somewhat obscure have been elucidated.

The Supreme Court held a few sittings at Zungeru, Lokoja and Ilorin. The Provincial and Native Courts deal with the majority of cases tried in the British Courts of the Protectorate.

The Provincial Courts were under the supervision of the Chief Justice. Death sentences passed in the Provincial and Native Courts are carried into execution only after review by the Chief Justice and confirmation by the Governor.

III.—CANTONMENTS.

Zungeru.

In the Cantonment Magistrate’s Court 189 criminal and 114 civil cases were tried during the year. The majority of the cases were of small importance, only two criminal cases being sufficiently serious to be committed to the Assizes.

The condition of the Cantonment was satisfactory, though the minimum of expenditure was incurred in view of the impending move of headquarters.

Lokoja.

The cases tried in the Cantonment Court during the year numbered 45 civil and 218 criminal. Serious crimes in the Cantonment are practically unknown.

Three blocks of buildings were erected for the permanent housing of the artisans and apprentices of the Marine Department.

The condition of the Cantonment was very satisfactory, repairs to roads, clearing and drainage, conservancy and sanitation having been well carried out.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The number of Government schools open during the year was four, consisting of three primary schools, at Kano, Sokoto and Katsina, and one technical school at Kano. The following table shows the number of pupils, etc., in the schools :—

Place.	Number of pupils on roll.	Number of days on which school was open.	Average daily attendance.
Kano	196	200	180·5
Kano, Evening Classes ..	105	160	99·5
Sokoto	22	221	20
Katsina	57	60	54·4
Total	380	641	354·4

The total number of native teachers at the end of the year was 20. They had all passed through the Kano schools as pupils, having previously received a fair training in the native Mahommedan schools. They are all of good social standing, one of them being the son of an Emir.

The primary school at Kano was attended by mallams and the sons of chiefs from Kano division and from the various provinces where no schools had yet been established. The pupils are divided into five primary classes and one elementary class. The syllabus consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, religious and moral instruction, geography, drawing, hygiene, and general knowledge.

In addition, the most advanced pupils were given elementary instruction in the English language. Pupils from the higher classes, under the supervision of a teacher, were in charge of the evening classes, attended by apprentices and other boys. Special classes for native assessors were held till the Survey Department started a school, which the sufficiently advanced pupils then joined. Games were held every afternoon on school days from 4 to 6. Apart from bringing the boys of the various provinces together and improving the esprit de corps of the school, they have had an excellent effect on the health and development of the pupils. Some instruction was also given in boxing, single-stick and Swedish drill. The general progress in all the classes of the school and the discipline in the class rooms and compounds have been excellent.

In the technical school instruction was given to the following apprentices:—Carpenters, cabinet-makers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, leather-workers, saddlers, weavers and embroiderers. There were nine instructors and 68 apprentices.

The Government school at Sokoto showed satisfactory progress, though suffering from the lack of a European superintendent throughout the greater part of the year. Owing to the short period of training received at Kano by the native staff, the instruction was mainly elementary, and the more advanced pupils were sent to Kano when ready for more advanced instruction. The school was well supported by the Native Administration, and repeated requests were made for similar schools to be established at Birnin Kebbi and at Argungu.

The provincial school at Katsina was opened in September, and with the active support of the Emir and his administration good progress was made. Out of over 100 applicants 50 pupils were admitted. The Native Administration supported elementary schools at Bida and Argaie (Niger Province), and at Dekina and Ankpa (Bassa Province). The instruction in these schools was elementary, given by native teachers, and in the Bassa Province included practical agriculture.

The popularity of the schools is shown by the requests from the native communities for Government schools under European supervision. The Emirs of Zaria, Bida, Ilorin, and the Shehu of Bornu have asked for schools in their districts, and similar requests were reported from pagan communities in Yola, Muri, Bassa, Kabba, Ilorin and Niger Provinces.

The five Missionary Societies working in the Protectorate supported 43 elementary and 1 primary school, as follows:—

Church Missionary Society	..	..	16	Elementary.
Church Missionary Society	..	..	1	Primary.
Memnonite Brethren	..	..	3	Elementary.
Sudan United	..	..	8	„
Sudan Interior	..	..	11	„
Roman Catholic	..	..	5	„

The number of Mahommedan schools in the Kano, Central, Niger, Yola, Muri, Nassarawa, Kabba, and Zaria Provinces is estimated at 14,611, with 111,838 pupils.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The number of Europeans admitted to the hospital at Zungeru during the year was 99, of whom two died. In 1912, 94 were admitted and one died.

650 natives were admitted to hospital, of whom 19 died.

The number of Europeans admitted to the Lokoja hospital during 1913 was 85, of whom two died. In 1912, 101 were admitted and one died.

To the native hospital there were 724 admissions with 24 deaths.

A temporary European hospital was opened early in September at Kaduna, to which 24 patients were admitted, of whom one died.

The total number of out-patients treated during the year, compiled from returns received from out-stations, was : Europeans, 1,336, with 4 deaths ; natives, 22,385, with 318 deaths. The corresponding figures for 1912 were : Europeans, 967, with 11 deaths ; natives, 20,381, with 205 deaths.

In recognition of the necessity of permanent hospital accommodation for African natives buildings have been erected or are in course of erection at Zaria and Kano, and in many other stations permanent buildings will, it is anticipated, be provided in the near future. In nearly every medical station, however, mud buildings with beaten floors (in some instances concrete) are in use for the accommodation of intern patients.

Three dispensaries are maintained, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of the district, by Native Treasuries.

The cost of the Medical Department in 1913 was £40,702, an increase of £7,400 on the average cost for the previous quinquennial period.

Scientific. The work of the local investigators under the Yellow Fever Commission was aided whenever opportunity arose by forwarding them all obtainable data demanded. The special courses of entomology which are now offered to Medical Officers have resulted in an increased interest in this important subject. Entomological outfits are stocked ready for issue to officers who have taken the prescribed courses, or to those who are desirous of collecting specimens for identification. Time and opportunity have hitherto allowed of but little laboratory work, but addition to the equipment for that purpose at the two headquarter stations is being gradually made

VI.—MINES.

In 1913 there were 103 companies operating in the Protectorate, with a nominal capital of £5,405,114 and a working capital of £2,199,381 ; of these 53 exported tin. At the end of the year they held :

198 alluvial mining leases, covering ..	64,184 acres.
246 exclusive licences to prospect, covering	562,880 „
114 exclusive licences to prospect, under application for renewal, covering ..	296,384 „
Total	<u>923,448 „</u>

In addition there were 20 stream mining leases for a total of 25,746 yards.

The amount of tin ore won was 5,331·36 tons, as compared with 2,885·79 tons in 1912 and 1,470·5 tons in 1911. This figure gives an average of 1·72 cwt. per acre of land held under mining lease.

The average price of a ton of tin ore, taken from the prices upon which royalties were based, was £207·25, and the total value of tin extracted during the year was £1,137,929 5s. 0d.

The average number of persons employed in the Protectorate by mining companies was 231 Europeans and 16,883 natives. The total number of deaths caused by accidents on mines was 13, giving an average of ·77 per 1,000. This cannot be considered high, as the mining is at present almost entirely open cast.

Food supplies for labourers on the mine fields formerly presented great difficulties, but these have now practically disappeared.

VII.—POLICE.

The force, with a strength of 20 European officers and 838 non-commissioned officers and men, was distributed throughout nine Provinces and two Cantonments. About 70 constables were employed in each of the provinces of Central, Muri, Yola, Nassarawa, Kontagora, Ilorin, Kabba and Bassa. The Niger Province detachment was double the strength of the ordinary provincial detachment, as upon it devolved the supply of police for railway duties.

A regular supply of recruits was available throughout the year, the majority being ex-soldiers of good character.

The chief duties performed by the police, in addition to their ordinary work of prevention, investigation and detection of crime and the arrest and prosecution of offenders, have been the patrolling of disturbed districts, escorting political and other officers on tour, furnishing gaol and treasury guards and convict escorts, serving summonses and executing warrants and judicial writs.

During the year the police took part in thirteen patrols.

The work performed by non-commissioned officers and men has been very favourably reported on by the residents generally.

Regular instruction in police duties and elementary law has been given in all detachments with a European officer, and has undoubtedly resulted in an increase in efficiency.

The general health of the force has been excellent. There being no dearth of suitable recruits, the minimum height for candidates has been maintained at 5 feet 6 inches, with a chest measurement not under 34 inches, and each man is subjected to a strict medical examination prior to enlistment.

On the whole, the discipline has been good. 117 serious punishments were inflicted during the year for various offences.

Reports were received during the year of the detection of spurious coins in the north. In past years the circulation of counterfeit money has been exclusively confined to those provinces adjoining Southern Nigeria, viz., Ilorin and Kabba, and the culprits were traced beyond the borders. In 1913, however, no counterfeit money was observed in circulation in the south, and the District Accountant of the Nigerian Railway, although paying out over £15,000 per month, had met with none. Enquiries regarding the coins detected in the Sokoto and Kano Provinces led to the presumption that they originated in French territory.

In the Provinces of Sokoto, Kano, Bornu and Zaria police work was entirely undertaken by *dogarai*, or police of the Native Administrations, and was very successfully performed. In the remaining Provinces *dogarai* were used in addition to uniformed police, and their use is being yearly extended with the object of supporting the authority of the Native Administrations and enforcing the orders of the Native Courts. They are also employed with success in the native towns of Zungeru and Lokoja (see Provincial Administration and Native Affairs section).

VIII.— PRISONS.

The number of prisoners admitted to Government gaols during the year was 2,149, as compared with 1,733 during 1912 and 1,911 during 1911.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Central and Provincial gaols during the last three years is as follows:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Zungeru gaol	266	227	224
Lokoja gaol	134	144	180
Provincial gaols	494	468	445
	894	839	849

The gaols with the largest daily averages were Kano (73), Bornu (58), and Niger (48).

During the year a new temporary hospital was added to the Zungeru gaol, thus increasing the cell accommodation inside the gaol, and water was supplied by tap to the interior of the prison.

There has been a general increase in the expenditure on prisoners' food during the year, particularly at Bornu, Bassa, Kano and Kabba, which is ascribed to indifferent harvests. The maximum rate of 2*d.* per prisoner per day was exceeded in Bassa and Kabba for a portion of the year. The daily average cost per prisoner during the year was 1*s.* 5*d.*

The work of the prison staff is not entirely satisfactory in those provinces where there are warders without police supervision (Kano, Sokoto, Bornu and Zaria).

A new gaol was erected at Kano during the year and the buildings at Kontagora, Yola and Sokoto were thoroughly renovated.

Prisoners throughout the Protectorate were employed upon building, road-making and repairing, sanitation, farming, gardening and transport of stores. At Zungeru and Lokoja prisoners were also employed in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, smith's work, rope and mat making and other industries.

Remunerative vegetable gardens have been attached to the prison farms in most provinces, and are as a rule greatly appreciated by Europeans. The total value of prisoners' labour during the year was computed at £6,037, the cash earnings for prison industries being £420 1*s.* 5*d.*, including £152 2*s.* 9*d.* for sale of vegetables from the various gaol gardens.

The discipline of prisoners has been very good. At Lokoja no offence was committed necessitating the infliction of corporal punishment; at Zungeru only one, and in the provincial prisons very few. There were fourteen attempts at escape during the year, but of this number only two men succeeded in evading recapture.

The health of the prisoners has been very good. At Zungeru there were nine deaths, as compared with 19 in 1912. At Lokoja there were 16 deaths. In the Provinces there were 29 deaths, as compared with 41 in 1912 and 61 in 1911.

IX.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The total number of offenders tried in the Courts during the year (excluding those dealt with in the Native Courts) was 2,892, of whom 2,009 were convicted, as compared with 2,453 in 1912, of whom 2,172 were convicted.

In Cantonments offences against property accounted for about one-third of the total convictions. Offences against revenue, cantonment and other laws relating to the social economy of the Protectorate formed the bulk.

Convictions for slavery offences during the last six years are as follows :—

1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
194	137	134	66	64	69

X.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The average number of Europeans in the Protectorate during 1913 was 804, of whom 51 were women. In 1912 the average number was 703. Details of these figures are as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Government officials	325	326
Trading firms	93	156
Mining companies	250	286
Missions	35	36
Total	703	804

The native population is estimated at 9½ millions.

There were 13 deaths amongst the European population, as compared with 22 deaths in 1912, giving a death-rate per 1,000 of 16·04 in 1913 as compared with 31·29 in 1912.

The number of European officials invalided during the year was 70, as against 50 in 1912. This gives a rate of 87·06 per 1,000, as against 75·35 per 1,000 in 1912.

The following is a comparative statistical analysis for the past nine years :—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Average European Population ..	342	347	424	499	544	637	641	703	804
Number of deaths	10	17	7	10	13	13	13	22	13
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	29·23	48·99	16·50	20·04	23·89	20·41	20·28	31·29	16·04
Number of Invalids	49	55	50	48	67	31	40	50	70
Invaliding rate per 1,000 ..	143·27	158·5	117·92	96·19	123·16	48·66	62·40	71·12	87·06

Malaria is still the prevailing cause of ill-health among Europeans. Out of a total of 208 Europeans admitted to the various hospitals 63 were suffering from malaria, as against a total of 219 in 1912, of which malaria accounted for 80. Out of a total of 1,327 European out-patients 306 were treated for malaria, as against 958 and 225, respectively, in 1912.

During the year there were six deaths due to blackwater fever, as compared with four deaths in 1912. The following table shows statistics of this disease for the past ten years :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Number of cases ..	35	18	25	12	14	13	9	12	14	17
Number of deaths ..	6	4	5	0	4	3	2	6	4	6
Rate per 1,000 of average European population	108.69	52.63	72.04	28.32	22.05	23.89	14.18	18.72	19.90	21.14
Case mortality per cent. ..	17.14	22.20	20.00	—	28.57	23.07	22.20	50.00	28.57	35.29

XI.—SANITATION.

The work of the Sanitary Officers during 1913 was mainly devoted to the choice and laying out of the many sites for the permanent stations in various districts of the Protectorate. The most important of these was the site for the new capital at Kaduna.

Their activities were also largely directed to the correct lay-out and sanitation of European traders' sites in large centres, such as Kano and Zaria, which have expanded considerably.

Progress was made in the laying out of stations on the railway, and a comprehensive scheme for the systematic sanitation of the entire railway within the confines of the Protectorate was inaugurated.

The sanitation of Zungeru and Lokoja is satisfactory, particularly the latter. The pipe-borne water supply at Lokoja, from springs on Mount Patti, has proved a great benefit, and the system is being gradually extended.

In the provinces the principles of sanitation are being gradually inculcated among the natives by the Medical Staff. As opportunity admits tours are made by Medical Officers through their districts and such recommendations as they make through the Political Officers are generally sympathetically received by the native chiefs and headmen, with the result that the sanitation of towns and villages shows gradual improvement.

Owing to the occurrence of cases of yellow fever in Southern Nigeria, segregation camps for suspects were erected at Lokoja and Jebba, the two gateways of the Protectorate from the south. River steamers and passenger trains were carefully inspected, and every provision was made for dealing with any imported case of the disease, or with suspected persons.

Considerable attention has been given to the subject of the prevalence among the native community of infection by intestinal and parasitic worms.

During the year the sleeping sickness Isolation Camp at Zaria was closed. Examination of the three remaining cases for trypanosomes having repeatedly proved negative, the patients were sent to their homes.

The Nosological Tables show eight admissions, with four deaths, due to sleeping sickness. Several investigations of reported local epidemics have been carried out, but in the majority of instances the results were negative. In the few cases where the diagnosis was confirmed the patients were segregated under local arrangements.

There were 243 admissions to the Leper Camps established in the northern districts. The system of segregation cannot as yet be regarded as complete, and Medical Officers of the districts where the disease is prevalent report that numerous cases of leprosy are to be seen at large, mixing with their fellows and pursuing their ordinary occupations.

The conditions regarding the water-supply, drainage, disposal of sewage and refuse, clearing of vegetation and teaching of elementary hygiene upon the lines previously reported show steady improvement.

XII.—VACCINATION.

During the year 386 patients were treated for small-pox, among whom the percentage of mortality was 18. No Europeans were treated.

It is gratifying to note that the prejudice among natives against vaccination is decreasing. In 1912 the number of vaccinations performed was 10,112, of which 85 per cent. were successful. In 1913 the number rose to 13,916, of which 11,801 were successful (84·8 per cent).

XIII.—METEOROLOGY.

The year was remarkable for the general shortage of rainfall. An abnormal fall was registered at Womba, in Nassarawa Province. But in every other instance the amount was below the average, and reached the very low figure of 5·76 inches at Geidam.

TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL IN INCHES.

	Year.										Average to 1912.	Rainfall 1913.
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.			
Zungeru ..	51.10	41.31	60.39	37.16	48.78	58.89	53.44	42.90	29.93	42.39	35.17	
Lokoja ..	41.72	49.64	51.83	36.68	44.12	65.14	45.59	41.57	46.74	47.00	34.76	
Kano ..	41.72	36.69	38.12	27.55	34.86	49.03	26.81	40.00	29.20	35.28	19.05	
Zaria ..	41.72	51.27	61.05	29.80	45.48	55.88	53.80	43.35	43.13	48.10	33.01	
Yola ..	33.77	42.76	34.60	27.55	53.77	44.26	38.67	42.22	38.93	39.61	29.93	
Sokoto ..	32.14	33.32	34.60	19.86	20.44	29.72	23.11	28.70	19.16	25.80	16.38	
Ilorin ..	32.14	47.02	49.00	54.74	55.46	65.18	51.14	52.58	38.85	50.52	43.33	
Amar and Ibi ..	32.14	47.02	23.49	54.74	55.46	53.30	49.63	36.38	46.10	41.78	43.42	
Geidam ..	32.14	47.02	23.49	54.74	22.39	21.28	16.87	10.46	12.59	16.71	5.76	
Maifoni and Maiduguri ..	32.14	47.02	23.49	54.74	23.30	31.89	19.53	30.00	18.38	30.62	13.98	
Kontagora ..	32.14	46.28	58.40	37.28	51.15	60.67	53.01	54.09	32.83	49.21	36.27	
Bassa and Ankpa ..	32.14	46.28	58.40	37.28	58.77	66.85	56.44	54.09	47.81	54.97	49.78	
Nafada ..	32.14	46.28	58.40	37.28	58.77	37.27	33.24	30.32	22.01	30.93	16.58	
Birnin-Kebbi ..	32.14	46.28	58.40	37.28	58.77	27.70	25.10	30.69	20.32	25.95	23.37	
Katagum ..	32.14	46.28	58.40	37.28	23.70	23.03	18.21	19.96	20.50	21.08	13.81	
Bauchi ..	32.14	46.28	42.24	37.28	47.88	43.23	38.86	48.79	35.83	42.80	33.89	
Baro ..	32.14	46.28	42.24	37.28	46.46	55.77	47.98	46.14	43.51	47.97	39.50	
Naraguta ..	32.14	46.28	42.24	37.28	46.46	55.77	47.98	57.84	47.33	52.58	51.37	
Dumjeri, Keffi and Womba ..	32.14	46.28	42.24	19.11	46.46	49.02	44.40	40.45	35.95	37.78	58.94	

Average for the Protectorate as shewn by these statistics—1913, 31.50 inches; 1912, 39 inches.

Other figures of interest are as follows :—

	Reading.	Date.	Station.
Highest shade temperature ..	116	April ..	Geidam
Lowest shade temperature ..	43	December ..	Nafada
Highest mean temperature ..	84.2	" ..	Baro
Lowest mean temperature ..	71.9	" ..	Naraguta.
Maximum total rainfall ..	58.94	" ..	Womba
Minimum total rainfall ..	5.76	" ..	Geidam
Maximum rainfall on one day ..	3.64	18th August	Ilorin
Greatest range of temperature ..	60	March ..	Nafada
Highest mean relative humidity.	72	" ..	Ankpa
Lowest mean relative humidity .	37	" ..	Geidam

XIV.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The total revenue collected during 1913 was £15,517, being an increase of 50 per cent. over the revenue for 1912. The value of services performed free for the Administration is estimated at £10,513, or an increase of £243 on the figure for 1912. This increase is small, on account of improvements in the railway service, which have enabled the post to be used where formerly the telegraph was necessary.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of telegraph construction, was £18,300—an increase of £786 on the expenditure for 1912. The revenue cannot yet be expected to cover expenditure, owing to the large amount of work done free for the Administration, but there is great improvement in this respect in 1913, the deficit being only £3,000 as against £7,000 in 1912.

The following tables give the principal figures for 1913 :—

Revenue.

Head of Revenue.	1912	1913	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Sale of Stamps	4,495	8,835	4,342	—
Telegraph Receipts	2,179	2,721	542	—
Commission on Money Orders and Postal Orders	{ 386 433 }	{ 569 277 }	{ 27 }	—
Postage on Parcels, Protectorate Share	687	847	160	—
Miscellaneous	372	375	3	—
Customs on Parcels	1,845	1,895	48	—
Total .. £	10,395	15,517	5,122	—

Value of Services performed free for the Administration.

	£
112,232 Official Letters at 2d.	935
15,656 „ Book packets at 4d.	260
12,509 „ Registered packets at 4d.	208
4,800 „ Parcels at 1s. 3d.	300
87,353 „ Telegrams at 1s. 6d.	6,554
Maintenance of Railway Telegraph lines, etc.	2,256
	£10,513

Expenditure.

Head of Expenditure.	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments, Stores, Postage Stamps, Mail Service, Inland, etc.	16,782	17,568	786	—
External Mail Service	370	370	—	—
Other Countries' Share of Pos- tage on parcels	366	362	—	4

Postal Statistics.

Head.	1912.	1913.	Increase.
Letters Inland, Official	57,212	81,942	24,730
Letters Inland, Private	83,200	113,652	30,452
Letters Registered, Official	8,332	9,250	918
Letters Registered, Private	7,722	9,722	2,000
Letters, Foreign and Colonial, Official	22,256	30,290	8,034
Letters, Foreign and Colonial, Private	494,000	597,500	103,500
Letters, Registered, Foreign and Colonial, Official	1,976	2,470	498
Letters, Registered, Foreign and Colonial, Private	39,598	49,497	9,899
Postcards, Inland	988	1,111	123
Postcards, Foreign	14,872	16,731	1,859
Newspapers and Book packets, Official, Inland	7,098	9,465	2,367
Newspapers and Book packets, Private	6,626	7,690	1,064
Foreign and Colonial Papers, Official	5,408	7,000	1,592
Foreign and Colonial Papers, Private	223,371	279,214	55,843
Parcels, Inland, Official	3,900	4,425	525
Parcels, Inland, Private	6,028	6,744	716
Parcels, Foreign and Colonial..	23,125	24,684	1,559
	1,005,712	1,251,387	245,675

The number of money orders issued was 2,964, and their value was £86,252—an increase, in each case, of over 100 per cent. on the figures for 1912.

The postal order business shows an increase of 35 per cent. in numbers and 32 per cent. in value as compared with 1912.

The number of telegrams dealt with shows an increase of 7,703 over the number for 1912. Private inland telegrams increased by 6,951, private foreign and colonial telegrams by 1,269, but official inland telegrams decreased by 277, and official foreign and colonial telegrams by 627.

The railway wires were strengthened during the year, and on the principal lines interruptions were comparatively few and of short duration, even during the rains.

Communication between Keffi and Ibi and Yola again proved very uncertain, owing to the defects in the cable at Sinkai. It is hoped to replace the cable by a new one early in 1914.

The second wire from Zungeru to Naraguta was extended from Rahama to Jengre, at which place a temporary post office was opened. Two wires for the railway were also constructed between Rahama and Jengre.

The duplex apparatus installed for work between Zungeru and Zaria has proved very satisfactory. On one occasion 398 messages were disposed of in ten hours, an average of nearly 40 messages per hour.

XV.—MILITARY.

During the year the training of the Northern Nigeria Regiment showed a general improvement throughout. The men are well led and work steadily in both close and extended formations.

The interior economy of the regiment is in a satisfactory condition.

Discipline is well maintained in all units.

There have been two cases of floggings, one of which was inflicted by the civil power. This is a decrease of two upon the preceding year. A decrease has also to be recorded in the number of severe punishments, of which there were 754, as compared with 788 in 1912 and 1,033 in 1911. Courts-martial also show a decrease, there being 14, as compared with 19 in 1912. The number of desertions was 120, the same as 1912.

In musketry only a slight improvement can be reported.

The arms, equipment and clothing of all battalions are in very good order.

There were no military operations of any important description during the year.

XVI.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Road Transport.

There was a decrease in 1913 in the amount of road transport supplied by the Transport Department for officials and stores. The work done was 15,028 ton miles less than in 1912, mainly owing to railway extension.

The number of head loads carried was 62,483, as against 51,185 in 1912—an increase of 11,298. Excluding three Government ponies all transport was hired, and the following are the figures for the last two years :—

	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Carriers	48,617	59,373	10,756	—
Horses	127	111	—	16
Bullocks	311	339	28	—
Camels	—	113	113	—
Donkeys	613	544	—	69

The touring car and motor lorry kept up by the Transport Department were mainly used by the Governor when travelling. The former travelled 2,052 miles and the latter 666.

River Transport.

The Marine Departments of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated during the year, the Niger and Benue transport of Northern Nigeria being placed with the Southern Nigeria Niger Transport under the immediate supervision and control of a Marine Superintendent responsible to the Director of Marine at headquarters.

The river was abnormally low during 1913, and during the early part of the year the fleet was considerably reduced, since several of the Northern Nigeria craft were found to be in a dangerous condition and were laid up for repairs.

The Niger Transport is divided into three sections :—

- (a) Burutu to Lokoja.
- (b) Lokoja to Baro.
- (c) Benue River Section.

Lokoja is the headquarters of the Niger Transport Service, being situated at the junction of the Niger and Benue.

Baro is the terminus of the Baro-Kano Railway, and during high water is the scene of great activity when branch boats arrive from Burutu. The first to arrive during 1913 was the "Oshogbo" on September 1st, and the last to leave was the "Naraguta" on October 21st. The total amount of cargo handled by the Marine at Baro during 1913, export and import, was 7,164 tons, as compared with 6,436 tons in 1912. The total number of passengers to and from Baro during 1913 was 1,120, as compared with 1,660 in 1912, a decrease in number of nearly 33 per cent.

The following figures relating to the Niger Transport Service may be of interest :—

In 1913, 13,209 passengers and 18,704 tons of cargo were carried, as compared with 20,830 of the former and 18,399 of the latter in 1912, while the earnings for the year under review show a decrease of £10,555, mainly due to the low river and to the railway competition. The loss, excluding depreciation and establishment charges, amounted to £55; if depreciation charges are added this loss is increased to £7,874.

The total expenditure in the Benue Launch Service amounted to £1,940 excluding depreciation. The total earnings, Government and public, amounted to £2,501, thus showing a profit of £111. Including depreciation, a loss of £490 was incurred.

For the fourth year in succession dredging operations have been systematically carried out on the Lokoja-Baro section of the River Niger. It was hoped that a navigable channel for large stern-wheelers on this section of the river might thus be maintained throughout the dry season, but it has now been demonstrated that this is quite impossible when the Niger is unusually low, and the experiment will not be continued.

The Rocky Channel, which extends 18 miles below Lokoja, was buoyed in 1913 by 19 buoys at a cost of £303.

The lower Niger commenced to rise about its usual date, but, starting from a level of 2 feet 3 inches below that of 1912 (which was also a year below the normal), its extreme range was 2 feet 9 inches less than in 1912 at Onitsha, and its highest level in September was therefore 5 feet below that of the previous year.

On the Baro-Lokoja section similar conditions prevailed, the high and low levels being lower respectively than any previously recorded.

The Wuru, Bubara, and Kwotachi Rapids in the Upper Niger River were surveyed in May, and found to be very dangerous for canoe traffic.

The largest and worst rock in the Kwotachi Rapids was destroyed by tonite. The following statement regarding the river services is of interest :—

	Passengers		Cargo		Earnings		Expenditure		Profit	Loss
	Govt. Num-ber.	Public Num-ber.	Govt. Num-ber.	Public Num-ber.	Govt. £	Public £	Exclud- ing de- precia- tion £	Includ- ing de- precia- tion £		
River Niger .. (Including Benue)	3,874	11,123	5,425	13,839	8,634	15,620	24,198	32,618	—	8,364

XVII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The provision for expenditure on works during the year was as follows :—

£15,750 for repairs and maintenance of buildings, and £41,245 for the construction of new works, making a total of £56,995, as compared with a total of £35,980 for 1912.

Cantonments.

At Zungeru the medical stores and the extension of the gaol were completed. Various minor works were carried out. The bungalows in the station were kept in as good repair as possible, at a minimum of expense in view of the early move to a new capital. All bridges and culverts were periodically examined and repaired. The electric light and pumping plant was kept in effective condition, and the Dago dams required no attention. An improved type of condenser was installed to replace the worn out marine condenser which had been in use for many years. The supply of ice was maintained without interruption.

At Lokoja the following works were undertaken during the year :— Construction of coal sheds, erection of slaughter house and market, completion of medical store, new kerosene store, timber sheds, artisans' and apprentices' quarters, a bridge on the frontage road, the laying of tramway track and provision of trolleys, and extension of the water supply, together with various minor works. The cost of the improvements to the native town was met from Native Administration funds and carried out under Public Works supervision.

The Government buildings were kept in repair ; those built prior to 1905 are in a very bad state of preservation and will gradually have to be replaced.

Works at Out-stations.

Five new bungalows were erected at Geidam, Gujba and Maiduguri, in the Bornu Province, and existing bungalows were overhauled and repaired. Various minor buildings were also erected. In the Central Province a Post Office and Mines Office were built. At Kano the Residency, a Post Office and a Rest House were completed, together with two bungalows and part of a new gaol and Native Hospital, and at Katsina a Resident's Office. In Nassarawa a new bungalow and Post Office and at Zaria a Post Office and Rest House were erected, with various minor buildings in the different provinces.

All houses and public buildings were kept in a good state of repair, and mosquito-proof shelters were removed and new ones erected. Portable condensers were kept in an efficient state, and much furniture and office fittings were constructed and distributed throughout the Protectorate.

Roads, &c.

On the Kano-Barbera road (65 miles) survey work was completed by the end of October and construction was well in hand by the end of the year. The Kano-Ningi road survey was completed as far as Gherko, about 40 miles, but it was subsequently decided to construct a road from Maidobi to Gherko and thence to Ningi to avoid the Hadeija river.

On the Zaria-Maska-Sokoto road 180 miles were surveyed. A rough track was cleared and levelled throughout the whole length. On the Zaria-Maska section culverting, with the necessary earthworks, was well in hand.

The road from railhead at Jengre, via Jos to Bukuru, was maintained in fit condition for motors from the end of the rainy season. The line from Bukuru to Ropp was surveyed, and a very light road constructed to enable light traffic to use it at once, as it was considered important to bring the mines south of Bukuru into communication with railhead as early as possible.

XVIII.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 13 Provinces. The administrative staff consists of five first-class, 16 second, 39 third, and 72 Assistant Residents, making a total of 132 officers. Assuming that one-third of these are absent on leave, there is in the Protectorate at any given time an average of one administrative officer per 2,900 square miles of territory, and per 105,000 of population.

The Political Department is assisted by a force of 850 native constables and 19 European police officers. This force is under the general supervision of an Inspector-General, who visits and reports on the detachments periodically. The use and control of the police is, however, entirely in the hands of the political officers, and all orders are given to them by the Residents in charge of the various districts. They are employed only in those districts in which no Native Administration able to recruit and train an efficient police of its own exists; and in those localities, such as railway stations, where the Native Administration police, or *dogarai*, as they are called, cannot be used.

Since the date (1st January, 1900) on which the administration of these territories was taken over from the Royal Niger Company and assumed by the Crown a settled policy introduced by Sir Frederick Lugard, the first High Commissioner, has been adhered to in regard to native affairs. This policy is generally described by the expression "indirect rule." By this expression is meant a policy which has for its object the education of the native to take an effective and respon-

sible share in the government of the country. All such laws and customs as were found to be enforced in the various native communities and were not oppressive to the individual were retained, and the introduction was avoided, as far as possible, of laws and executive procedure which, though suitable to the mode of thought of Europeans, are not indispensable to the welfare of the native, while every effort was made to purge the Native Administration of the gross abuses, tyranny and extortion by which it had become debased.

The pre-existing machinery of government set up by the various native communities themselves, and such modifications in that machinery as it has been found necessary to introduce in the interest of order and good government, may be briefly described as follows :—

The power of the Fulani hierarchy exerted from the historic, and to Muslim eyes almost sacred, town of Sokoto, was delegated by the Emir Em-Muminin (Commander of the Faithful), commonly known in Hausa as the Sarikin Muslimin, to the great captains who had been successful in the Jihad which established their ascendancy at the beginning of the 18th century. These became feudal lords and rulers over large areas and populations, and paid a portion of the taxes and tribute which they collected to the Sarikin Muslimin.

The most powerful of these was the Emir of Kano, whose territory exceeded 10,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000. In some cases the fiefs were of small extent, some not exceeding 200 square miles, with a population of 50,000. The principal Emirates were Gando, Kano, Bida, Ilorin, Zaria, Katsena, Bauchi and Yola. These feudal chiefs held their fiefs by appointment from Sokoto. In practice the succession was very generally hereditary, but the Sarikin Muslimin retained to himself very arbitrary powers of patronage.

The Emirs in turn granted subordinate fiefs to a number of their more important followers, whether relations, successful generals, or favourite slaves. The peasantry were divided into two classes—viz., free-born farmers and farmers who had been slaves and had been granted a certain measure of freedom known as “rinji.” The first corresponded to the class known in feudal England as “freemen of the manor,” and the second to that known as “serfs of the manor.” The free farmers held the lands on condition of serving as soldiers in time of war, or of paying a monetary equivalent. The serfs were expected to fight and also to do a certain amount of labour without remuneration on the Emir’s farms, the walls of the towns, and other works of public utility.

The Sarikin Muslimin counted on a general rally of Emirs from all his tributary dependents in the event of war and almost every year a great gathering of the clans took place at Sokoto. Towards the end of the nineteenth century the controlling influence of Sokoto, at one time very wide-reaching and efficient, had waned. Kano was in a condition approaching revolt. Bauchi was disloyal and, generally speaking, there was a tendency for the Fulani empire to fall to pieces.

It was not thought advisable after the various Emirates had been brought under the control of the Government to rebuild the influence

of Sokoto, both because it would have been necessary to support it with an armed force and for other reasons. Each of the feudal lords or Emirs, who had been in former times responsible to Sokoto direct, was accordingly made responsible to the Government. In short, the Government took towards Sokoto itself and the other Emirs the position which had formerly been occupied by the Sarikin Muslimin, except in so far as the religious headship was concerned. Tradition and customs were thus to a great extent maintained, and the position was easily acceptable to the Moslem ruling classes.

The organization of each Emirate was then taken in hand. It was not found generally necessary radically to alter the machinery. Great abuses, however, had crept in. They were due in part to a tendency to over-centralization, in part to the deterioration of the ruling classes by avarice and unbridled exercise of despotic power. The sub-fief holder (who has now become "District Headman") had developed a tendency to remain at the capital of the Emirate instead of residing amongst the people for whose prosperity and contentment he was responsible. To exert his authority and collect his revenues he employed agents, generally favourite slaves, known as "jakadas" or "ajeles." These agents practised every kind of extortion, and to a great extent undermined the authority of the village heads and councils. It is fair to state that this abuse was less noticeable in Sokoto than in other Emirates. Another fertile cause of misgovernment was the fact that the areas granted in fief to the various holders were not in most cases contiguous, so that a Galadima might be found residing at Sokoto with perhaps two hundred towns and villages scattered all over the Emirate subject to his authority. To remedy this state of affairs a redistribution of towns, villages and lands was made amongst the district heads by which all districts were rendered self-contained. The district heads were compelled to take up their residences in their districts. The final unit, that is to say, the village—or, in places where the population is found in scattered farm houses, the community properly forming a village group—was placed in charge of a responsible village head or council. Any order emanating from an Emir is now conveyed by his messenger to the district head only, and is by him transmitted to the village authorities, and it is the latter who convey the order to the individual, and who are responsible for its execution.

The principle which ensures that the obligation of the individual citizen towards the State should be actually enforced only by an authority which is in daily contact with the people themselves, and is therefore subject to the influence of local public opinion, was thus inaugurated. At the same time there is sufficient centralization at the headquarters of each Emirate to ensure that the orders of the Emir, given on the advice of his European advisers, the Residents, or the orders of the Governor given through the Emir, shall be rapidly conveyed to the population. In Kano or Sokoto, the most highly-organized Emirates, the Emir's order will reach every responsible member of communities approaching two million in number in about ten days.

The members of the native administration were in former times paid in a very haphazard manner ; in fact, they generally paid themselves. To remedy this the entire moiety of the general tax which is allocated for the upkeep of the Native Administration is brought to account in the Treasury of the native Chief. These are known as the "Native Treasuries." By these regular monthly payments are made, on a scale fixed by the Emirs and approved by the Governor, to all members of the native administration connected with headquarters, from the Emir himself down to the town scavenger, and including the judiciary. For instance, the Emir of Kano draws £400 per month, his waziri £100 per month, the alkali, or native judge, £50 per month. The dogarai are paid at the rate of £1 per month.

In the districts the native judges are paid at rates varying from £60 to £300 per annum. These comparatively large salaries are sufficient to raise the alkalai above the temptation to accept bribes. The district headmen are not yet all paid fixed salaries, but are entitled to draw a percentage of the total taxes collected in their districts, generally 25 per cent. The village heads are paid in the same manner, generally at the rate of 15 per cent. of the taxes collected by them. A district head receives from £150 to £1,000 per annum, and a village head from £2 to £15 per annum. The good effect of ensuring to a native official a regular source of income has been incalculable, and the principal Emirs, such as those of Sokoto, Bornu, and Kano, though at first somewhat shy of accepting a civil list, have now become quite enthusiastic supporters of this system. They recognize that every native who formerly held a position of responsibility in time of peace or war is still entrusted with congenial work which gives him an object in life, though he is a member of a subject race. On the other hand, the peasantry now appreciate the payment of taxes on a scale which varies little from year to year, which are calculated on a basis understandable to the individual, and regarding the amount of which they have, through their village heads, opportunity of appeal if the assessment is in their opinion unfair. It may probably now be said that at least 75 per cent. of the total population of the Moslem states is directly interested in maintaining the existing method of government.

The manner in which the funds necessary for the maintenance of the administration are secured is briefly as follows : The principal source of revenue in Northern Nigeria is termed the general or tribute tax. This is raised by collecting a contribution in proportion to his wealth from each individual annually, that is to say, by direct taxation.

The mode of collection differs slightly in each Emirate, for it is based in every case on the system which was formerly in force. Certain general principles governing the mode of collection are, however, observed throughout the Protectorate.

The amount to be paid is based on the extent of the resources of the individual. An owner pays 1s. 6d. per annum for each head of horned cattle as *Jangali*, 10 per cent. of grain crops are collected and paid as *Zakka*.

The assessment and collection of this direct taxation under the general supervision of British officers has the great advantage that it brings the Government officer into constant and close contact with the bulk of the population, whom he thus learns to understand and sympathise with in a way which no other work could effect, and least of all if his dealings with them were solely those of judge and censor. This is specially the case where the contribution is *pro rata* to the circumstances of the individual. Nor is the educative effect confined to the British officer alone. The collection of poll or hut taxes, which consist in the mere counting of heads in a village, is a mechanical operation, and requires little thought on the part of the village head, and no assistance from his council. When, however, he is compelled to assess each individual according to his circumstances, he becomes vested with responsibility, and learns to exercise the attributes of a ruler.

Excepting in certain pagan districts where the village organization is as yet in a very rudimentary condition, so that a capitation tax only can be collected, *pro rata* property taxes are in force all through the Protectorate. The contribution to be paid by the village unit is fixed by a European assessing officer, and the proportion of this to be paid by the individual native is decided by the village authority. The revenue, when collected, is accounted for through the district headman to the Government, represented by the Resident in each province. A proportion (50 per cent. in the Muslim Emirates, and from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. in the pagan districts) is paid into the Government Treasury, and the remainder into the Native Treasuries. This system is, however, subject to modification in some Moslem provinces—Zaria, Kano and Katsina, while enforcing the *Zakka*, (10 per cent. of grain) approximate in other respects to the capitation tax of the pagan areas, since the former has a fixed rate per "hoe," (which, however, varies in different villages according to the fertility of the soil, etc.), and a fixed rate per *caput* on persons engaged in non-agricultural industries, while at Kano and Katsina there is a more or less fixed charge per farm.

In the latter Emirates, however, a system is under trial by which all the former taxes and tithes are commuted for a tax payable in proportion to land occupied. It has been found possible to train *mallamai* (native scribes) in the employ of the Native Administration to measure farms with sufficient accuracy to inaugurate this scheme. A tax of 9*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per acre is obtainable around Kano and is willingly paid by the native occupiers. The latter, even the poorest and least educated, have shown remarkable capacity for grasping the principle that their contributions were in proportion to the areas of their farms, and they are not slow to complain should they think that a miscalculation has been made which is not in their favour. The system has the advantage that it affords complete protection to the individual and avoids the necessity for any argument with the tax gatherer as to what amount is due. Since the value of ordinary farm land is as a general rule uniform, this system does not violate the principle of the *pro rata* property tax, if taken as a basis of taxation subject to modification for land of special fertility or situated near to a railway, etc. It does not of course apply to the taxation

of non-agriculturals or of Urban residents. There is also a danger lest the farmers may restrict the size of their farms in order to lower their rents. This latter result has not occurred, however, in Katsina, where the system was introduced at the request of the Emir, and the natives are accepting it very readily.

In Kano City the compounds are measured as well as the farms. In the out-districts, however, it has not been thought advisable to do this lest it should result in the undue restriction of the size of the compound. A fixed charge of 1s. 6d. per compound is therefore at present levied.

This system of land measurement has also been introduced round Sokoto town and Birnin Kebbi (Gando), where land is also at a premium. The system is suitable to such densely populated areas, where the boundaries of each individual owner are well known.

In the Emirate of Bornu a system which is a combination of those employed in the Moslem and the pagan areas has been adopted. A proportion of the tax payable by a village is fixed by a rate demanded on each farm, hut, and individual, whilst a proportion in the nature of a "super-tax" on the more wealthy is left to the headmen to assess according to the wealth of the individual.

The very important work of "assessment" is deserving of special reference. The administrative staff of Residents in the Provinces is continually touring the various districts. "Resident assessments," by which term is implied a village to village assessment by a British officer, who also compiles a report and a detailed map of each district, have been steadily made. They have resulted in the large increase of revenue derived from a proper and equitable apportionment of the taxation, and the bringing of a number of hitherto uncontrolled tribes or villages into touch with the Administration, and also in the recording of a large mass of useful and interesting ethnological information.

This system finds its most complete expression in the Moslem States. In the pagan communities the same general principles apply, but the mode of application differs in proportion as the organization is less advanced in civilization and the tribes are gradually being taught to respect the authority of a central chief and his delegates, and to develop a sense of impartiality and justice in their Native Courts. The process has been attended with a considerable measure of success, though it is unavoidably slow. Punitive expeditions are rare.

Provided that the native judges are free from bribery and corruption it is probable that they can administer justice more efficiently than European officials, even when the latter are conversant with the language of the litigants. It has fortunately been found possible to entrust this work to an increasing extent to a native judiciary, which is now fairly well paid and can probably with truth be said to be honest and impartial.

In former days, the judges (alkalai) had no fixed stipends, and depended for their livelihood on the generosity of the reigning Emir, or on the fees collected in their own courts. In such circumstances it could hardly be expected that the courts would be efficient, or free from bribery and corruption. The former weakness of the native courts was caused rather by a radically bad system than by a real lack of men who could, if properly supported, efficiently administer justice.

In Kano and Katsina the courts do not execute their own judgments. The court informs the head of the district in which it is situated that an order has been given, and, should this entail the payment of a judgment debt, the Native Treasury is also informed by the court. The district head is responsible for the execution of the order, for the collection of any amount due, and for its payment into the Native Treasury. By this means a complete check on both the judiciary and the executive is established. This system will be extended as may be found possible.

At the present time almost every district has a salaried *alkalai's* court with considerable, but limited, powers. Minutes of every case tried in the district courts are submitted monthly to the chief native judges at the various capitals, and serious cases are referred to their courts.

It is a remarkable fact that crimes of violence and robbery, which in the early years of the Protectorate were so regrettably numerous, have almost disappeared since the native courts, with their corollary, native police (*dogarai*), have been fully organised.

The work of the courts is extensive. In Sokoto the record shows 15,438 cases tried, in Bornu 6,676; while in Kano the return of cases has risen from 15,301 in 1909 to 48,116 in the present year.

The Native Administrations have radically altered their old ideas in regard to the treatment of prisoners. The native gaols throughout the country are now carefully superintended, and their sanitation is attended to; prisoners are looked after and, in return, perform useful work for the community.

The *dogarai* employed by the Native Administrations form an efficient and well conducted body of men. The following table shews their approximate numbers in the various Provinces (a total of 1,036):—

Sokoto	254	Yola	16
Kano	283	Nassarawa ..	62
Bornu	56	Kontagora ..	23
Zaria	47	Ilorin	34
Niger	63	Kabba	25
Central	131	Bassa	36
Muri	6		

In addition to their ordinary police duties they look after Native Administration gaols.

There has been a ready response in most of the provinces to the call made on the Native Administrations to assist in the segregation of lepers and persons suffering from sleeping sickness.

The strength of this linked system of purely native police, prisons, and judges for the suppression of crime and settlement of disputes lies primarily in the fact that all are local, are understood by the native mind, and are, therefore, subject to the control of native public opinion. Their intimate acquaintance with the people among whom they work establishes a far surer guarantee of good government than can be secured by mere physical force and fear of punishment. The native officials, the judges and police are in sympathy with the people, whom they understand and who understand them. Proof of this is furnished by the ready obedience to the native *dogarai* given by the large crowds of natives which attend at official ceremonies, such as the *darbar* at Kano, on the 1st of January, 1913. Another proof is the

manner in which the orders of the Native Courts are executed, and accepted without demur.

The policy adopted with regard to the education of the natives in the Government schools has been framed with the object of preserving his racial individuality. What is best in native tradition and customs is fostered, and no attempt is made to transform the native into a hybrid European or to force upon him alien ideas, except in so far as these may be necessary in order to fit them for success in the altered circumstances surrounding them. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the Emirs and Chiefs, though at first they showed some reluctance in committing their sons and relatives to the care of the Government schools, have now, without exception, given the scheme the most loyal support.

The Emir of Kano has from the first taken the greatest interest in the school established at Nassarawa, in the neighbourhood of his capital, where there are now about 300 pupils. These are for the most part boys who, in the ordinary course of events, will be entrusted, when they grow up, with administrative duties of great responsibility.

A general review of the policy adopted in respect to native administration would be incomplete without a short reference to the measures taken by the Government to regulate the conditions under which the land in these territories may be occupied.

After close enquiry it was found that from time immemorial a native individual had regarded the land possessed by the community to which he belonged to be vested in the office of the Emir, clan chief, village elders or head of a family, as the case might be. The idea of individual possession of land, in the sense in which such possession exists in Europe, was found to be foreign to his conception of the requirements of his tribe.

Per contra, the hereditary right of each individual to occupy an area of the tribal lands sufficient to support himself and his family, so long as he conforms to the tribal laws and customs, is a privilege which every native assumes that he possesses.

It was decided that it would be expedient that these two principles should be accepted by the Government and applied in respect to the occupation of land in Northern Nigeria and be embodied in a Proclamation named the Land and Native Rights Proclamation.

By this law every native is secured in the occupation of his land so long as he pays his contribution to the revenues of the State in return for the protection to life and property which he enjoys. All the improvements which he may make upon his land are his own inalienable property, for which he can claim full compensation, and he can bequeath or sell them with his title. If, however, his land has become valuable owing to the expenditure of State revenue (as by railway construction, &c.) without any effort of his own, he may be called upon to pay an increased contribution to the revenue in respect of the increased wealth which he has thus become possessed of—or he may relinquish it and take land elsewhere, receiving full compensation for improvements.

In Table I will be found a statement showing the position in the various provinces in respect to revenue and population.

Table II shows the receipts (Government share) of land revenue during the past eight years.

TABLE 1.—STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF EACH PROVINCE AND THE REVENUE THEREFROM.

Name of Province.	Sokoto.	Kano.	Bornu.	Central Zaria.	Niger.	Kontagora.	Ilorin.	Muri.	Nassarawa.	Yola.	Kabba.	Bassa.	
Area :— Total 255,700 square miles	32,600	29,500	33,600	23,700	13,320	16,770	27,800	6,500	28,700	16,710	11,600	8,200	6,700
Population :— Total 9,269,000 ..	1,300,000	3,500,000	700,000	700,000	402,000	400,000	122,000	200,000	700,000	600,000	300,000	140,000	205,000
Land Revenue :— Government Share ..	£ 43,670	£ 86,027	£ 29,658	£ 30,064	£ 15,912	£ 27,382	£ 6,381	£ 14,739	£ 10,616	£ 10,232	£ 11,004	£ 8,219	£ 4,766
Land Revenue :— Native Share ..	56,521	86,027	26,365	30,133	15,912	27,301	5,163	14,739	6,705	10,040	11,004	2,739	4,765
Total Land Revenue .	100,191	172,054	56,023	60,197	31,824	54,683	11,544	29,478	17,321	20,272	22,008	10,958	9,531
Incidence per Adult Male ..	£ s. d. 0 3 7	£ s. d. 0 2 10	£ s. d. 0 4 4	£ s. d. 0 2 7	£ s. d. 0 5 2	£ s. d. 0 6 3	£ s. d. 0 3 3	£ s. d. 0 5 6	£ s. d. 0 2 5	£ s. d. 0 3 6	£ s. d. 0 2 11	£ s. d. 0 5 8	£ s. d. 0 3 3

TABLE II.
STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE (GOVERNMENT SHARE), INCLUDING JANGALI (CATTLE TAX),
Collected during the years shown as under.

PROVINCE.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912 (9 months).	1913.
Sokoto..	—	1,538	5,673	11,611	19,144	24,074	25,238	28,545	31,395	18,414	43,670
Kano ..	2,428	7,159	7,141	13,447	24,556	51,842	56,588	69,659	70,014	36,383	86,027
Bauchi (Central)	476	1,091	3,991	9,999	8,787	10,112	11,479	10,943	15,067	19,651	30,064
Bornu ..	1,476	4,181	6,562	8,642	11,947	11,606	13,857	15,054	22,593	18,896	29,658
Zaria ..	506	725	1,513	2,165	7,262	2,073	8,168	5,691	16,998	4,879	15,912
Kontagora	422	476	990	1,841	2,201	3,399	3,451	3,316	5,002	4,571	6,281
Niger ..	480	2,078	1,951	2,005	3,751	6,807	6,162	16,606	15,534	5,038	27,382
Ilorin ..	299	605	657	1,935	2,332	2,774	3,612	5,368	5,746	13,637	14,739
Bassa ..	232	268	594	1,157	1,112	2,645	2,623	6,047	7,132	4,580	4,766
Kabba..	244	674	886	1,856	1,828	2,702	2,599	3,168	8,067	6,748	8,219
Nassarawa	501	493	1,237	2,108	2,061	2,702	3,044	5,238	5,479	7,370	10,232
Muri ..	1,082	1,182	1,582	2,452	4,143	3,743	4,728	5,711	7,571	6,661	10,616
Yoli ..	287	394	1,286	1,940	2,173	2,717	3,162	4,884	7,334	3,121	11,600
Total ..	8,433	20,864	34,063	61,158	91,287	124,494	144,711	179,630	217,940	149,849	299,166

XIX.—AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Agriculture.

In January, 1913, the headquarters of the Agricultural Department were transferred from Bida to Zaria.

Two experimental plantations were opened during the year—one at Maigana, near Zaria, in the drier portion of the Protectorate to the north, and the other at Aguiji, some 30 miles east of Ilorin, in the more humid climate of the Niger valley, some 200 miles further south. The object of both these farms was primarily to test the suitability of the respective districts for cotton growing. In addition to cotton, however, a number of other crops were also under experiment, including green leguminous crops of various kinds, ground-nuts, maize, and fodder crops. A special point was made at both these plantations of the training of native instructors, or overseers, with a view to placing them in charge of trial plots in out-districts, and other agricultural work.

At Maigana the use of oxen in agriculture was attempted and the areas for cotton planting were ploughed with success.

In Bassa it was desired to test the relative merits of Para and Ceara rubber, but unfortunately the former failed to germinate. Experiments were also conducted with cotton and other crops of local importance.

In Niger and Ilorin Provinces the planting of Labozhi kolas was encouraged and systematized, with very good results. Cacao seed also was sown, but the germination was very poor, and it is clear that the climate generally is unsuited to this crop.

The following comparative statement, compiled by the Comptroller of Customs, of the quantities and values of those agricultural exports of Nigeria which are of principal interest to the Northern Provinces, will show at a glance that the year has been one of greatly increased prosperity :—

Articles.	1913.		Approximate local purchasing price.	1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Benniseed. lbs.	2,718,795	£ 9,245	£7 per ton ..	1,058,319	£ 2,972
Cotton Lint. cwt.	56,796	159,223	1½d. per lb. seed cotton	39,043	102,932
Ground-Nuts. tons (Decorticated & Undecorticated.)	19,288	174,716	£8-£10 per ton	2,518	18,930
Gum Arabic. lbs.	1,601,656	3,133	1d. per lb. ..	688,103	1,785
Hides. Numbers	473,445	166,414	8d. per lb. ..	316,188	51,161
Skins (Dressed). Numbers	654,528	30,800	1s. each ..	496,950	17,671
Shea-butter. lbs.	268,592	4,044	2d. per lb. ..	402,240	4,797
Shea-nuts. lbs.	21,100,460	70,425	£7 per ton ..	17,373,365	46,609
Total ..	..	£618,000	..	..	£246,857

It will be seen from this table that there was a remarkable increase in the export of ground-nuts during the year. Shea-nuts also show a very satisfactory increase. The slight rise in export of cotton from Northern Nigeria was principally due to the greatly increased output of the Ilorin Province, but in the majority of districts the popularity of cotton cultivation is on the wane, its place being taken by ground-nuts and guinea-corn, which prove to be more paying crops. The problem is to introduce a variety of cotton into general cultivation which will give at least twice as large a gross return per acre as the existing types, and to this end careful and comprehensive experiments were entered upon during the year.

Forestry.

The staff of the Forestry Department for 1913 consisted of one Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Agriculture Department.

In the Niger Province 25 new kola plantations were opened and the seven already existing were renovated. 7,000 kola-nuts were planted.

Experiments were started with a view to finding quick-growing trees for fuel purposes. Black and silver wattle were sown, but failed to survive the dry season.

The "Persian lilac" alone was entirely successful, showing a growth of three feet the first season, and standing green and flourishing after three months' drought. This tree is satisfactory as far as hardiness goes, but it is a poor fuel producer.

The mining community on the Bauchi plateau, where the problem of timber and fuel is becoming serious, showed a genuine enthusiasm for planting, and seeds of six varieties of trees were distributed free to the managers of various mines.

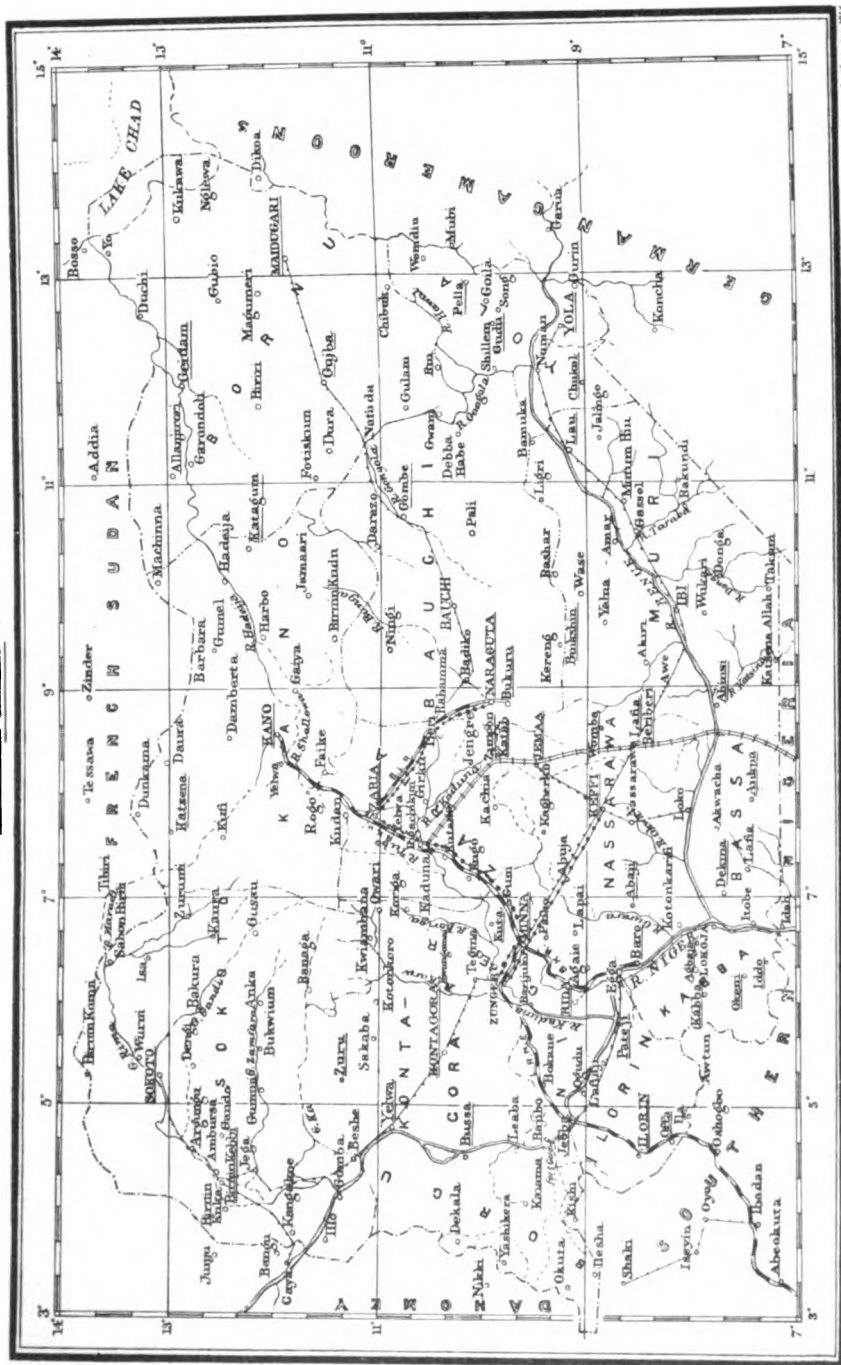
At the close of the year tapping experiments were in progress with the various species of gum-producing trees which are to be found in large numbers in Bornu.

XX.—SURVEYS.

The survey of the Government Station and township of Kano and of the site of the new capital was undertaken as well as 37 mining areas. The extent of the last was as follows:—

Exclusive Prospecting Licences	..	..	92,665·60 acres.
Mining Leases	..	..	1,721·47 „
Total	..	..	94,387·07 „
Stream Mining Leases	..	..	4,090 yards.
Total fees charged	..	..	£1,579 1s.

NORTHERN NIGERIA



C.O. No. 12

Scale 1:100,000

Legend:

- Railway constructed under construction
- 400 Miles Road
- Scale 0 100 200 300 400 Miles
- Headquarters of Administrative Districts underlined

In the Drawing Office the maps produced were as follows :—

43 surveys, plotted and computed 284 drawings, 232 tracings, 802 prints.

The major works undertaken were :—

Charts of Northern Nigeria on scale 1 : 1,000,000, shewing

- (a) Administrative divisions and districts ;
- (b) Towns, villages, provinces and main topographical features ;
- (c) Roads.

Plans on scale of 1 : 4,800 :—

- (a) of Kano town in 12 sheets (4 completed) ;
- (b) of 50 Government Stations ;
- (c) of Bornawa site and of Kaduna new capital site.

In February the Survey Instructor took charge of the taki (Native Assessors Survey) class at Kano, then under the Director of Education. Instruction was given to three taki mallamai instructors and five Kano mallamai and a complete survey of Nassarawa was made. Six other mallamai, who had had some instruction previously, were trained for two months in making compass surveys of farms for the purpose of checking appeals against taki assessment, and in making road traverses.

In August a party of 20 mallamai and 20 chain-men was made up for training by the Survey Instructor. With his help a revision survey of 402 farms was carried out by the more advanced pupils during the last four months of the year :—

The areas were calculated by Feddan Comb method and checked by planimeter.

Kano Sheet C 4 was completed and contoured.

Kano Sheet C 5 was partially finished.

A plan of the native town of Fagi was made and connected to traverse points, also a plan of the proposed site for new Survey buildings.

The training of mallamai in survey work has been satisfactory, in view of the limited education that the majority of them have so far received. The Chief Surveyor thinks, however, that a longer course of secondary education will be essential before it can be hoped to train even 10 per cent. of them in the higher branches of surveying.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-13
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.



No. 822.

GRENADA.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912 see No. 792.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1914.



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No. 822.

GRENADA.

(For Report for 1913 see No. 792.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Grenada,

27th October, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report by Mr. F. H. Watkins, I.S.O., Colonial Secretary, on the Blue Book of the Colony of Grenada for the year 1913.

I have, etc.,

DOUGLAS YOUNG,

Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,

etc., etc., etc.

BLUE BOOK REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913.

FINANCIAL.

1. The total revenue and expenditure in the last five financial years were as under :—

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1909-10	74,224	73,282
1910-11	81,413	75,561
1911-12	98,645	81,012
1912-13	86,393	84,059
1913-14	91,258	85,827

2. The total revenue, surpassing all previous records except that of 1911-12, exceeded the estimates—£81,225—by £10,033, and the revenue of the preceding year by £4,865. The receipts from customs duties, which brought in £53,900, exceeded anticipations by no less than £10,900. Excise receipts fell short of the estimate by £2,520, but the increased collections on imported rum, which produced £3,119 in 1913, as compared with £30 in 1912, account for this deficiency. The large increase of duties for unrefined muscovado sugar of the previous year was more than maintained, £4,107 being collected, as compared with £3,603 in 1912.

3. The details of revenue under the usual heads, as compared with those of the preceding year, were :—

	1912-13. £	1913-14. £
Customs	46,611	53,900
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue	26,812	26,250
Estate Duties	2,178	246
Fees of Office, etc.	1,939	2,341
Post Office	3,635	2,518
Telephones	1,984	2,243
Water Supplies	210	226
Revenue from Government Property	1,653	1,922
Interest from Sinking Fund	1,148	1,153
Miscellaneous Receipts	181	235
Land Sales	42	224
	£86,393	£91,258

4. The expenditure of £85,824, although £211 less than estimated, is the largest in the records of the island, storm damages, which were unusually heavy during the year, necessitating an expenditure of £1,055, being £855 more than anticipated.

5. The details of expenditure, as compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£
Charges on account of Debt	6,196	6,196
Pensions	2,815	2,993
The Governor	2,293	2,225
Colonial Secretary	1,813	1,826
Treasury Department	5,800	5,729
Post Office Department	3,307	3,039
Audit Department	729	726
Port and Marine	698	571
Do. Special Expenditure	86	—
Legal Departments	4,531	4,594
Police	5,326	5,440
Military Expenditure	567	839
Prisons	1,263	1,299
Sanitation	709	921
Medical Department	4,467	4,626
Hospitals and Asylums	6,222	7,422
Education	7,580	8,103
Do. Special Expenditure	722	293
Ecclesiastical	314	314
Charitable	734	747
Telephones	1,641	1,842
Carriacou District	1,050	927
Water Supply, Richmond Hill	225	235
Miscellaneous	5,543	5,083
Agricultural Department	1,382	1,394
Public Works Department	1,629	1,568
Do. Special Expenditure	377	—
Public Works Recurrent:—		
(a) Roads and Bridges	9,130	10,288
(b) Other	1,336	1,474
Public Works Extraordinary	5,572	5,110
Total Expenditure from Colonial Funds	84,057	85,824
Imperial Department from balance of Imperial Grant	2	3
	<u>£84,059</u>	<u>£85,827</u>

6. At the opening of the year under review the surplus stood at £58,720; at the close at £64,154, which was distributed as follows:—

	£
Reserve Fund	20,621
Loans to District Boards	13,315
Land Settlement Schemes	6,860
Balance of Stores on Hand	3,100
Current Cash	20,258
	<u>£64,154</u>

7. The reserve fund was increased during the year by £365, representing interest on the St. George's and Sauteurs Waterworks Loans from general revenue. The whole of the reserve stood invested at the close of the year as follows :—

Description of Stock.	Rate. per cent.	Actual. £
Gold Coast	3	2,687
Zanzibar Guaranteed Debentures ..	3	1,564
Transvaal	3	1,112
Strait Settlements	3½	3,477
Southern Nigeria	3½	4,167
Sierra Leone	3½	2,979
Queensland	3½	4,270
Sierra Leone	4	365
		£20,621

8. The public debt was £123,670 and the sinking fund £35,069.

9. The revenue and expenditure of the District Boards in the financial year ended the 31st March, 1914, were as follows :—

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
St. George's	4,108	4,168
St. Andrew's	2,731	2,776
St. Patrick's	2,134	1,884
St. John's	1,693	1,588
St. Mark's	607	682
St. David's	818	818
Hillsborough	92	87
	£12,183	£12,003

10. The loan debts of the District Boards were as follows :—

	£
St. George's	13,024
St. Andrew's	1,850
St. Patrick's	4,236
St. John's	3,400
St. Mark's	987
St. David's	—
Hillsborough	—
	£23,497

against which the following amounts have been paid to the Government for the formation of sinking funds :—

	£
St. George's	1,698
St. Andrew's	199
St. Patrick's	129
St. Mark's	—
St. John's	646
	£2,672

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

11. The value of the imports and exports of the Colony in the last five years is as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1909	268,236	284,846
1910	279,236	291,760
1911	309,227	264,640
1912	279,875	285,590
1913	282,927	367,149

12. The origin of imports was as follows :—

From	Value.	Per-
	£	centage.
United Kingdom	113,076	40
British Colonies	69,135	24
Foreign Countries	100,716	36
United States (alone)	88,342	31
Canada (alone)	9,214	3

while the subjoined table gives the principal details of the articles imported into Grenada :—

	£
Apparel	4,652
Biscuits, Bread and Cakes	5,289
Boots and Shoes	5,509
Bullion and Banknotes	1,621
Butter	2,696
China and Earthenware	1,064
Coal	2,260
Cotton Goods	28,984
Cutlery	212
Fish of all kinds	15,676
Glass and Glassware	1,439
Grain :—	
Oats	4,910
Rice	8,286
Wheaten Flour	42,917

	£
Haberdashery and Millinery.. ..	5,640
Hardware	2,360
Hats and Bonnets	2,575
Lard	2,163
Leather, Dressed and Undressed	1,374
Machinery	1,904
Manures, Chemical and Other	8,958
Meats, Canned, Salted, etc.	7,669
Medicines and Drugs	3,388
Metals and Manufactures of	9,140
Oils :—	
Cotton Seed.. ..	2,381
Olive and Refined Food	2,593
Kerosine	4,103
Oleomargarine.. ..	4,347
Silk, Manufactures of	628
Soaps	4,250
Spirits (Potable)	6,556
Sugar, Unrefined	10,875
Do. Refined	2,817
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	541
Do. Manufactured, Cigars	2,376
Do. do. Cigarettes.. ..	1,113
Wine	2,529
Wood and Timber	7,716
Shingles	621
Furniture	2,637
Wool, Manufactures of	2,347

13. The trade in chemical manures has largely increased of late years, partly owing to the gradual exhaustion of the soil, and partly to more scientific methods of cultivation being adopted.

14. In consequence of the failure of the sugar crop, resulting in the distillation of rum becoming dependent on imported molasses, a marked increase in the importation of spirits took place. So depleted were the stocks of rum that a reduction of the protective duty of 8s. to 6s. a gallon was necessary to allow the importation of rum, which resulted in 11,225 gallons, as compared with 69 gallons in the previous year, being imported.

15. Importations of sugar were again above the average owing to the sugar crop having been practically destroyed by drought, the value of unrefined sugar imported being £10,875, as compared with £11,401 in 1912.

16. The exports for the year showed an increase over those of the previous year of £81,000, or 28 per cent., the total value being £367,149, as against £285,590 in 1912.

17. The distribution of the exports appears as under :—

To	Value. £	Per- centage.
United Kingdom	228,232	62
British Colonies	6,496	2
Foreign Countries	132,421	36
Canada (alone)	401	—
United States (alone) ..	89,666	24

18. In quantity the exports of cocoa slightly exceeded those of 1912—105,284 cwt. as against 101,043 cwt.; while the value rose from £225,317 to £303,073, an increase of 35 per cent.

19. The value of nutmegs and mace export rose to £25,205 and £18,939, as compared with £21,737 and £15,040 in 1912, respectively.

20. The cultivation of cotton is confined entirely to Carriacou, and the industry is steadily progressing. Marie Galante is practically the only variety planted, efforts to establish Sea Island cotton having so far proved unsuccessful. The cotton exported last year was of the value of £10,499, as compared with £9,019 in 1912, while the value of cotton seed sent away was £2,779, as against £1,964 in the previous year.

21. The other products exported included :—

	Value. £
Lime juice	240
Avocado Pears	373
Coconuts	316
Copra	255
Turtle shell	473

SHIPPING.

22. The shipping tonnage, inwards and outwards, in the last five years has been :—

Year.	Total.
1909	586,074
1910	590,451
1911	535,161
1912	565,788
1913	656,191

Of the total in 1913, 633,302 was steam tonnage, representing 172 steamers, all British.

LEGISLATION.

23. Twelve Ordinances, two of which were the annual enactments for expenditure, were passed by the Legislature in 1913, the more important being :—

No. 2, to render the police force liable to military duty in case of invasion.

No. 4, to amend the Water Supply Ordinance, by giving the water authority power to make assessment of the annual rental of all houses and buildings within its district liable to water rates which were exempt from taxation.

No. 5, to consolidate and amend the law relating to wireless telegraphy.

No. 10, to provide for the adhesion of the Colony to the Canadian West Indian Preferential Agreement signed at Ottawa on the 9th April, 1912, and to amend the Import Duties Ordinance. The duties on goods enumerated in the schedule of the Ordinance which were the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or Canada were fixed at four-fifths of the duty imposed on similar goods imported from elsewhere, while the duty on Canadian flour was reduced, preferentially, by at least 6*d.* on every hundred pounds weight.

No. 11, to declare the terms and conditions applicable to loans authorized by the Government and to provide for the creation of inscribed stock.

No. 12, to give power to terminate or suspend pensions when the holders became the directors or servants of companies carrying on business in the Colony.

EDUCATION.

24. The Board of Education for primary education consists of the Governor as President and of not less than ten members, of whom one-half shall be, and one-half shall not be, Roman Catholics.

25. The education staff of the Colony consists of an Inspector of Schools, who is responsible for the inspection and examination of the schools and for checking the administration of the moneys voted for primary schools, an Assistant Inspector of Schools, who is secretary of the Board of Education and who is in charge of agricultural instruction in the schools, a clerk and a copyist.

26. Schools for primary education are of two descriptions—namely, Government schools, maintained wholly from public funds, and grant-in-aid schools, maintained partly from private contributions or local

funds and partly from public funds. The number of Government and aided schools in 1913 was as follows :—

Government	11
Roman Catholic	23
Anglican	12
Wesleyan	5
Church of Scotland	2
	53

27. By the Primary Education Ordinance and Code schools for primary education are graded in four classes, namely :—(a) industrial schools, to be established in important centres of population, at which practical instruction in agriculture or industrial occupations will be given ; (b) combined schools situate in important centres of population where, in addition to the instruction prescribed in the lower division schools, the more advanced pupils are taught in higher standards prescribed in the code ; (c) lower division schools, where the three R's are thoroughly and exclusively taught within certain limitations and ages, and (d) infant schools for children under the age of seven years. Infant schools may be attached to combined or lower division schools, provided the rooms of the two departments are separated by screens or otherwise. The combined schools are divided into three grades—A, B, and C—grade A including those with average attendance exceeding 180, grade B an average attendance between 120 and 181, and C an average attendance of 120 or less, the salaries of the head teachers and the number of the staff varying according to the grade. Additional allowances according to the grade of the schools are also granted where 80 per cent. of the pupils have successfully passed in the three R's and extra subjects at the annual examination. Head teachers of combined schools are entitled to pensionable allowances under the provisions of the Ordinance on retirement from service.

28. Applications for grants in aid of the erection, extension or improvement of buildings may be considered by the Board, provided that the amount shall not exceed one-half of the sum required, or £150 for the erection of, and £100 for the extension and improvement of, schoolhouses. The sum of £75 is annually voted for the upkeep of latrines.

29. Religious instruction forms part of the daily instruction in aided schools and, so far as circumstances permit, in Government schools, for which latter the Board has the power to arrange separate days and hours.

30. On the 31st December, 1913, the number on roll in the Colony was 11,314 and the average attendance 5,695, or 50·3 per cent. of the number registered, as against 10,372, 5,268, and 50·7, respectively, on the 31st December of the previous year. At the annual examinations 4,087 were presented, of whom 486 received instruction above Standard IV b. Twenty-eight probationers, 34 first year, 12 second year and 7 third year pupil teachers, or 81 in all, were examined. At the local examination of the College of Preceptors 23 teachers were examined, as against 14 and 20 in 1912 and 1911 respectively.

31. The amount on the Estimates for grants in aid of primary schools for 1914-15 is £6,122 as against £5,600 in 1913-14, while £350 was owed for building grants.

32. *Grenada Boys' Secondary School*.—The school was reorganized and reopened in 1911 with 38 pupils, which number increased to 80 in 1913. The institution is intended to prepare boys for agricultural, professional and commercial life in the Colony and elsewhere. Among the subjects taught are the agricultural sciences, which form an important part of the curriculum, military drill, bookkeeping and hygiene. In the year under review the expenditure was £1,051, £361 being received as fees, while the estimate for 1914-15 is £1,424. The ordinary tuition fee is £2 a term, and for boys under ten years of age £1 6s. 8d., but in the case of two or more pupils of a family a reduction of one-fourth is made for the second and third boy, and one-half for those over three. Exhibitions tenable for three years or more are offered to boys attending the primary and secondary schools in Grenada.

33. *Girls' Secondary School*.—This School was reopened by the Government in January, 1912, and is undenominational. The Board offers three exhibitions to girls attending primary and private schools and one to pupils of the school. The number of pupils in 1913 was 25, and the expenditure £416, £104 being received as fees. The estimate for 1914-15 is £462.

34. *The St. Joseph's Convent School*, which has a daily average of 75, received a Government grant of £150, while £166 was paid in fees and £70 in voluntary contributions.

MEDICAL.

35. The year under review was, on the whole, healthy, no disease being epidemic, although several small outbreaks of infectious diseases occurred in different parts of the Colony. Ten cases of smallpox and 21 of typhoid were notified, and an outbreak of measles in one of the districts near the chief town took place towards the middle of the year. It is satisfactory to note that malaria was less prevalent than in the previous year and was of a mild type, which is due to improvements in the drainage of the towns, especially of Grenville, where the energy and well directed efforts of the District Board and Medical Officer have given appreciable and beneficial results.

36. Tuberculosis was made a notifiable disease and an Anti-Tuberculosis Society was formed. One hundred and eleven cases were notified.

37. During the year great stimulus to local efforts to combat the baneful effects of ankylostomiasis was imparted by the visit of Mr. Wickliffe Rose, the Director General of the International Health Commission of Washington. The endemic disease, which is due to the presence in the upper part of the intestine of a small worm less than half-an-inch in length, produces anæmia and loss of energy, and is a considerable factor in the spread of tuberculosis. The Ankylostomiasis Ordinance of 1910 makes it plain that the importance of eradicating the disease had been recognised by the medical and sanitary authorities in Grenada. The Ordinance makes it lawful for the sanitary authority, on the report of a medical officer, to require any person suffering from ankylostomiasis to attend for treatment at a public dispensary or to remain in a public hospital and to require estates to provide suitable latrine accommodation. Provision is made for public latrines in towns, villages and schools. The General Board of Health is empowered to frame rules for enforcing the proper use of latrine accommodation and the cleansing of infected areas, and for generally carrying out the objects of the Ordinance.

38. The visit of Mr. Wickliffe Rose was followed by a generous grant of £1,856 being made by the International Health Commission, to be expended in 1914 and 1915 for the twofold purpose of suppressing and diminishing existing human infection and of preventing new infection by measures for avoiding pollution of soil and water and for guarding individuals from infection. The grant has been apportioned as follows:—

	£
Medical Officer in Charge (£550, with quarters, or £50 in lieu)	600
Travelling allowance for Medical Officer	50
Assistant Medical Officer	400
Travelling Allowance for Assistant Medical Officer	50
Four Microscopists, to be trained locally	300
Rent of Quarters of Microscopists	45
Clerk to Medical Officer in Charge	100
Porterage	60
Contingencies	100
Two Passages	50
Microscopes	70
Lanterns	21
Microscopic Sundries	10

Much of the value of the work under the Commission will depend upon how far adequate, continuous and energetic measures are taken in the future, locally, for the improvement of sanitation and the enforcement of sanitary regulations are adopted and carried out.

39. *Colony Hospital*.—The admissions into the hospital for the year numbered 1,530, while 2,709 were prescribed for in the out-patient department, 728 prescriptions being free. The total cost per patient was £20 1s. 3d. a year. Two wards were opened for the reception of patients, and they have been a great boon to the Resident Medical Officers. On the 15th April the maternity ward

with four beds was formally opened by Her Highness Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, who graciously consented to the ward bearing her name.

40. *Yaws Hospital*.—The total number of cases admitted during the year was 211. Some of the patients were treated with salvarsan (606) with most encouraging results. The expenditure was £413, being £8 5s. 2½d. a year, for each patient.

41. *St. Andrew's Hospital*.—One hundred and seventy-five were treated in the wards, as compared with 199 in 1912, the average number of patients being reduced to 10. Only 24 cases of ankylostomiasis were treated in the wards, most cases being looked after in the houses of the sufferers. The number of prescriptions compounded in the dispensary was 12,675, of which 7,477 were free. The total cost of each patient was £38 8s. a year.

42. *Carriacou District Hospital*.—One hundred and ninety nine patients were admitted during the year, as against 186 in 1912, the cost being £30 8s. 4d. a year, while the total expenditure amounted to £649 18s. 8d. and the receipts to £90 15s.

43. *Consumptive Hospital*.—The inauguration ceremony of this institution was performed on the 4th April by Her Highness Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, who graciously permitted the hospital to bear her name. The institution consists of 2 wards, 1 male and 1 female, of 10 beds each, and is solely for tuberculous patients, who are admitted by the Medical Superintendent on the recommendation of the District Medical Officers. During the 163 days the hospital was open 16 male and 22 female patients were admitted, of whom 1 male and 5 females died, 12 being discharged as improved and 20 remaining as inmates at the end of 1913. A few selected cases were treated with Tuberculin, but sufficient time has not elapsed to judge the results. The expenditure from the 21st July to the 31st December was £435.

44. *Lunatic Asylum*.—The number under treatment was 145, of whom 112 remained in from the previous year, and 33 were admitted and 24 were discharged, while 11 died. The daily average number of inmates was 115 and the net cost to the Colony £1,954 15s. 9d., the average cost a head, inclusive of all patients, being £21 11s. 9d. a year.

45. *Poor Asylum*.—This is practically an asylum for incurables, the accommodation being for 38 males and 20 females. During 1913 the total number admitted was 40, the daily average being 52, 32 males and 20 females, the expenditure being £626 or a cost of £11 19s. 11d. a year for each inmate.

46. During the year the fees for medical attendance and the cost of medicines for labourers were materially reduced, in compensation for which the office of Medical Officer became pensionable and the District Medical Officers were allowed forage allowances.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

47. The strength of the Police Force was 81 of all ranks, and comprised the Chief of Police, a sergeant major, 5 sergeants of police, of whom 3 were sanitary inspectors, an armourer sergeant, a bugler, 67 corporals and privates, and 2 clerks. The standard of efficiency in musketry was good, all the members of the force undergoing the course laid down for the Territorial Army in England. The number of rural constables was 150.

48. Two hundred and sixty-two persons were admitted to the Richmond Hill Prison in 1913, the daily average being 52, an increase of 7 on that in 1912. The males showed an average of 47, the females 5 and the juveniles 33. The total expenditure of the prison was £1,957, against which had to be set the value of the labour of the prisoners, estimated at £631, and the sales of broken stones, realising £43, which thus gave a net expenditure of £1,283.

49. The Acting Attorney-General reports that the number of persons brought before the magisterial courts was 2,564, as against 2,592 in the previous year, which slight decrease is the more gratifying as there had been appreciable increase in 1911 and 1912. Of the 2,564, 1,852 were summarily convicted. Of 36 persons committed for trial in the Supreme Court, 22 were convicted. Despite special efforts to eradicate the crime, convictions for prædial larceny showed a marked increase, the numbers as compared with the past years being :—

1910	..	..	..	..	128
1911	..	..	..	..	105
1912	..	..	..	..	185
1913	..	..	..	..	260

VITAL STATISTICS.

50. The population of Grenada and its dependencies on the 31st December, 1913, was estimated to have been 69,307. According to the census returns on the 2nd April, 1911, it was 66,750, and on the 31st December, 1912, 68,485. Allowing for a natural increase of 1,083 and for an excess of emigration over immigration of 261 during 1913, the above result, an increase of 2,557 since the census, is reached.

51. The following table shows the population according to districts on the 31st December last, namely :—

<i>District.</i>					<i>Population.</i>
St. George's	..	..	..	..	16,540
St. Andrew's	..	..	..	..	17,099
St. Patrick's	..	..	..	..	10,838
St. John's	..	..	..	..	7,852
St. Mark's	..	..	..	..	3,682
St. David's	..	..	..	..	6,733
Carriacou	..	..	..	..	7,249
					*69,993

52. The number of births was 2,427, and the birth rate 34·80, as compared with 38·19 for the previous year, which decline is due to the emigration of a large number of the male population to Brazil, while 388 marriages were registered, an improvement of 49 on the total in 1912.

53. The number of deaths was 1,344, a decrease of 231 as compared with the previous year and more than 100 below the average of the past twelve years, while the rate was 19·27 as compared with 22·9 in 1912. The chief causes of death were :—

Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	74
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	64
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	25
Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	195
Fevers	..	..	..	..	106
Phthisis	..	..	..	..	67

The number of still-born children notified was 148.

METEOROLOGICAL.

54. The rainfall was 74·85 inches, 10·87 more than in 1912 and 5·53 above the average for the past three years. The average rainfall in 23 years, 1891 to 1913, was 76·90 inches, so that the precipitation for the year under review was 2·05 inches below that average. The highest annual rainfall in the period of 23 years was in 1892, when

*The district figures necessarily cannot be amended in respect of emigration.

105·89 inches were recorded, and the lowest in 1891 with 56·69. The average rainfall in each month within the period was as under :—

January	..	..	..	..	4·50
February	..	..	..	..	2·98
March..	..	..	..	..	2·93
April ..	..	..	..	..	2·45
May ..	..	..	..	..	4·69
June ..	..	..	..	..	9·03
July ..	..	..	..	..	9·47
August	..	..	..	..	9·67
September	..	..	..	..	8·13
October	..	..	..	..	7·23
November	..	..	..	..	8·07
December	..	..	..	..	7·75

In 1913 the highest maximum temperature in the shade was 88, on the 13th April, the 17th May, the 8th June and the 10th September, which is the lowest for years, while the minimum was 70, recorded on the 13th April and the 3rd November.

SAVINGS BANKS.

55. The balance to the credit of the depositors at the end of the year was £27,936, a decrease of £159 as compared with that of the previous year, but, despite the decrease in the amount of deposits, the number of depositors rose from 1,806 in 1912 to 2,356 in 1913, with an average of £11 17s. 1d. to the credit of each. The decrease in the amount of deposits was due to the establishment of a savings department in connection with the Royal Bank of Canada, which opened a branch in Grenada during the year and which offers greater freedom and simplicity in depositing and withdrawing money. The investments at the end of the year amounted to £28,500 and the profits to £176, which were carried to general revenue.

56. In the Carriacou Savings Bank the amount to the credit of depositors at the end of 1913 was £3,683 or £381 in excess of that shown at the end of 1912. There were 175 depositors, of whom 42 were creditors of over £25, while there was a surplus of £282 on the working expenses.

PUBLIC WORKS.

57. The expenditure under the Public Works Department during the financial year was £13,495, of which the following is a statement of the different sub-heads:—

	£
Personal Emoluments	1,195
Other charges	373
Public Works Recurrent :—	
Maintenance of Public Buildings	1,005
Upkeep of Bridges and Culverts	302
Storm Damages	1,055
Upkeep of Main Roads	3,210
Upkeep of Road Roller	220
Other charges	1,015
Public Works Extraordinary	5,111
	£13,495

58. The ordinary expenditure on the upkeep of main roads was apportioned as follows:—

	£
Southern District	1,254
Eastern District	1,258
Western District	698

while that on special work authorised and taken in hand was allotted as below:—

	£
Bridges and Culverts	303
Main Roads.. .. .	170
By-ways	230

59. The principal public works extraordinary undertaken were a reinforced concrete causeway over the Observatory River and foot-bridge over the Brunette River, improvements to the St. David's main road in anticipation of motor-car traffic, the enlargement of the Boys' Secondary School buildings and Quarantine Station, the purchase of "Carlton" as a residence to be rented to the Colonial Secretary, the construction of waterworks for the town of Victoria, and the establishment of rifle ranges for the Volunteer Force at St. George's and Grenville.

60. In addition to the expenditure under the Public Works Department, the following amounts were expended on by-ways and streets under the authority of the District Boards and under the Hillsborough Town Fund :—

	£
St. George's	1,319
St. Andrew's	1,110
St. Patrick's	863
St. Mark's	310
St. John's	544
St. David's	713
Hillsborough (Carriacou)	31
	£4,890

POSTAL AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

61. The comparative statement below shows the extent of Post Office business in 1912 and 1913 :—

	1912.	1913.
Letters and Post Cards	578,021	623,515
Newspapers, Books, etc.	228,985	291,598
Parcels	15,684	12,652
Registered and Insured Letters .. .	14,579	17,188
Money and Postal Orders issued and paid	34,875	35,447

62. Grenada is regularly visited by the following lines of steamers :—

(1) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, under a ten-year contract from August, 1907, the Colony paying an annual subsidy of £900 during that period. The steamers of the Company leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday for Barbados and Trinidad, connecting at the latter island with an intercolonial steamer, which sails on the same day for Grenada, arriving there on alternate Wednesdays in the morning and proceeding to the northern British West Indian Islands. The intercolonial steamer returns to Grenada from the northern islands on the afternoon of the Monday following, and connects the next day at Trinidad with the transatlantic steamer which leaves for Southampton via Barbados.

(2) The direct line of steamers between London and the West Indies and British Guiana. The steamers of this line are, at present, combined with the Royal Mail cargo service, and arrive on alternate Tuesdays with cargo and mails from London. During the cocoa crop they also return as a general rule on the homeward voyage, fortnightly, for cargo.

(3) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Canadian steamers call on alternate Wednesdays from Halifax, via Bermuda, and once a month on Wednesday on their homeward passage.

(4) The steamers of the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company leave New York for Grenada at intervals of 10 to 14 days, and after leaving the Colony call at Trinidad and British Guiana and return to Grenada en route to New York, the length of the direct passage being about eight days.

In addition to the above lines, more than 40 mails are sent or received in the year by other steamers and sailing vessels.

63. The coastal service, for which a subsidy of £1,755 a year is paid, is performed by two small steamers of the Royal Mail Company, which carry mails, passengers and cargo, and give a daily service on the leeward coast between St. George's and Sauteurs, a bi-weekly service on the windward side between St. George's and Grenville and a weekly service between Grenada and Carriacou.

64. Grenada is connected with the outside world by the cable of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, to which is paid an annual grant of £600 a year. Since the 1st October, 1914, the rates have been sensibly reduced, those for the principal places being per word :—

United Kingdom	2s. 6d.
Canada and United States ..	1s. 6d. to 1s. 8½d.

Deferred rate messages to the United Kingdom, British Colonies and other places, where applicable, are chargeable at half rates.

LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEMES IN GRENADA AND CARRIACOU.

65. In 1915 the twelfth and last instalments for the lots purchased at the initiation of the land settlement scheme in Carriacou will be due, and the allottees, on final payment, will possess titles in fee simple. The scheme was inaugurated in 1903 when the Beausejour and Harvey Vale Estates were acquired in order to establish a peasant proprietary in the island. The regulations passed on the 1st May, 1903, provide for the local administration of lands acquired for this purpose under a Land Officer. A valuation of the lots is made by assessors, whose valuation covers the cost of purchase, legal expenses and survey. In allotment preference is given to cash purchasers, and then to purchasers paying more than 25 per cent., and, in every case, to an existing tenant. In the case of those paying 25 per cent. or more of the purchase money, twelve years is allowed for payment of the balance by annual instalments payable over twelve years, interest at 5 per cent. being charged. During the twelve years no allotment may be alienated, let or encumbered without the consent of the Government.

66. The earnest demand of peasants willing and eager to become land owners made the extension of the scheme imperative, and other estates, Belair and Bellevue, were shortly afterwards acquired for the purpose of land settlement, while in 1913 the Mount Pleasant Estate was also purchased under the scheme.

67. The success of the scheme may be gauged by the figures below connected with its administration.

	Beau- sejour.	Harvey Vale.	Belair.	Belle- vue.	Total.
Acres purchased	709	384	302	115	1,510
Acres allotted	536	318	225	10	1,089
Acres reserved	173	66	77	105	421
Number of lots	223	78	87	5	393
Expenditure	£4,179	£2,501	£1,411	£358	£8,449
Receipts for lots sold	—	—	—	—	£8,543
Balance due for lots	—	—	—	—	£124
Value of unsold lots	—	—	—	—	£64
Value of reserves and other property	—	—	—	—	£3,673

68. As already mentioned, the Mount Pleasant Estate was acquired in 1913 for settlement, the Legislative Council, on the 13th October, passing a resolution approving of £3,800 being advanced from surplus funds for its purchase and for the expenses incidental to its survey for sale in small lots, which amount is to be eventually refunded by the proceeds of the sale of the lots. The estate comprises 510 acres, of which 25 were reconveyed to the former owner after possession had been obtained from the lessees, and part of it has been divided into 141 lots of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 acres each in the low-lying lands, and of as much as $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the higher lands.

69. The success of the Carriacou land settlement led to a similar scheme being inaugurated in the island of Grenada in 1910, when an estate called Morne Rouge, in the south of the island, was surveyed in lots, while shortly afterwards 50 acres of land of the True Blue estate were purchased. In 1911 300 acres of land in St. David's parish were also bought for the purposes of land settlement. At present the progress of the scheme may be gauged by the statement below, giving details of the scheme to the 31st December last:—

	Morne Rouge.	Wester- hall.	Cali- vigny.	St. Cyr.	Totals.
Acres dealt with	369	296	63	297	1,025
Acres to be allotted	186	280	60	—	526
Acres of reserves	183	16	3	—	202
Number of lots	63	104	23	—	190
Area already allotted	148	239	—	—	387
Expenditure	—	—	—	—	£3,725
Revenue	—	—	—	—	£553
Amounts due by allottees	£388	£1,118	—	—	£1,506
Value of unsold lots	£125	£217	£440	—	£782
Value of reserves (nominal)	£250	£60	£10	—	£320

MILITARY FORCES.

70. At the end of 1912 a mounted section of the Volunteer Force was raised in the St. Andrew's District, and, 25 members being enrolled, Lieutenant A. W. Duncan was appointed to command that part of the force. In September the mounted infantry spent three days in camp for field training. The force of the two sections was maintained at full strength during the year. Rifle ranges were laid out at Queen's Park in St. George's and at Telescope Point in St. Andrew's, and the efficiency of the force in this as in other directions was greatly increased.

71. The details of the expenditure for the financial year were :—

	£
Staff Officer's Salary (Part payable by Grenada)	112
Do. House Allowance	14
Do. Horse Allowance	11
Do. Travelling Expenses	2
Drill Instructor	36
Maintenance of Corps	432
Outfit of Mounted Infantry	40
Maxim Gun and Ammunition	191
Telephone	1
	£839

GENERAL.

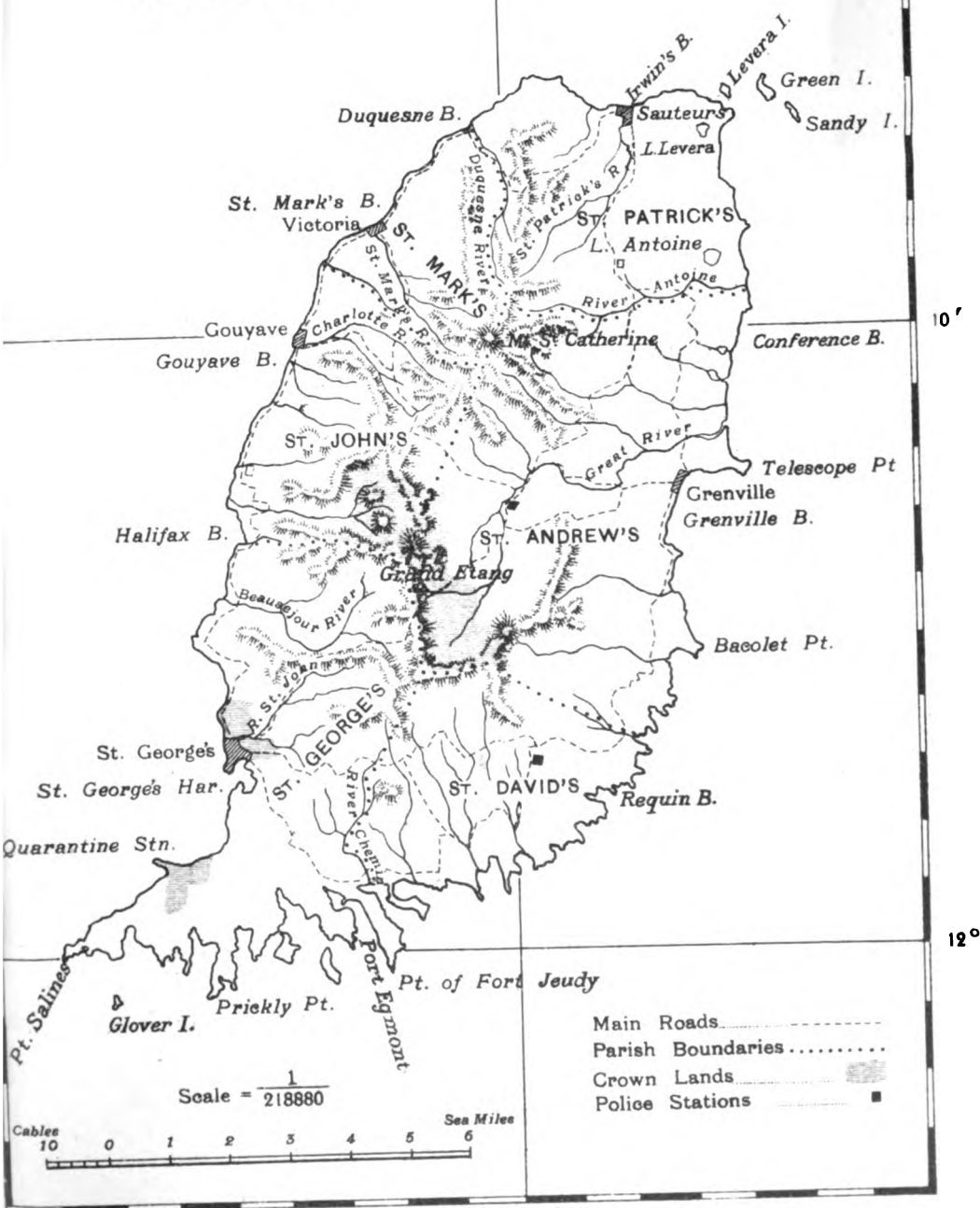
72. Her Highness Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein arrived in Grenada on the 31st March and remained in the island until the 5th April, during which period Her Highness motored across the Grand Etang, and opened the Princess Marie Louise Maternity Ward at the Hospital and the Princess Marie Louise Hospital for Consumptives at Richmond Hill.

73. As has been mentioned in a previous paragraph, the year was memorable for the visit of Mr. Wickliffe Rose, the Director of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission or Foundation known as the International Health Commission, with a view of securing for Grenada and other West India islands the beneficial results of the great work accomplished in the Southern States. The benefits of the eradication of ankylostomiasis, which is responsible for great suffering and loss of life, besides decrease of economic efficiency, in tropical countries, will be incalculable.

74. With regard to the approaching opening of the Panama Canal, the Secretary of State, at the close of 1912, deemed it desirable to have a careful investigation in islands where plague had not yet made its appearance, as to the conditions of the nature and distribution of rats, with the object of determining what action was necessary to safeguard these islands from the introduction of rat-borne diseases. For this purpose Dr. St. John Brooks, an expert in such matters, arrived in Grenada in May, and, after visiting the different districts of the island and Carriacou, submitted a report on the sanitary conditions, organisation, and requirements of the Colony, more especially in respect to the extermination of rats and to other measures for avoiding plague importation.

61° 40'

GRENADA



10'

12°

61° 40'

75. The Panama Canal also brought into prominence once more a subject which for many years had been under public discussion—namely, the improvement of St. George's Harbour—and the matter took concrete form in 1912 in the report of a local committee. Upon the recommendations of the report Mr. I. C. Barling, a harbour works engineer representing the firm of Messrs. Coode, Matthews, Fitzmaurice & Wilson, arrived in Grenada early in the year and remained several weeks in the island, submitting later on a full report embodying proposals and estimates for two alternate schemes for the dredging of the harbour, the construction of wharfage, moorings, etc. The first scheme, involving an expenditure of £91,000 (£70,800 for wharfage, £13,600 for dredging, buoys, etc., £5,700 for sheds and £900 for a boat harbour), provides for a wharfage front of 850 feet, sufficient to berth two steamers. The alternative scheme, the cost of which was estimated at £60,000, proposed the construction of a wharf 450 feet in length for one steamer, corresponding with the western portion of the wharfage in the larger scheme. An estimate for the establishment of a coal dépôt was given at £16,000.

76. At a special meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th April a resolution was passed by the majority approving of the Colony entering into reciprocal trade relations with Canada under the terms and conditions of the Preferential Tariff Agreement signed at Ottawa in April, 1912, which was the outcome of the Commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Balfour of Burleigh. According to the agreement, which is to continue for ten years, the West Indian Colonies, now ten in number, which are signatories, give a preference to Canadian imports of 20 per cent. over foreign goods, and, in return, Canada gives the same, but, as she already gave a preferential tariff to all British countries with the exception of Australia, the West Indies are the gainers by about 13 per cent. The agreement will be the commencement and development, it is hoped, among the islands of a stronger patriotism, a larger outlook, and a truer Imperialism.

77. Grenada depends for its prosperity, almost for its existence at present, upon cocoa and spices, and the highly remunerative prices obtained for these staples have resulted in the neglect of other industries. Were the price of cocoa to fall below remunerative production, the Colony would be in sore straits, and the necessity for adopting a policy of broadening its productive capacity by the encouragement of minor products, such as ground provisions, for supplying local demands, which now depend on imported foodstuffs, more particularly on the land settlements, is urgent and imperative.

F. H. WATKINS,
Colonial Secretary of Grenada

22nd October, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :

A N N U A L.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
794	St. Lucia	1912-1913
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 823.

Z A N Z I B A R .

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For previous Report see Foreign Office Consular Report
No. 5176 [Cd. 6665-134]).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1914.



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1914.

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No. 823.

Z A N Z I B A R .

(For previous Report see [Cd. 6665-134.])

THE RESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Residency,
Zanzibar,
11th November, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour, in accordance with No. 189 of the Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service, to transmit the Report by the Chief Secretary on the Blue Book for the year 1913.

I have, &c.,

F. B. PEARCE,

Resident.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1913.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(a) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statement shows the revenue of the Protectorate under each head for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Revenue.

	1912	1913
	£	£
1 Agricultural Department	16,973	19,133
2 Customs Department	140,814	167,363
3 Crown Property Department	4,221	3,927
4 Fees of Court, Fines, etc.	2,711	6,952
5 Government Printing Press	487	375
6 Ground Rents on Government Lands	758	449
7 Inland Revenue Department	7,702	7,681
8 Interest on Investments	15,563	12,570
9 Miscellaneous Revenue	8,590	6,321
10 Port Service Department	6,983	7,220
11 Post Office	3,767	6,496
12 Railway and Electricity Department	10,969	12,904
13 Registration Department	3,930	3,860
14 Rent, British East Africa	11,000	11,000
15 Shipping Department	4,446	5,625
16 Water Supply Department	2,658	2,644
17 Public Health Department	828	—
18 Veterinary Department	128	—
Total ..	£242,483	£274,521
Sale of Land	..	605
Total ..	£242,483	£275,126

The increases in Agricultural and Customs receipts are due to the large clove crop harvested, as well as to the high prices ruling.

The decrease under Interest on Investments is accounted for by the sale of investments to meet the cost of the Railway, Electric Light Works and Telephones purchased from the Zanzibar Railway and the Zanzibar Investment Companies.

The decrease in Miscellaneous Revenue is accounted for by the allocation of Judicial, Probate and Administration fees to Fees of Court, Fines, etc., which shows a corresponding increase.

The increase in Post Office revenue is attributable to sales of a new issue of stamps to collectors.

Public Health and Veterinary Departments revenue was allocated to Inland Revenue in 1913.

Passages of clove pickers chiefly contributed to the increase in receipts of the Shipping Department.

The following table shows the expenditure of the Protectorate under each head for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Expenditure.

	1912	1913
	£	£
1 Administration Department ..	3,067	3,104
2 Agricultural Department ..	10,753	14,401
3 Attorney General's Department ..	1,557	1,609
4 Civil List	18,474	23,649
5 Collectorate of Zanzibar ..	6,706	6,437
6 Collectorate of Pemba ..	5,077	5,477
7 Crown Property Department ..	765	1,037
8 Customs Department ..	5,793	7,200
9 Education Department ..	2,895	2,930
10 Government Printing Press ..	2,130	2,138
11 Interest and Sinking Fund ..	5,497	5,539
12 Judicial Department ..	7,849	13,461
13 King's African Rifles ..	5,000	6,200
14 Leper and Poor Establishment ..	1,809	2,025
15 Medical Department ..	8,181	9,500
16 Miscellaneous ..	3,678	2,726
17 Pensions and Gratuities ..	7,559	4,650
18 Police and Zanzibar Armed Constabulary ..	20,495	20,098
19 Port Service Department ..	6,552	8,073
20 Post Office ..	2,946	3,664
21 Public Health Department ..	10,933	10,775
22 Public Works Department ..	77,311	52,784
23 Public Gardens ..	728	468
24 Prison Island Quarantine Station ..	836	701
25 Railway and Electricity Department ..	82,211	14,396
26 Registration Department ..	730	783
27 Shipping Department ..	23,736	14,624
28 Stationery Department ..	697	1,649
29 Stables and Transport Department ..	4,004	3,201
30 Treasury Department ..	3,185	3,938
31 Wireless Telegraph Department ..	2,856	1,119
32 Veterinary Hospital ..	667	—
33 Water Supply ..	2	—
Total ..	<u>£334,679</u>	<u>£248,356</u>

The increase in the expenditure of the Agricultural Department is incidental to the harvesting of a large clove crop.

The increase in the Civil List is accounted for by the transfer to final expenditure of the balance of the sum advanced to the ex-Sultan in 1910 for the payment of debts incurred in Europe.

The excess under Customs is explained by the fact that the cost of a new electric crane which was ordered in 1912 was not brought to account until 1913.

The rise in Judicial expenditure is accounted for by the payment from July 1st of the judges' salaries, which were previously defrayed from the Foreign Office vote.

Furniture for the new European Hospital is the chief item in the increase under Medical Department.

The saving under Pensions and Gratuities is accounted for by the payment of fewer gratuities.

The increase under Port Service is due to expenditure on the removal from the harbour of the wreck of the s.s. "Glasgow."

The increase in Post Office expenditure is incidental to a new issue of stamps.

The decrease under Public Works Department is accounted for by the fact that fewer works of an extraordinary character were undertaken during the year.

The expenses in 1912 of the Railway and Electricity Department included the cost of the Railway, Electric Light Works and Telephones purchased from the Zanzibar Railway and the Zanzibar Investment Companies.

The expenditure in 1912 under Shipping Department included the cost of the H.H.S. "Khalifa."

The excess under Stationery is due to the fact that the cost of a portion of the 1914 consignment was included by the Crown Agents in their account for December, 1913.

The decrease in the expenses of the Stables and Transport Department is due to retrenchments effected.

The rise in Treasury expenditure is accounted for by an increase in the cost of audit.

The savings under Wireless Telegraph Department is due to the resignation of the Superintendent and to the difficulty experienced in finding a successor to him.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

			Revenue.				Expenditure.
			£				£
1909	..	..	204,863	..	..	..	189,014
1910	..	..	181,705	..	..	..	192,925
1911	..	..	237,422	..	..	..	207,951
1912	..	..	242,483	..	..	..	334,679
1913	..	..	275,126	..	..	..	248,356

(b) TAXATION.

No new taxation was imposed during the year and no change of any importance was made in the existing taxation.

(c) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Balance of assets on 31st December, 1912	..	£225,848
Surplus 1913	.. .. .	26,770
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1913	..	£252,618
Loan to British East Africa Protectorate	..	£200,000

(d) PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. 2½ per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, 1913, was £34,644, which is invested in Colonial Government securities.

(e) CURRENCY.

Gold coins, whether coined at the Royal Mint in England or at any mint established as a branch of that Mint, are legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of 15 rupees to the £1.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act 1906 is the standard coin of Zanzibar.

All other silver coins of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act 1906 are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding 5 rupees. These coins are:—

½ rupee; ¼ rupee; ⅛ rupee.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to 1 rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding 5 rupees.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations Rupees 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100. The value of notes in circulation on 31st December, 1913, amounted to Rupees 14,70,000. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of two-thirds and of Indian Rupee paper and Colonial Government securities to the approximate amount of one-third of the value of notes in circulation.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports of principal articles during the years 1912–1913 were as follows:—

	1912	1913
	£	£
Bags and Kandas	14,098	16,068
Beads	5,742	4,031
Beer	1,020	713
Cement and Lime	4,962	5,766
Coal	17,360	29,156
Crockery and Glassware.. .. .	7,298	6,567
Copra	36,605	46,240
Dried Fish	10,661	12,742
Flour	17,412	19,268
Grain	32,105	37,007
Groceries and Provisions.. .. .	39,489	38,656
Ghee	28,032	31,515
Gum Copal	7,220	5,859
Hardware	30,238	28,308
Hides and Skins	7,703	5,997
Ivory	41,189	34,273
Live-stock.. .. .	26,136	17,004
Machinery.. .. .	1,675	3,407
Motor cars, Cycles, and other Vehicles	3,843	5,075
Petroleum.. .. .	12,625	16,455
Piece-goods	240,902	191,023
Rice	207,975	177,076
Rubber	3,644	5,313
Sim-Sim	12,012	11,863
Soap	5,486	7,820
Spirits	7,154	6,323
Sugar	35,852	31,143
Tea	5,998	7,702
Tobacco	16,856	19,666
Twist and Thread	6,256	6,039
Wine	1,517	1,413
Specie	28,405	161,012
Other articles	113,526	62,847
Total	£1,030,996	£1,103,347

Bags and Kandas.—The increase is the result of a large clove crop.

Coal.—The increase is due to greater consumption by the Electricity Department for the maintenance of a day as well as night current.

Ivory.—The decrease, which has been gradual for some years past, is attributable to direct export by the mainland coast ports.

Live-Stock.—The decrease may be attributed to the unsettled condition of the interior of Italian Somaliland.

Machinery.—The increase is accounted for by machinery imported for oil and soap factories.

Flour, Petroleum, Piece-Goods and Rice.—Zanzibar being a trans-shipment port, any increase or decrease under these heads may be put down to larger or smaller stocks carried over from the previous year and also to the requirements of the mainland.

Tobacco.—The rise is accounted for by increased consumption by the native population of African-grown tobacco.

Specie.—The increase is due to the exigencies of a large clove crop.

The exports of principal articles during the years 1912–1913 were as follows:—

	1912	1913
	£	£
Cloves	342,173	412,547
Clove-stems	25,118	16,145
Copra	190,937	216,842
Rice	33,929	24,386
Ghee	6,479	8,409
Groceries	16,208	15,802
Gum Copal	11,020	8,390
Hides and Skins	14,862	12,596
Ivory	45,166	39,857
Petroleum	15,698	20,359
Piece-goods	122,164	85,149
Soap	13,092	8,871
Specie	66,229	58,698
Other articles	133,052	81,819
Total	<u>£1,036,127</u>	<u>£1,048,866</u>

Cloves.—The increase is accounted for by the large crop harvested during the season 1913–14; the average price per frasila (35 lbs.) was for Zanzibar cloves 19s. 1½d., and for Pemba cloves 19s. 1½d., as compared with 19s. 1d. and 18s. 0½d. respectively in 1912.

Clove-stems.—In a bountiful season less trouble is taken to gather stems, which explains the decrease. The average price per frasila was 5s. 9½d., as compared with 5s. 2½d. in 1912.

Copra.—The increase is attributable to a good crop, enhanced prices, and more imports from the mainland. The whole export was destined to Marseilles.

Gum Copal, Hides and Skins, and Ivory.—Exports are governed by imports.

Piece-goods.—The decrease is probably due to more direct importation by main'and coast ports.

Rice.—Export is governed by the requirements of the mainland.

Soap.—The decrease is attributable to increased local consumption.

The following table shows the total value of imports and exports for the last five years :—

		Imports.	Exports.
		£	£
1909	.. ..	994,369	1,011,364
1910	.. ..	993,031	1,033,467
1911	.. ..	1,179,699	1,193,139
1912	.. ..	1,030,996	1,036,127
1913	.. ..	1,103,348	1,048,866

(b) MINES, MANUFACTURES, AND FISHERIES.

(1) *Mines.*

There are no mines in the Protectorate.

(2) *Manufactures.*

Pottery.—Eight or ten years ago all the earthen vessels employed for the storage or carriage of water were imported from India. Since then potters from India have settled in the town of Zanzibar and in several villages in the south of the island, who manufacture these vessels as well as flower pots, &c. The earthenware cooking pots which are used so much by natives and Indians have always been and are still being made only by Swahilis.

Coir Fibre and Rope.—This industry is carried on exclusively by women and grown-up girls in all the villages along the coast of Zanzibar where coconuts grow. The actual rope making done in the villages is confined to thin strands, which are sent to the town and there made up into thick rope. All the rope employed by dhows is made from fibre grown locally. The difficulty in the past has been the insufficiency of coconut trees along the littoral, but during the last five years the natives have realised this and planted a large number of new trees. The export of coir, which is steadily growing, amounted in value for the year to £5,439.

Soap.—This manufacture was started in Zanzibar five or six years ago. Previously all the blue and brown mottled soap used for washing clothes was imported from Marseilles and Hamburg. There are now two factories, each turning out about 75,000 lb. of soap a month, which is not only used locally, but exported to Madagascar and to British and German East Africa. The export trade is likely to increase.

Oil.—Apart from the above two factories, which express their own coconut oil for making soap, there are three other smaller oil mills in which coconut and sim-sim oil is expressed. Ten or twelve years ago the oil was expressed by primitive native presses worked by camels. There are three or four of these mills still in existence.

Jewellery.—There are about 25 to 30 Indian gold and silversmiths, mostly from Cutch, who are employed in making native jewellery, coffee pots, sword handles and a thousand and one other curios. There are in addition three firms of Cingalese jewellers who manufacture and deal in European jewellery and do a large trade with passengers in transit. They also manufacture a small quantity of ebony, tortoise shell and ivory articles.

Mats.—The rougher sort called *jamvis* are manufactured by Shihiri Arabs, the raw material being imported from Muscat and other parts of Arabia. The finer quality of coloured mats called *mikekas* are made solely by Wahadimu (aborigines) women who inhabit the south and east coast of the island. The export trade is considerable and is likely to increase.

(3) Fisheries.

Fishing is done by natives in *galawas* or dug-out canoes with outriggers, which generally go out with one rising tide and return with the next. The greater part of the fishing is done with hooks and lines. Nets of various primitive sorts are used, but only near shore or inside reefs. Fishing traps in the shape of large baskets are also employed and in many villages fishing stakes, which last for about six or eight months, are erected. Most of the villagers along the coast of Zanzibar are fishermen. Owing to the heavy monsoons the fisherfolk from the northern parts generally migrate with their *galawas* to the south during the north-east monsoon and *vice-versa* during the south-west monsoon. The fish caught by the villagers on the coast is usually smoked and sent to the various villages inland or into Zanzibar.

Of late years a class of fishermen mostly from Diu (Portuguese India) have settled in Zanzibar, bringing with them their own dug-outs. They are hard-working people and are fast cutting out the more indolent native.

(c) AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND BOTANICAL STATIONS.

(1) Agricultural Industries.

Cloves.—This industry dates from 1818 and in 1860 an output of about seven million pounds in weight had been attained. In 1872 the plantations in Zanzibar were devastated by a hurricane and therefore most of the trees in the island date from that time. Pemba, however, escaped and the large plantations there are consequently much older, varying from 60 to 90 years.

It is estimated that there are in both islands about 60,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about 5½ million trees in bearing. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, a few being held by Indians. Many natives possess small plantations. The Arabs are heavily involved financially, their properties being mortgaged to Indians who are, as a rule, in a position to foreclose, but prefer to allow the Arab to remain on in a more or less dependent position. The Arab has been unable to accommodate himself to the changed

conditions of labour arising from the abolition of slavery in 1897, while the Indian prefers the business of shop-keeper, merchant or money-lender to that of farmer. The question of ownership is in a transition stage pending the formation of a new class of owner from the natives of the islands, or, alternatively, the introduction of white capital.

The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about fourteen million pounds in weight. The largest crop will probably be that of 1913-14 (the final returns are not yet available), yielding over twenty-seven million pounds, of which Pemba will contribute more than twenty-one million pounds. The smallest crop recorded of recent years was in the season 1912-13, when only four and three-quarter million pounds were harvested, of which Pemba contributed rather more than three and a half million.

The average yield per annum from a plantation of about 3,000 trees of about 60 years old owned and managed by Europeans is 8 pounds per tree. Ninety-eight trees are planted to the acre.

The price varies according to the size of the crop. Marked fluctuations are due to outside causes. The price of recent years has varied from Rs.8-8-0 to Rs.14-5-0 per frasila of 35 lbs. The Government levies a duty of 25 per cent. on all cloves exported.

Copra.—Coconut cultivation ranks next in importance after cloves. It is estimated that there are about 45,000 acres under coconuts in the two islands. Only a few large plantations are systematically laid out, but most clove properties include irregular plantings of coconuts and, in the majority of cases, also considerable areas of undeveloped land suitable for coconuts. Many native villages are situated in the middle of coconut groves. In 1913, 7,412 tons were exported.

The quality of the article does not compare favourably with that of Cochin or Ceylon. Much is produced by the small grower or trader, neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities. The former generally smoke-dries over a fire, a blackened and inferior product resulting. The latter often sun-dries his kernels, but does so in dirty places, and sells the copra half-dried with a view to deriving an advantage from the greater weight. These faults are remediable and copra produced on the Government plantations has been most favourably reported on by London brokers.

The coconut provides an important article of native food and the tree itself is utilised in a number of ways in the manufacture of articles of daily use.

Rubber.—The export of this product, amounting to about 4,000 lbs. a year, is mainly derived from *Landolphia Kirkii*, of which a considerable quantity grows wild in a forest in Pemba.

The cultivation of Ceara, which was taken up by the Government in 1907, was not successful and has been discontinued.

Chillies.—The export has declined from 500,000 lbs. in 1905 to 73,000 lbs. in 1913, the reason being that the native classes which formerly cultivated chillies have turned their attention to cloves.

Various.—Many crops are grown for local consumption, such as rice, sugar (of which formerly there were large plantations), tobacco, areca-nut, cassava, castor-oil, kapok, maize, sorghum, ground-nuts,

sim-sim, ginger, and, on a small scale, nutmegs, vanilla and cinnamon. Tropical fruits flourish, especially oranges, mangoes, pine-apples and bananas.

(2) *Botanical Gardens.*

There are at present three Government Gardens: the Victoria Gardens, situated in the town, which contain a small collection of exotic palms, flowering trees and shrubs; a garden two miles distant from the town, within the walled enclosure of the ruined Marhubi Palace, which contains the usual palms, shrubs and other flowering plants, and the indigenous water lilies, and is also used for purposes of coconut planting; and a third garden, situated two miles from the town on a plantation known as Migombani, where are grown for purposes of increase such exotic plants, both economic and ornamental, as are presented to the Agricultural Department by the Departments of other countries. This last garden is also used for trial plots of various economic plants collected by the Department.

(d) LAND GRANTS AND THE GENERAL VALUE OF LAND.

Zanzibar Island contains about 400,000 acres, of which about 240,000 are scrub-land on coral outcrop. Pemba has an area of about 245,000 acres, of which 60,000 acres are scrub-land. Much of this scrub-land in both islands is, however, under intermittent cultivation by natives with maize, sorghum, setaria, eleusine and pennisetum, and some of the beans.

Practically no land was alienated by the Government during the year.

The system of tenure is founded on Mohammedan law. Communal tenure exists in villages of the original natives, but the plantation area consists of freehold properties interspersed with lands dedicated for holy and other purposes and called wakf lands.

Titles to land are at present somewhat insecure and great care needs to be exercised in the acquisition of properties. The Government is, however, about to take steps with a view to placing titles on a secure footing.

Land is valued for agricultural purposes by the number and description of trees on it. For example, a mature and healthy clove plantation under normal conditions, with 98 trees per acre, is now valued at from 6 to 8 or 9 rupees a tree, equivalent to £39 to £52 or £59 per acre. A coconut plantation with 48 trees per acre is valued at Rs.5 to 6 per tree, equivalent to £16 or £19 per acre. A certain amount of vacant land is always included.

There are a number of plantations in the hands of the Government and under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with an area of about 16,000 acres, of which 13,000 are in Zanzibar Island and 3,000 in Pemba. Of this area, 1,400 acres are under coconuts in the former island, and 350 acres under cloves in Pemba. These fine properties formerly belonged to the Sultans of Zanzibar and the Government policy in retaining them is influenced by a desire to keep them under efficient management and free from mortgage, until such time as reliable planters are found to take them over.

The main drawbacks to European exploitation have hitherto been the unhealthiness of the islands, which renders living in the interior practically impossible for whites, the absence of roads, and the lack

of labour. Of recent years, however, sanitation has made great progress, and has been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the health of the European population. Roads suitable for motor traffic have been constructed throughout the Island of Zanzibar. Consequently the European planter or overseer in Zanzibar could supervise his plantation in the interior and have his dwelling place on the coast. The population of the islands is not increasing and the labour difficulty is as acute here as on the mainland.

There is a considerable area of undeveloped coconut land as well as clove land attached to nearly all private properties. Much land is also available for sisal. The policy of the Government is to give every encouragement to the genuine white settler.

(e) SHIPPING.

The table appended shows the total shipping, with classes and nationalities distinguished, entered during the years 1912 and 1913. The number and tonnage of ocean-going and of coasting vessels *cleared* were identical with those of vessels entered.

The figures of dhows *cleared* show unimportant variations from those of dhows entered.

	1912		1913	
	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
<i>Ocean-going vessels.</i>				
British	124	452,580	136	522,945
French	30	95,660	33	110,595
German	149	710,455	134	708,069
Norwegian	2	2,410	3	4,081
Italian	..	..	3	7,593
Other nationalities ..	..	..	1	2,346
Total ..	305	1,261,105	310	1,355,628
<i>Coasting vessels.</i>				
British	53	25,878	56	29,886
Zanzibar	66	30,669	76	46,090
German	72	11,881	64	8,450
Total ..	191	68,428	196	84,426
<i>Dhows.</i>				
Zanzibar-British ..	2,032	28,636	2,362	31,809
Zanzibar	1,291	12,485	1,134	11,257
British East Africa ..	99	2,036	88	1,863
Indian	117	6,591	123	5,110
Arabian	155	7,811	126	5,539
German	681	6,102	762	5,834
French	42	1,660	30	963
Italian	27	940	15	491
Portuguese	2	62	2	..
Total ..	4,446	66,323	4,642	62,866
Grand Total ..	4,942	1,395,856	5,148	1,502,920

The figure for the total shipping entered during the year constitutes a record, as do also those for ocean-going and coasting vessels. The rise is accounted for by the increased volume of trade on the coast.

The following comparative statement gives the total shipping entered for the last five years. The figures for ocean-going and coasting vessels *cleared* are identical with the figures of those entered. The figure for dhows *cleared* shows an unimportant variation from that of dhows entered.

				Number.	Gross Tonnage.
1909	..	..	..	6,147	936,314
1910	..	..	..	5,625	1,087,004
1911	..	..	..	5,325	1,288,012
1912	..	..	..	4,942	1,395,856
1913	..	..	..	5,148	1,502,920

The Government possesses two steamers, "Cupid" and "Khalifa," which maintain a regular weekly connection with Pemba and carry the clove pickers to and from Pemba during the season. The "Cupid" has a gross tonnage of 611, with a speed of 10 knots, first class accommodation for 14 passengers and deck accommodation for 600. The "Khalifa" has a gross tonnage of 609, with a speed of 12 knots, first class accommodation for 19 passengers and deck accommodation for 700. When the carriage of Government cargo and passengers is taken into account, both steamers showed a small profit on running during the year.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Ten Decrees were promulgated during the year, of which the most important were :—

(1) "The Zanzibar Courts Limitation of Suits Decree, 1913," whereby the Indian Limitation Act of 1908 (Act IX of 1908) was applied to H. H. the Sultan's Courts, subject to certain modifications as to the Schedules, and an amendment substituting the local practice or rule of law for the provision contained in Section 30 of the Indian Act.

(2) "The Plantations Preservation Decree, 1913," which was published on the 23rd of April, 1913, but did not come into force until the 19th of January, 1914. The Decree makes provision for the protection and preservation of coconut, clove, and other trees from the ravages of certain insects and parasites, and empowers a duly authorised Inspector to order (subject in certain cases to compensation) the destruction of any tree which appears to be dying or dead or attacked by, or likely to become a breeding place for, any insect or parasite as defined in the Decree.

(3) "The Dairies Decree, 1913" (together with regulations made thereunder) makes provision for the licensing of dairymen, inspection of milk cows in dairies, sanitation and hygiene of dairies, and all vessels used in connection therewith, and the protection of milk.

(4) "The Zanzibar Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1913," applies the Indian "Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859" to the Zanzibar Protectorate with certain modifications applicable to local conditions.

(5) "The Zanzibar Police (Amendment) Decree, 1913" which makes provision for the re-enrolment of members of the Police Force, on completion of their terms of service, in a Reserve of Police.

(6) "The Liquor Licensing (Amendment No. 2) Decree, 1913." This Decree possesses some importance inasmuch as it extends the definition of the term "native" contained in the "Liquor Licensing Decree, 1912," to any person whose place of origin either by birth or descent shall have been within the British Protectorate of Aden, or within the dominions of H.H. the Sultan of Muscat, or within territory comprised in the coast strip lying between the afore-mentioned Protectorate and dominions as may be within the British sphere of influence.

(7) "The Public Health (Amendment) and Street Lighting Decree, 1913." This Decree makes provision for sanitation and lighting in the several townships, districts, areas or places in the Protectorate and for the equitable contribution by owners or occupiers towards the expense involved.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(a) PRIMARY EDUCATION.

European.—There are no European children of a school age resident in the Protectorate.

Native.—The course of instruction given in the Government Schools, which are for Moslems, extends over seven years. During the first three years instruction in writing, reading and arithmetic is given in the vernacular—Swahili; during the subsequent four years all instruction is given either in English or Arabic.

The completion of the elementary or vernacular course is intended to provide a convenient opportunity to divert to industrial pursuits the energies of those boys whose abilities are not such as to warrant their continuing their studies with a view to obtaining the Government Schools Certificate. This certificate is awarded on the results of an examination held annually, the standard being that of the syllabus for Government Schools.

Boys in the highest standard, VII, in the Central Schools are also admitted.

The certificate is looked upon as a leaving certificate for boy clerks. Education in Government Schools is voluntary and free. A limited number of Indians, in addition to subjects of the Protectorate and other Africans, are admitted.

The Universities Mission supports the High School in the town, but the attendance is regrettably small in view of the capacity of the building and the strength of the teaching staff. All nationalities are admitted and pupils are prepared for the College of Preceptors Examination.

Other schools are provided for native children of the Mission at the different stations in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Indian.—In addition to the provision for Indian children in the Government Schools and in the High School, there are four sectarian schools, controlled by the Committees of the several Jamats, and one non-sectarian school. Of these two are for boys only, one for girls only, and two are mixed. There are also three private schools of some standing.

There is no Government control over these schools and no satisfactory system of instruction, examination, or inspection.

The Sisters of the Society of the Holy Ghost conduct a mixed school at the Convent, which is attended by some 50 children, chiefly Parsees and Goans.

(b) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

No provision is made for secondary education in the Protectorate.

(c) INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL, AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

In the Government Schools boys are encouraged to take up industrial pursuits and a certain number elect to do so when they have finished the vernacular course.

During the past year upwards of 30 native boys have been engaged in the three industries taught by Government, *viz.*, carpentry, tailoring and printing.

An apprentice allowance is made to these boys and the course of instruction extends over three years.

The Society of the Holy Ghost has a native school at the headquarters of the Mission where instruction is given in the usual elementary subjects and in industrial pursuits. The most important branch is carpentry, but elementary forging and garden work are also done by the pupils.

The Friends' Industrial Mission in Pemba has three small schools. In the largest the elementary instruction is followed by a three years' course in carpentry, and in the other two the children devote part of their time to plantation work.

It is hardly possible yet to quote definite results in relation to the problem of skilled labour in the Protectorate. The Missions, which have been established for a long time, cannot be said to have made their influence very widely felt in this respect. This may be attributed to the unfortunate isolation in which the trained native artisan has been called upon to work. The Indian opposition has been too strong for him and he has quietly disappeared from an unequal contest.

The Government experiment has so far proved the undoubted ability of the African and there is reason to hope that in course of time, and by careful nursing of the first generation of trained artisans, their work in union will succeed where individual effort has failed.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(a) HOSPITALS.

The Government hospitals in Zanzibar are the European Hospital, the Native and Subordinate Staff Hospital, the hospital at Ziwani for the men of the King's African Rifles and their families, dispensaries at Mkokotoni and Chwaka, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni.

The European Hospital was opened in April, 1913, and, when certain alterations are completed, will provide first-class accommodation for 7 Europeans, second-class for 4 Europeans, and second-class for 10 Indians or Arabs, together with two maternity rooms, first and second class. Twenty cases were treated during the year.

The Native Hospital was built in 1896 and then consisted of a single building of one storey with 3 wards and 21 beds. In 1900 an outside block of 4 rooms was built for subordinates in the Government service. In 1907 an upper storey to both these blocks and a nurses' home and operating room were added. There are in all 60 beds. During the year 1,503 in-patients and 9,087 out-patients were treated, as compared with 1,230 and 7,179, respectively, in 1912.

The dispensary at Mkokotoni has 6 beds attached. 49 in-patients and 2,338 out-patients were treated during the year, as against 51 and 2,252, respectively, in 1912. The dispensary at Chwaka has two beds attached. Nine in-patients and 1,085 out-patients were treated during 1913, as compared with 0 and 1,380, respectively, in the previous year.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni contains 50 beds. 136 patients were admitted during the year, as compared with 298 in 1912. There were two deaths, as compared with 26 in the previous year, when, however, there were epidemics of both cholera and small-pox.

There is one Government Hospital in Pemba, at Chake Chake, with an accommodation of 24 beds, and dispensaries at Mkoani with six beds attached, and at Weti with 12 beds attached. In all 734 in-patients and 7,593 out-patients were treated during the year, as compared with 465 and 6,409, respectively, in 1912.

(b) LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Upon the inclusion of the blocks of the Kilimani Asylum in the newly erected Kilimani Central Gaol, the inmates were transferred in March to temporary accommodation in the old barracks adjoining the Native and Subordinates Hospital. At the end of 1912 there were 12 inmates, 17 were admitted in 1913, 12 were discharged and 9 died, leaving 8 at the end of the year.

(c) LEPER SETTLEMENTS.

The number of lepers in the two islands amounts probably to about 450. Of these 95 are segregated in one settlement in Zanzibar, which is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and 171 in three settlements in Pemba, while the remainder are at large. The Government has at present under consideration a scheme to acquire a suitable island for the establishment of a central settlement in which all persons infected with this disease would be confined.

(d) POOR HOUSE.

There is a Poor House in Zanzibar which is practically a home for the incurable. It is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The number of patients at the beginning of 1913 was 57, the number admitted during the year 135, the number discharged 61, and the number died 85. The large roll of deaths is accounted for by the fact that the institution takes in many cases in the last stages of disease.

(e) BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

Well-equipped laboratories for routine and research work in bacteriology, chemistry, economic chemistry and economic zoology form divisions of the Public Health Department. The number of special examinations of pathological and other material amounts to some 1,200 a year.

The work of the division of economic zoology has greatly increased. Certain insects injurious to man, to stock, and to agriculture have been studied and identified.

The majority of the blood-sucking arthropods of the island have also been identified. Trypanosomiasis and babesiasis of stock have been investigated and valuable information concerning East Coast fever has been obtained. A routine examination of the blood of mammals, birds, reptiles, etc., has been made. A considerable amount of time has been spent in the examination of the stomach contents of the various birds of the Protectorate with a view to obtaining accurate information regarding their insectivorous habits and their subsequent protection.

The Museum is under the charge of the Economic Zoologist and has grown and proved useful to various Departments.

(f) QUARANTINE STATION.

The Quarantine Station is situated on Prison Island, which lies three miles distant N.W. of the town. It serves also as a quarantine station for the East Africa Protectorate, which contributes half the cost of upkeep. There is accommodation for 1,000 contacts, including separate accommodation for isolation of plague, cholera and small-pox patients.

During the year under review it has been employed for native passengers arriving from Mombasa, which was plague-infected, and, in the early part of the year, for the observation on account of cholera of inhabitants of Zanzibar proceeding to Daressalaam. In all 944 passengers were quarantined, none of whom, however, developed disease.

(g) SAVINGS BANK.

The Post Office Savings Bank, which was started in 1907 with a view to the encouragement of thrift amongst the native population, opens deposit accounts with a sum of half a rupee and the smallest sum that can be deposited or withdrawn at any time is a quarter of a rupee. The total amount that can be deposited in any one year may not exceed 300 rupees and the total amount that a depositor may have to his credit, excluding interest, may not exceed 1,500 rupees. All deposits are repayable on demand, repayment being guaranteed by the Government. The interest payable is at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The number of depositors on 31st December was 998, the amount of deposits during the year £6,599, the amount of withdrawals £5,839, and the total amount at credit of depositors on 31st December, £7,707. Invested funds amount to £3,333.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(a) POLICE.

The total of all persons complained of to the Police was 3,551, arrested 2,836, and convicted 2,640, as compared with 3,850, 3,400 and 2,617 respectively in 1912.

The strength of the force in 1913 was

Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	3
Goans	..	..	..	..	..	4
Indians	..	..	..	..	..	91
Africans	..	..	..	..	..	518

making a total of 616 as compared with 575 in 1912. The health and morale of the force were excellent.

The finger print system, which was introduced in 1910, continued to be of the utmost value in the detection of crime.

(b) PRISONS.

There is one central prison and three district prisons in Zanzibar and three district prisons in Pemba.

The total number of persons committed to prison was 1,867, as compared with 2,014 in 1912. Of these 91 were committed for civil offences, against 114 in 1912.

The daily average of prisoners confined was 264, the average for 1912 being 201. The rise in the daily average is to be attributed to increased efficiency of the police. The percentage of prisoners to population according to the daily average for the year was 1·34. The prison discipline was satisfactory.

The prison industries consist of mat and rope making, firewood-splitting, tin-smithing and tailoring. The matting and rope are manufactured from the raw product, which is obtained free of charge from plantations. Samples of these articles were sent to the Imperial Institute for report, and the opinion expressed by a firm of rope makers consulted by the Institute was that rope and matting of similar quality would command a ready sale in England. A trial shipment has been made.

(c) CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The criminal statistics include all cases, whether falling within the British or Zanzibar jurisdictions. In both instances the procedure is the same and the distinction is, therefore, merely technical. No criminal cases are heard by native judges.

The total number of convictions in all Courts during 1913 was 3,459, as against 3,222 in 1912, an increase of 237. This is mainly due to an increase of 209 under the heading "other offences," which has resulted from a more extensive application of the local decrees and regulations dealing with municipal affairs.

There is an increase of 88 in offences against property and a decrease of 59 in offences against the person.

For the purpose of these statistics cases tried in the Superior Courts have been taken to be all those (other than summary cases) heard by the Town Magistrates under the provisions of the Magistrates Jurisdiction Decree, 1910. The total number of persons so tried was 303, of whom 239 were convicted of offences as follows :—

Murder	..	..	..	..	..	3
Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rape	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unnatural crime	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other offences against the person	..	..	..	..	..	27
Prædial larceny	..	..	..	..	..	40
Malicious injury to property	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other offences against property	..	..	..	..	..	110
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	50
						—
						239
						—

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) POPULATION.

The population of the Protectorate according to the census taken in 1910 was 197,199.

The population of the island of Zanzibar was 114,069, of whom 43,396 were males, 49,230 females, and 21,423 children, and that of Pemba 83,130, of whom 28,480 were males, 31,899 females, and 22,751 children.

The population of the town of Zanzibar was 35,262, made up of the following nationalities:—

British	121	Swahili	20,285
French	19	Parsee	183
German	35	Arab	3,639
Portuguese ..	18	Balooch	330
American ..	6	Japanese	7
Norwegian ..	3	Roumanian ..	3
Italian	17	Nubian	15
Greek	11	Nyassa	3
Hebrew	3	Somali	73
Goan	440	Barawa	3
Swedish	1	Comorian	2,175
Indian	7,720	Persian	42
Cingalese ..	72	Abyssinian ..	32
Eurasian	2	All others	4

The density of population is estimated at 175 per square mile in Zanzibar and 219 in Pemba.

The birth rate for the year 1913 was 15·1 per 1,000, as compared with 14·8 for 1912. One of the most disturbing features in the returns is the continued decline in birth amongst the Swahilis, which, during the period under review, amounted in the town to no more than 4·4 per 1,000 of population. The paucity of children in the town has been attributed to venereal disease in early youth, and to early marriages, which, amongst girls, are contracted from the age of 8. It may be noted that the birth rate amongst Swahilis in the country districts is, generally speaking, much more satisfactory.

The death rate was 22·1 per 1,000 as against 26·7 for 1912. The fall in the rate is accounted for principally by the absence during the year of epidemic disease. It is noteworthy that the figure is substantially less than the lowest previously recorded, namely, that of 1910, when, moreover, registration was probably not so generally carried out as it is now.

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have been free from any severe epidemic of disease during the year and the health of the community has been good.

Small-pox.—There was a limited outbreak of small-pox in one quarter of the town in January, but fortunately the disease, which looked like becoming epidemic, was checked. The total number of cases was 22, of which two were fatal.

Tuberculosis.—The deaths from tuberculosis registered in the town amounted to 144, as compared with an average of 194 for the last seven years.

Malaria.—There were 159 fatal cases of malaria recorded in the town, as compared with an average of 177 for the last seven years.

Early in the year an anti-mosquito brigade was organised by the Medical Officer of Health, which carries out a weekly house to house inspection in the town and any anti-malarial measures that may be necessary. The result of their efforts has been extremely satisfactory. When the brigade began work, in every 1,000 houses visited larvae were found breeding in 51, whereas ten months later they were found only in 15 or 16 houses, or in less than one-third of the original number.

In addition to the above measures, quinine is distributed to the subordinate Government officials and school children and to natives in the districts at a nominal charge; kerosene oil is applied to collections of water, and the millions fish has with satisfactory results been placed in ponds, fountains, mosque tanks, and other places where water is kept permanently. Experiments are being made to see if this fish will survive in swamps.

Plague.—Notwithstanding the fact that a port so near as Mombasa was infected for almost the whole year, and at one time very heavily infected, Zanzibar escaped until New Year's Eve, when a passenger who had arrived from Daressalaam on the previous day developed symptoms of the disease which were subsequently confirmed by microscopical and bacteriological examination.

As regards anti-plague measures it may be mentioned here that close touch is kept with the relative incidence of rat plague in the town by the bacteriological examination each month of some 3,000 to 4,000 rats which are trapped or otherwise caught.

(c) SANITATION.

The water supply to the town flows by gravitation in pipes from protected springs some three or four miles to the north of Zanzibar. Owing, however, to levels and other causes it has been found impossible to carry the supply to the higher parts of the town. The water is of exceptional purity. The amount of water that reaches the town is roughly 400,000 gallons in the twenty-four hours, that is to say, about 11 or 12 gallons per head of population. When the large amount of water consumed by shipping is taken into account this is an entirely insufficient amount. To make up the deficit the population is obliged to fall back on the numerous, and by no means sanitary, wells that exist everywhere in the town.

No system of sewerage exists, and as matters stand at present, none is possible. Disposal of excreta is effected in the case of the European community on the "dry earth" system and in Indian, Arab and Swahili dwellings by cess pits. Town scavenging is carried out by a division of the Public Health Department. The larger villages in the island possess small sanitary organizations of their own, while the chief towns in Pemba are administered on the Zanzibar model. In Chake Chake and Weti, however, the malaria problem is a very difficult one, as both places are surrounded by swamps.

As regards the question of town planning, wherever possible the erection of buildings of such height and design as are calculated to obstruct light and ventilation to adjoining property is prevented and ruinous dwellings, which form favourite haunts for rats, are ordered to be demolished. In general, it may be said that there is an increasing desire on the part of the better class Indians and Arabs to have the town kept clean and tidy and efforts to make it so on the part of the individual householder are becoming apparent.

(d) CLIMATE.

(1) *Rainfall.*

The total rainfall for the year was in the town 53·09 inches, in Mkokotoni (Zanzibar North) 95·88, and in Pemba 86·89, as compared with 67·91 in the town and 57·91 in Pemba during 1912. There is no record of the fall at Mkokotoni in 1912. The wettest month was April, with 17·59 inches, the driest June, when 0·07 inch was recorded. The rainy seasons are well defined: the heavy rains occur in April, and May previous to the setting in of the south-west monsoon, the light rains in November and December, before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The average mean relative humidity of the atmosphere was 79·9 per cent.

(2) *Temperature.*

The average mean temperature was for Zanzibar: maximum 84·9, minimum 76·4, and for Pemba: maximum 81·4, minimum 69·8.

(3) *Direction and Force of Wind.*

The prevailing wind was from April to August S.S.W., from December to February N.N.E., and during the remaining months variable. The force of the wind was from April to August 174, from December to February 152, in March 152·3, in September 121, in October 96·6 and in November 96·9.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

(1) POSTAL.

The total estimated number of articles dealt with by the Post Office during the year was 704,622, as compared with 732,014 in 1912, of which the details are :—

	1912.			1913.		
	Received.	Despatched.		Received.	Despatched.	
	<i>Foreign.</i>			<i>Foreign.</i>		
Letters	205,088	178,958		209,872	173,485	
Postcards	10,634	36,088		8,710	28,065	
Other articles ...	110,721	24,635		101,920	21,203	
Registered do						
(actual)	14,826	14,810		16,226	15,912	
Parcels do	4,041	2,972		3,315	3,573	
	345,310	257,463	602,773	340,073	242,838	582,911
	<i>Inland.</i>			<i>Inland.</i>		
Letters and Parcels	70,954			71,617		
Postcards	546			2,760		
Other articles ...	2,574			104		
Registered do						
(actual)	2,531		76,405	4,927		79,408
	<i>Transit.</i>			<i>Transit.</i>		
Letters	33,566			32,789		
Postcards	4,342			4,966		
Other articles ...	12,376			11,804		
Registered do						
(actual)	2,552		52,836	2,744		42,303
			732,014			704,622
	Grand total ...					

Undelivered Correspondence.—2,971 articles reached the Dead Letter Office during the year. 1,275 articles, consisting principally of letters posted without stamps by Arabs and natives, were returned to Zanzibar from places abroad, 1,696 articles, chiefly in the nature of newspapers and advertising matter addressed to firms unknown locally, were returned undelivered to places abroad.

Parcels.—The declared value of the 3,345 parcels received was £8,314 and of 3,573 despatched £9,818. Customs duty to the amount of £560 was collected on the former.

Mails.—489 vessels arrived and 463 departed with mails. Since the termination of the direct British India Steam Navigation Company's mail contract between Zanzibar and Aden a portion of the incoming mails has been carried from Aden by the Union Castle and British India lines, but the value of service has been much diminished by the prolonged calls which these steamers make at Mombasa. An arrangement has, however, recently been made with the Postmaster-General of the East Africa Protectorate for the prompt transshipment of mail matter at Mombasa, which, it is hoped, will effect some improvement in the service.

Money and Postal Orders.—The following figures show the large increase which has taken place in money order business during the period under review :—

	1912	1913
	£	£
Money Orders issued ..	79,769	117,441
" " paid ..	48,198	89,011

British postal orders to the value of £1,319 were sold, and to the value of £761 were cashed.

The revenue of the Post Office, including interest on Savings Bank investments and Wireless Telegraph receipts, amounted to £6,499, and the expenditure, including Wireless Telegraph outgoings, to £4,784, leaving a surplus on the year's working of £1,715.

(2) WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

There are two Government wireless stations, one in Zanzibar and one in Pemba. 3,437 messages were despatched and 2,930 received, principally to and from Pemba. Since the opening of the efficient wireless stations in German East Africa, the messages received from ships have been few, but it is hoped that this business will improve when the new installations which are at present in course of erection in Zanzibar and Pemba, and which will have a range of 250 miles, are completed. The total revenue exclusive of messages sent on Government service amounted to £370, and the expenditure to £1,119.

(3) TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The Government maintains a telephone system in the town, which is connected with the district and agricultural stations in the country. The number of subscribers during the year, inclusive of Government Departments, was 86, the revenue £811 and the expenditure £587, leaving a profit of £224, exclusive of the cost of extensions to two of the district stations, which amounted to £201.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The roads in Zanzibar, which have a total length of 75 miles suitable for motor traffic, were maintained in good order during the year.

The railway which runs from the town of Zanzibar to Bububu, seven miles distant on the road north to Mkokotoni, yielded a profit on the year's working of £436. The profit would have been considerably larger had it not been for the high price of fuel and for the fact that for six months of the year, owing to a wash-out of one of the bridges, it became necessary to run two trains from either side of the wash-out, thereby almost doubling the running expenses. Moreover, during the period in question no freight could be handled and passenger receipts fell heavily.

The prospects of trade during the year 1914 are less bright than they were a year ago. The clove crop, upon which the prosperity of the Protectorate so much depends, promises to be a small one—less than half the size of last season's crop. The purchasing power of the mainland is also likely to be adversely affected by a partial failure which is anticipated in the grain crops in German East Africa owing to drought.

On 1st July the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, but legal effect was not given to the change of administration until the year 1914:

I regret to have to record the death, on 14th February, of Mr. A. W. Clarke, H.M. Agent and Consul General. I acted as British Agent and Consul General from that date until the end of the year.

JOHN H. SINCLAIR,

Chief Secretary.



COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
795	St. Vincent	1912-1913
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1912
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	1913

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 824.

BARBADOS.



REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 779.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

December, 1914.



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No. 824.

BARBADOS.

(For Report for 1912-13 see 779).

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Barbados,

10th November, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to advise the transmission of six copies of the Blue Book of Barbados for the year 1913-14, together with the report thereon by Major J. A. Burdon, the Colonial Secretary.

I have, etc.,

L. PROBYN,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C., M.P.,

etc., etc., etc.

REPORT ON THE BARBADOS BLUE BOOK FOR 1913-14.

FINANCIAL.

General.

1. In the year 1913-14 :—

	£
The Revenue was	214,865
The Expenditure was	222,177
Deficit on year's transactions	<u>£7,312</u>

The balance to the credit of the general revenue, which stood at £56,628 at the close of the financial year 1912-13, was thus reduced to £49,316, a sum still £2,683 greater than the credit balance of March 31st, 1911.

2. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years :—

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1909-10	195,803	199,625
1910-11	213,298	211,949
1911-12	221,906	215,697
1912-13*	221,624	221,340
1913-14	214,865	222,177

Revenue.

3. The Revenue was £6,759 less than that for the previous year. This decrease was due to the short sugar crop of 1913, resulting from the serious drought of 1912. No new or additional taxation was imposed during the year.

4. The principal heads under which increases and decreases occurred were :—

	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Import Duties	—	3,357
Petroleum Warehouse Rent ..	234	—
Molehead Fees	217	—
Excise	—	433
Fees and Fines	466	—
Fees of Office	—	304
Post Office	—	1,524
Reimbursements-in-Aid	—	10,988
Special Receipts	—	2,946
Water Works Department	—	604

*Excluding a refund of £12,502, credited to revenue, and £9,000 debited to expenditure pending recovery by loan. These extraordinary amounts of receipt and disbursement are deducted here to prevent any misunderstanding in what is intended as a comparison of normal revenue and expenditure.

5. The causes of the above increases were :—

Petroleum Warehouse Rent.—Increased import of petroleum, due to increase in number of motor cars in use.

Molehead Fees.—Increase of tonnage entering the Careenage.

Fees and Fines.—Increase of work in the Criminal Courts.

6. The causes of decreases were :—

Import Duties.—The decrease in the sugar crop, resulting in reduction of purchasing power.

Excise.—A smaller consumption of rum.

Post Office.—The falling off in the sale of stamps, which had been abnormally inflated the previous year by a new issue.

Special Receipts.—The falling off in the deposits by passengers under the Quarantine Act.

Reimbursements-in-Aid.—The abnormal receipt in the preceding year of the refund of £12,502 alluded to in note to paragraph 2.

Expenditure.

7. The expenditure for 1913-14, which exceeded that for the previous year, omitting its extraordinary disbursements, by £837, is the highest recorded for the Colony, expenditure due to grants-in-aid being omitted from consideration.

8. The principal heads under which increases and decreases occurred were :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Customs	1,229	—
Medical Department	1,105	—
Water Works Department	2,881	—
Pensions	1,473	—
Public Works (Recurrent)	1,737	—
Public Works (Extraordinary)	453	—
Miscellaneous Services	—	*8,090
Offices of Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer and Auditor-General	417	—
Legal Department	—	403
Education	—	475
Charges of Debt	471	—

9. The chief causes of the above increases were :—

Customs.—Refund of duty on preferential articles which paid at higher rate pending certificates of origin.

*The £9,000 extraordinary expenditure of the previous year, alluded to in note to paragraph 2, is here omitted from consideration.

Medical Department.—Appointment of a Public Health Inspector and a Bacteriologist, with upkeep of their offices.

Public Works (Recurrent).—The remittance of the sum due for the Public Buildings Insurance Fund for 1912–13 as well as for the current year added to increased expenditure on repairs of dredger and public buildings.

Public Works (Extraordinary).—The purchase of a workshop.

Offices of Colonial Secretary, etc.—Increase of salaries of certain officers.

Charges of Debt.—Interest on new loans.

10. The chief causes of the decreases were:—

Miscellaneous Services.—Reduced expenditure on hospital enlargement, revision of laws and Bay Street improvement; absence of extraordinary expenditure, such as purchase of Pleasant Vale and special grant to Lodge School in 1912–13; and reduction in refunds to passengers under Quarantine Act. The latter reduction is balanced by the falling off in deposits by passengers, mentioned under “Special Receipts” in paragraph 6.

Legal Departments.—Amalgamation of certain offices.

Education.—Smaller grant-in-aid to Public Elementary Schools.

Assets and Liabilities.

11. The excess of assets over liabilities, which at the close of the previous financial year stood at £50,942, fell to £44,121 on March 31st, 1914.

Public Debt.

12. There has been no increase in the public debt during the year under report, the amount remaining at £436,900. The sinking fund increased from £99,902 on March 31st, 1913, to £113,591 on March 31st, 1914. This represents a decrease in liability during the year of £13,689.

Parochial Revenue and Expenditure.

13. The following table shows the comparison of the total revenue and expenditure of the several parishes of the Island for this and the previous financial year:—

	1913–14.	1912–13.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Revenue	67,737	61,011	6,726
Expenditure	66,097	60,377	5,720

The amount expended on poor relief during the year was £21,190, being £656 less than the amount necessitated by the drought of the previous financial year.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Trade.

14. The following table shows the trade of the Colony for 1913 compared with that for the previous year :—

	1913	1912	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Value of Imports	1,353,059	1,465,431	—	112,372
Value of Exports	856,618	1,085,569	—	228,951
Excess of Imports.. ..	496,441	379,862	116,579	—

The decrease in both imports and exports is due to the short sugar crop, and the decrease in value of both sugar and cotton crops for 1913. The facts that the imports did not decrease in proportion to the exports, and that the excess of imports increased by some 30 per cent., prove the value of the revenue derived from sources other than agriculture.

Imports.

15. The following comparative table for the past two years shows the countries from which imports chiefly came :—

	1913	1912	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	518,611	559,629	—	41,018
Canada	192,495	183,800	8,695	—
Newfoundland	37,055	24,299	12,756	—
British West Indies and British Guiana	113,013	87,970	25,043	—
India	29,247	74,965	—	45,718
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>				
United States	381,259	426,652	—	45,393
Argentine Republic ..	23,444	30,701	—	7,257
Foreign West Indies and Guiana	11,483	12,664	—	1,181
Chili	Nil.	6,500	—	6,500
France	3,838	7,074	—	3,236
Germany	9,173	17,044	—	7,871
Holland	13,261	12,297	964	—

The great fall in imports from India is due largely to the development of British Guiana into a rice-producing country, and the consequent transfer of rice importation from India to that Colony.

16. The following table gives the percentage of imports from the principal countries of origin for the past two years :—

	1913.	1912.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	38	38
Canada	14	13
United States of America ..	28	29

The decrease by £41,018 in imports from the United Kingdom is proportional to the total decrease, and has therefore not affected her percentage. It is as yet too early to attempt to calculate the effect of preference on Canadian and other British and Colonial trade. The import from Canada of certain articles, notably flour, undoubtedly increased at the expense of the United States and other non-preferential sources. But it is impossible to state that the increase shown in imports from Canada, Newfoundland and the British West Indies is solely or mainly due to the preference of the last six months of the year.

17. A comprehensive table prepared by the Comptroller of Customs shows that the effect on the revenue of the Preferential Tariff Act, which was in operation from June 2nd, 1913, was a net loss to the revenue of £9. It would, however, be misleading to accept the result of the first six months' working of Preference as a conclusive guide to its permanent effect, for the reason that the coming into operation of the Preferential Tariff found a quantity of British goods in bond. These goods eventually, in the absence of a certificate of origin, paid the higher rate of duty.

18. The following table gives the value of the principal imports from Canada for the past two years :—

(a) *Articles showing an increase:*

	1913	1912	Increase.
	£	£	£
Cheese	2,395	2,244	151
Pickled Fish	2,297	1,976	321
Flour	42,112	39,414	2,698
Oats	14,835	12,670	2,165
Sulphate of Ammonia	46,752	41,026	5,726
Other Manures	1,967	1,325	642
Wood	38,126	32,339	5,787
Shingles	14,473	10,891	3,582

(b) *Articles showing a decrease:*

	1913	1912	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Motor Cars	326	1,373	1,047
Cordage	749	1,013	264
Fish, dried, salted and smoked	14,994	16,174	3,180
Bran and Pollard	1,036	1,941	905
Pulse	Nil	963	963
Hay	965	2,070	1,105
Iron Nails, Rivets, &c.	899	1,384	485
Fresh Vegetables	527	1,171	644
Staves and Shooks	429	3,334	2,905

19. It will be seen that the most substantial changes are on the side of "Increase." The decrease in the import of salt fish from Canada is far more than accounted for by an increase of £12,377 in the import of this article from Newfoundland. The decrease in the import of motor cars from Canada is apparently due to an increased import from the United States. The decreases under hay and Staves and Shooks are due to decreases in the total imports under these heads.

Exports.

20. The following table gives a comparison of the value of exports the produce and manufacture of the Colony with the value of exports the produce and manufacture of British and foreign countries.

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Produce, &c., of the Colony	527,606	765,528	—	237,922
Produce, &c., of other Countries	329,012	320,041	8,971	—

21. The following table gives a comparison of the value of principal exports, the produce and manufacture of the Colony, with that for the previous year:—

	1913.	1912	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Bread and Crackers	7,018	13,048	—	6,030
Cotton Seed Meal	2,293	4,769	—	2,476
Cotton, raw	23,460	26,191	—	2,731
Hides and Skins	4,922	4,605	317	—
Oleomargarine	3,310	2,128	1,182	—
Molasses, Choice	37,480	81,739	—	44,259
„ Fancy	339,130	301,876	37,254	—
Sugar, Crystals	50,967	152,763	—	101,796
„ Muscovado	39,704	159,910	—	120,206

22. The following table compares the molasses and sugar shipments in quantity as well as in value :—

		1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Molasses, choice—					
Punchons	..	8,608	21,510	—	12,902
Value	£	37,480	81,739	—	44,259
Molasses, fancy—					
Punchons	..	73,992	63,553	10,439	—
Value	£	339,130	301,876	37,254	—
Sugar, crystals—					
Hogsheads	..	5,654	12,741	—	7,087
Value	£	50,967	152,763	—	101,796
Sugar, muscovado—					
Hogsheads	..	5,672	15,991	—	10,319
Value	£	39,704	159,910	—	120,206

23. The following table gives the comparison of the average prices for the two years :—

			1913.	1912.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Molasses, choice—per puncheon	..	..	4 7 0	3 16 0
„ fancy	..	..	4 11 8	4 15 0
Sugar, crystals, dark—per hogshead	..	..	8 15 0	12 0 0
„ „ yellow	..	..	10 10 0	12 0 0
„ muscovado	..	..	7 0 0	10 0 0

From this it will be seen that the Colony not only suffered from a shortage in the sugar crop but also from a fall in the price of every sugar product except choice molasses. The result was a net decrease in the value of the export of the staple industry of the Colony by £229,007.

24. The following table gives the comparison in quantity and value for cotton exported during the two years :—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton, raw .. lbs.	433,099	415,887	17,212	—
Value £	23,460	26,191	—	1,731
Cotton Seed Meal .. lbs.	1,310,016	763,184	546,832	—
Value £	2,293	1,336*	957	—

The average price per lb. of raw cotton fell from 1s. 3·1d. in 1912 to 1s. 1·0d. in 1913. The benefit of an increase in quantity was thus more than negated by the fall in value.

*The value of the cotton seed meal exported in 1912 is incorrectly stated in the Blue Book and the report thereon for that year.

25. The following table gives the destination of the principal products exported for the past two years :—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	55,170	57,455	—	2,285
Canada	312,053	525,506	—	213,453
Newfoundland	45,964	53,877	—	7,913
United States	69,200	66,956	2,244	—

26. The destination of the bulk of the sugar has been :—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	21,087	18,830	2,257	—
Canada	53,212	261,941	—	208,729
British West Indies ..	6,152	10,800	—	4,648
Holland	3,968	6,932	—	2,964
United States	Nil	2,280	—	2,280

And of the molasses :—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	7,574	7,014	560	—
Canada	258,568	263,469	—	4,901
Newfoundland	45,830	52,766	—	6,936
United States	62,643	58,504	4,139	—

27. The transit export trade shows an increase of £8,971 over that for 1912. The figures for the past five years are :—

	£
1909	311,756
1910	305,705
1911	283,185
1912	320,041
1913	329,012

Shipping.

28. The following table gives the comparison of shipping entered at the port of Bridgetown for the past two years :—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Steamers, number	709	740	—	31
„ tonnage	1,753,356	1,679,208	74,148	—
Sailing vessels, number ..	667	671	—	4
„ „ tonnage	141,141	149,272	—	8,131

The net increase in tonnage was 66,017 tons.

29. The nationality of the ships entered was :—

	1913.	1912.	Increase	Decrease.
British, number	1,063	1,062	1	—
„ tonnage	1,489,371	1,358,816	130,555	—
Foreign, number	313	349	—	36
„ tonnage	405,126	469,664	—	64,538

30. The following figures show the progress of the coaling business :—

	Steamers coaled.	Tons taken.
1909	219	53,077
1910	272	65,098
1911	275	62,062
1912	302	76,012
1913	265	73,784

31. The following table gives the number of tourist ships during the last two years, with the number of tourists they have brought for a day's visit to the island :—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Ships	10	7	3
Tourists	4,355	2,741	1,614

32. The following table shows the number of passengers arriving in the island, exclusive of those in transit, for the past two years :—

	1913.	1912.	Decrease.
First Class	3,760	3,929	169
Second and Third Class	10,675	11,289	614

33. Natives of Barbados returning from Panama declared, on landing, to bringing with them sums of money aggregating as follows :—

1913.	1912.	Increase.
£	£	£
19,342	12,773	6,569

Agriculture.

34. The sugar crop has been set out under its various headings in paragraph 22. The following table gives a comprehensive comparison, in terms of tons of sugar alone (equating fancy molasses thereto), of the crops for the past four years :—

	Tons.
1910	52,300
1911	47,610
1912	44,817
1913	31,329

35. The decrease by 13,488 tons for 1913 represents the decrease in the amount exported during the year and not the decrease in the crop itself. Under normal conditions the whole of the crop, which is reaped during the first half of the year, is exported before the end of the year, so that usually the export return fairly represents the year's crop. Owing however to the fall in prices during 1913, merchants held over considerable stocks beyond the close of the year. The result is that a portion of the crop of 1913 will go to swell the export returns of 1914 and that the above decrease overstates the decrease in the crop. But the main cause of the great decrease was the shortness of the crop, due to the exceptionally low rainfall of 1912, 41.49 inches, the lowest on record for 65 years and 20.37 inches below the yearly average for that period.

36. The progress of the crop to be reaped in 1914 was chequered. The rainfall in November and December, 1912, was fair, in January, 1913, was good, and from February to August sufficient. The satisfactory growth was checked by a bad rainfall for September, but recovered during the favourable rains of October and November. But in December a drought set in which lasted in to the reaping season of 1914 and seriously affected the crop for that year.

37. The seedling cane B.6,450, to the drought-resisting qualities of which attention was drawn in the report for 1912-13, continues to give excellent results compared with other varieties. Large areas are under this variety, but the Superintendent of Agriculture reports that if the whole of the 30,000 acres of sugar cane reaped in 1913 had been under B.6,450 the monetary gain to the planters would have been not less than £100,000.

38. The Blue Book and the comparative table in paragraph 24 above show the cotton exported during the calendar year. But the reaping and shipping season for a cotton crop extends from October to the following September. The following table gives the comparison by crops and not by calendar years :—

			Crop of 1912-13.	Crop of 1911-12.	Decrease.
Acres	..	..	3,970	4,669	699
Quantity, lbs.	..	..	424,392	455,689	31,297
Value	..	..	£23,222	£28,112	£4,890

39. The steady reduction of area under cotton is due, as was pointed out last year, to the discouragement caused to planters by the susceptibility of cotton to disease and insect pests. The efforts of the local Department of Agriculture to obtain, by selection and hybridisation, varieties capable of resisting insect pests and fungoid diseases and of giving a yield satisfactory in both quantity and quality are being continued.

40. The shipments of bananas and mangoes to the United Kingdom have decreased during the year, and the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to establish a trade with the United Kingdom in yams and sweet potatoes have not yet achieved any success worth mentioning. The efforts, however, are still being continued.

41. The experimental export of melons to New York suffered from adverse cold storage conditions, and, though not to be classed as a failure, has not yet achieved success.

Industries.

42. There was a decrease of 87,937 gallons in the quantity of rum manufactured, the figures for the past four years being :—

					Gallons.
1910	..	..	..	..	226,169
1911	..	..	..	..	254,654
1912	..	..	..	..	278,937
1913	..	..	..	..	191,000

43. The liquor licences issued for the past two years were :—

		1913.	1912.	Increase.
Number of licences	..	561	553	8
Revenue therefrom	..	£2,805	£2,765	£40

44. The number of sugar estates has remained unchanged—320 estates—of which 103 are equipped with steam works.

45. The export of manjak has continued to decrease in quantity and increase in value.

		1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Manjak exported, tons		116	158	—	42
Value	..	£1,967	£1,741	£226	—

46. The local manufacture of oleomargarine has made most satisfactory progress, the export figures being :—

			1913.	1912.	Increase.
Pounds	..	..	158,900	102,150	56,750
Value	..	..	£3,310	£2,128	£1,182

47. The export of locally manufactured crackers (biscuits) has considerably decreased.

			1913.	1912.	Decrease.
Pounds	..	..	701,765	1,043,895	342,130
Value	..	..	£7,018	£13,048	£6,030

The average price fell from £1 5s. to £1 per 100 lbs.

48. There has been a considerable falling off in the receipts of the Barbados Light Railway Company, which decreased from £9,904 in 1911-12 to £7,984 in 1912-13.

LEGISLATION.

49. During the year under review fifty-one Acts were passed by the Legislature. Of these the more important are:—

No. 1. An Act to facilitate the making of loans on the security of chattel buildings. The object of this Act is to authorise the lending and borrowing of money on the security of the property referred to. It takes all mortgages by deed of such property out of the operation of the Bills of Sales Act and provides that they shall be registered like mortgages of real property with the like effect of registration on priority as between different mortgagees and shall be realizable in the same manner as if they were executions on judgments.

No. 6. An Act to amend the Education Act, 1890. This Act has three objects: (1) It incorporates the Education Board so that schools and other property owned by them are vested in continuous succession in that body; (2) it enables the Board, when necessary, to acquire land compulsorily; and (3) it throws open to women the Barbados Scholarship of the annual value of £175 at any British and certain foreign universities.

No. 9. An Act to provide for the Improvement of the City of Bridgetown. It authorises the purchase by the Government of certain lands in the area burnt out by the fire in July, 1910, and the making of a new road in the City of Bridgetown through the lands so acquired. It also authorises the sale of any of the land so purchased which may not be required.

No. 11. An Act to establish Limited Partnerships. The Act is a transcript, with formal omissions and modifications, of the Imperial Limited Partnerships Act of 1907.

No. 17. An Act to amend the Police Act, 1908. The effect of this Act is that it changes the title of the present office of Sub-Inspector of Police to that of Inspector; it abolishes, as a statutory requirement, the condition that the Inspector General shall be an officer holding military or naval rank; it authorises the Governor to confer military rank, not above that of Captain, on the Inspector, and it restricts the Inspector General of Police to the use of one horse instead of two horses, but provides for travelling expenses incurred in the performance of his duty.

No. 38. An Act to amend the Prisons Act, 1890. The object of this Act is to authorise the taking of finger prints of prisoners and the Governor in Council is empowered to make rules as to measuring and photographing prisoners at any appointed place.

No. 41. An Act to amend the Pension Act, 1907. This Act allows a public officer who, having served twenty years, is removed for general inefficiency to enjoy the benefits of the Pension Act, both as regards pension and assurance, in the same manner as if he had resigned from the service and had proved that he was permanently incapacitated for his duties and that the incapacity was not due to his own misconduct.

No. 46. An Act for incorporating the Barbados Automobile Association in the Island of Barbados, with limited liability. This Act is a private one and incorporates an association of persons called "The Barbados Automobile Association" in a manner and with rights and subject to conditions that have been usual in similar cases in this Island.

No. 47. An Act to amend the Trade Act, 1910. Under this Act infringing copies made out of the Island of works protected by the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911, may be kept out of circulation in the Island by a notice from the owner of the copyright or his agent to the Comptroller of Customs here, or to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in England. Notice in either case to be publicly exposed in the local Customs House.

EDUCATION.

50. The total expenditure under this head was £22,958, a decrease of £475 on that for the previous year, due to smaller grants-in-aid to Public Elementary Schools.

51. Codrington College, founded in 1745, opened as a College in 1830 and affiliated to Durham University, has 20 scholars on the roll, as in the previous year. The Legislature votes four Island scholarships worth £40 each and tenable for two years at the College.

52. The Revd. A. H. Anstey, Principal of Codrington College, in the Michaelmas term of 1912, opened a training institute for elementary school teachers. This institute is not connected with the College but has been started privately by Mr. Anstey with the object of training elementary teachers for the Education Board. During 1913 twelve such teachers were in residence at a cost to the Board of £300.

53. The following table shows the statistics relating to first and second grade schools which receive legislative grants :—

Name.	Legislative Grant.	Pupils' Fees.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.
<i>Boys (First Grade) :—</i>	£	£	
Harrison College	1,000	2,035	148
The Lodge School	500	726	63
<i>Second Grade :—</i>			
The Combermere School ..	450	968	175
The Coleridge School . .	100	60	17
The Alleyne School	50	5	13
The Parry School	100	107	28
The Foundation School, Christ Church	100	110	52
<i>Girls (First Grade) :—</i>			
Queen's College	400	795	98
<i>Second Grade :—</i>			
The Alexandria School ..	175	94	25

54. The upper forms of the two first grade boys' schools are examined annually by the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Schools Board, whilst the upper forms of the other schools are sent in for the Cambridge Junior and Senior Local Examinations.

55. There are six exhibitions from primary to first grade schools of £25, tenable for six years; and there are 35 open first grade exhibitions of £10 each and 60 open second grade exhibitions of £5 each, tenable for varying periods.

56. The following table gives the statistics for the primary schools:—

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Number on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Government Grant for Salaries.
Church of England ..	127	20,544	12,260	£ 10,435
Moravian	15	2,291	1,325	1,230
Wesleyan	15	2,855	1,705	1,462
Total, 1913	157	25,690	15,290	13,127
Total, 1912	161	26,276	15,124	13,019

57. The total Government grant for primary education is £14,200, the balance of which over and above the grant for salaries is expended on books, furniture, etc. There is also a parochial grant of £1,025 contributed in varying sums by the vestries of the island.

58. The four ragged schools show 326 scholars on the rolls, the same number as for the previous year, with an average attendance of 188. The legislative grant was £95.

59. Provision exists for an annual scholarship, called the Barbados Scholarship, opened during 1913, to girls as well as boys, of the value of £175 a year, tenable for four years during membership at one of the Universities of Europe or Canada or at any Agricultural or Technical College in Europe or America which may be approved by the Education Board.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

60. The Barbados General Hospital, situated in Bridgetown, is maintained by a legislative grant but is not, strictly speaking, a Government institution and is not under Government control. It is governed by a Court of 18 Directors, of whom 16—selected pursuant to statute—must either be Government officers, sitting ex-officio, or members of the Legislature, while the remaining two are life members.

61. The following table gives the principal statistics of the Hospital for the past two years :—

		Daily Average of patients.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Outpatients.
1913	..	177	3,356	247	26,913
1912	..	200	4,564	374	27,813

The Government grant for the year was £7,850.

62. The new buildings formally opened on April 28th, by Her Highness Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, were not ready for occupation before the end of the year.

63. At the Lazaretto there were 12 admissions, 1 discharge and 11 deaths, leaving 120 inmates at the end of the year. Compulsory segregation is not in force in the Colony.

64. At the Lunatic Asylum the daily average number of patients remained practically the same as in 1912, viz., 399. The admissions numbered 132, the discharges 39 and the deaths 76.

65. The revenue from the Asylum Farm was £654 and the expenditure thereon £302, which gives a profit of £352.

66. At Glendairy Prison the daily average number of prisoners fell from 227 in 1912 to 216 in 1913, and the number of persons committed to penal imprisonment from 2,062 to 1,873.

67. The number at the Government Industrial School for boys fell from 161 at the end of 1912 to 156 at the end of 1913, with a daily average of 161.

68. The number at the Government Industrial School for girls rose from 28 at the end of 1912 to 42 at the end of 1913, with a daily average of 35.

69. The daily work table for both boys and girls gives 6 hours to agricultural and other manual labour and 2½ hours to school.

70. The expenditure on the Boys' School, including cultivation of the estate, amounted to £3,012, on the Girls' School to £755. The receipts from the estates cultivated amounted to £1,126. The nett cost of these institutions amounted, therefore, to £2,641. The cost of maintenance per boy was £6 4s. 8d., and per girl £9 2s. 10½d. The size of the latter figure was due to the cost of a necessary change in the material for uniform.

71. The following table shows the transactions of the Savings Bank for the past two financial years:—

	March 31st, 1914.	March 31st, 1913.
Number of Depositors	20,881	20,752
	£	£
Amount to credit of depositors ..	425,549	435,332
Amount of invested funds (actual)	461,035	490,154

The deposits during 1913-14 amounted to £209,339 and the withdrawals to £231,518. The interest paid on deposits is three per cent.

72. The following table gives the particulars of friendly societies established to relieve members and their families in times of sickness and death:—

	1913.	1912.
Number of societies	280	278
„ „ members	42,850	46,668
„ „ dependents	110,458	126,157

In considering the above numbers it must be remembered that individuals may belong to more than one society.

73. In spite of decreases, probably due to the reduction in prosperity caused by a short crop, the Savings Bank and friendly societies are good evidence of the prevalence of thrift.

POST OFFICE.

74. The following table gives the external postal statistics for the past two years:—

Inwards.	1913.	1912.
Mails	1,638	1,662
Bags, etc... ..	4,424	4,228
Letters, etc.	1,035,976	1,022,595
Parcels	21,188	19,204
Outwards.		
Mails	1,755	1,714
Bags, etc... ..	2,979	2,795
Letters, etc.	994,829	977,108
Parcels	5,628	5,311

The increase in inward parcels is chiefly due to an increase of 1,508 from the United States.

75. The estimated number of internal letters, &c., dealt with was 958,499, as compared with 860,151 in 1912.

76. The following table shows the remittances through the Post Office :—

Issued.				1913.	1912.
Money Orders	..	..	..	10,513	11,953
British Postal Orders	..	..	..	6,555	6,021
Paid.					
Money Orders	..	..	..	101,465	90,049
British Postal Orders	..	..	..	5,407	5,436

77. The following table gives the principal places of destination and origin of Money Orders for the past two years :—

Destination of Orders issued.				1913.	1912.
				£	£
Great Britain	..	..	..	3,689	4,684
United States	..	..	..	2,670	3,045
Place of Origin of Orders paid.					
Great Britain	..	..	..	2,088	1,413
Canada	..	..	..	6,071	5,093
United States	..	..	..	19,507	17,128
Panama Canal Zone	..	..	..	63,816	56,042

78. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office for the past two years :—

				1913.	1912.
				£	£
Revenue	..	..	..	9,231	10,335
Expenditure	..	..	..	7,440	7,693
Net Revenue	..	..	..	1,791	2,642

The reduction in revenue is due to the falling off from the abnormal sale to dealers of postage stamps of the new King George V design in 1912.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

79. The comparison with the previous year is :—

				1913.	1912.
Summary convictions	..	..	..	11,963	11,592
Convictions in Superior Courts				65	60

80. The percentage of convictions to population (estimated for 1913 as 173,440) has risen as follows :—

1911	..	..	..	6.49
1912	..	..	..	6.76
1913	..	..	..	6.93

81. The number of convictions for prædial larceny fell from 1,055 in 1912 to 860 in 1913.

82. The number of cane fires increased from 123 in 1912 to 155 in 1913. Steps were taken at the beginning of 1914 for the appointment of a Commission to report on this serious evil.

VITAL STATISTICS.

83. The population of the Colony on December 31st, 1913, was estimated to be:—72,066 males, 101,293 females; total 173,359; an estimated increase of 1,156 on the total for December 31st, 1912. These figures are based on those of the census of 1911, with corrections for births, burials, immigration and emigration.

84. The following table gives the births, deaths, and marriages for the past two years:—

	1913.	1912.	Decrease.
Births.	5,511	6,338	827
Birth rate per 1,000 . .	31·9	36·8	4·9
Burials	3,674	7,066	3,392
Death rate per 1,000 . .	21·3	41·0	19·8
Marriages	591	702	111

85. Illegitimate births numbered 3,359, or 60·5 per cent. of total births.

86. The burials of children under a year old numbered 1,173, giving a rate of 213 per 1,000 births. This shows a decrease of 1,469 such burials and 203 in the rate per 1,000 on the figures for 1912. This satisfactory reduction is to be explained by the abnormal rate caused by the distress of 1912.

METEOROLOGY.

87. The following is the record of barometric pressure at the Government Meteorological Station, corrected for temperature and gravity and reduced to sea level.

	1913.	Average previous ten years.
	Inches.	Inches.
Mean pressure, 9 a.m. . .	29·918	29·950
Mean pressure, 3 p.m. . .	29·854	29·884

This comparison is reduced in value by the fact that barometric pressure was not corrected for gravity until 1911.

The comparison of highest and lowest pressures recorded is:—

	1913.	Previous ten years.
	Inches.	Inches.
Highest	30·043, Feb. 27th.	30·088, Feb. 16th, 1908.
Lowest	29·721, Nov. 24th.	29·712, Oct. 17th, 1912.

88. The following is the temperature record :—

	1913. Degrees Fahr.	Previous ten years. Degrees Fahr.
Mean maximum ..	83·2	84·1
Mean minimum ..	74·9	75·5
Mean temperature ..	79·1	79·8
Greatest monthly range	21·9	23·1
Least monthly range ..	16·5	16·5
Mean monthly range ..	18·9	19·2

The comparison of extremes is :—

	1913. Degrees Fahr.	Previous ten years. Degrees Fahr.
Maximum extreme ..	88·3, May 17th.	90·1, April 17th, 1905, and Sept. 28th, 1912.
Minimum extreme ..	63·0, Jan. 26th.	61·0, Feb. 20th, 1911.

89. The following is the record of relative humidity :—

	1913. Per cent.	Average for ten previous years. Per cent.
Mean, 9 a.m. ..	69·3	69·6
Mean, 3 p.m. ..	66·4	66·6

90. The following is the record of wind velocity :—

	1913. Miles per hour.	Average for previous ten years. Miles per hour.
Mean velocity ..	12·4	11·3

The maximum and minimum recorded were :—

	1913. Miles per hour.	Previous ten years. Miles per hour.
Maximum velocity ..	23·1, Jan. 7th.	26·8, Feb. 7, 1909.
Minimum velocity ..	3·5, Oct. 22nd.	1·1, July 30th, 1909.

91. The following is the record of rainfall at the Government Meteorological Station :—

	1913. Inches.	Average for previous ten years. Inches.
Total registered ..	46·18	44·96
Days on which rain fell	205	160

The greatest fall in 1913 was 3·17 inches on July 13th.

The average rainfall from 138 stations was 56·84 inches. The average rainfall from 178 stations for the previous years was 56·33 inches,

59°35'

59°30'

59°25'

ISLAND OF BARBADOS.

Exploitable Areas for Oil.

Police Stations.

Railways.

13° 20'

13° 20'

13° 15'

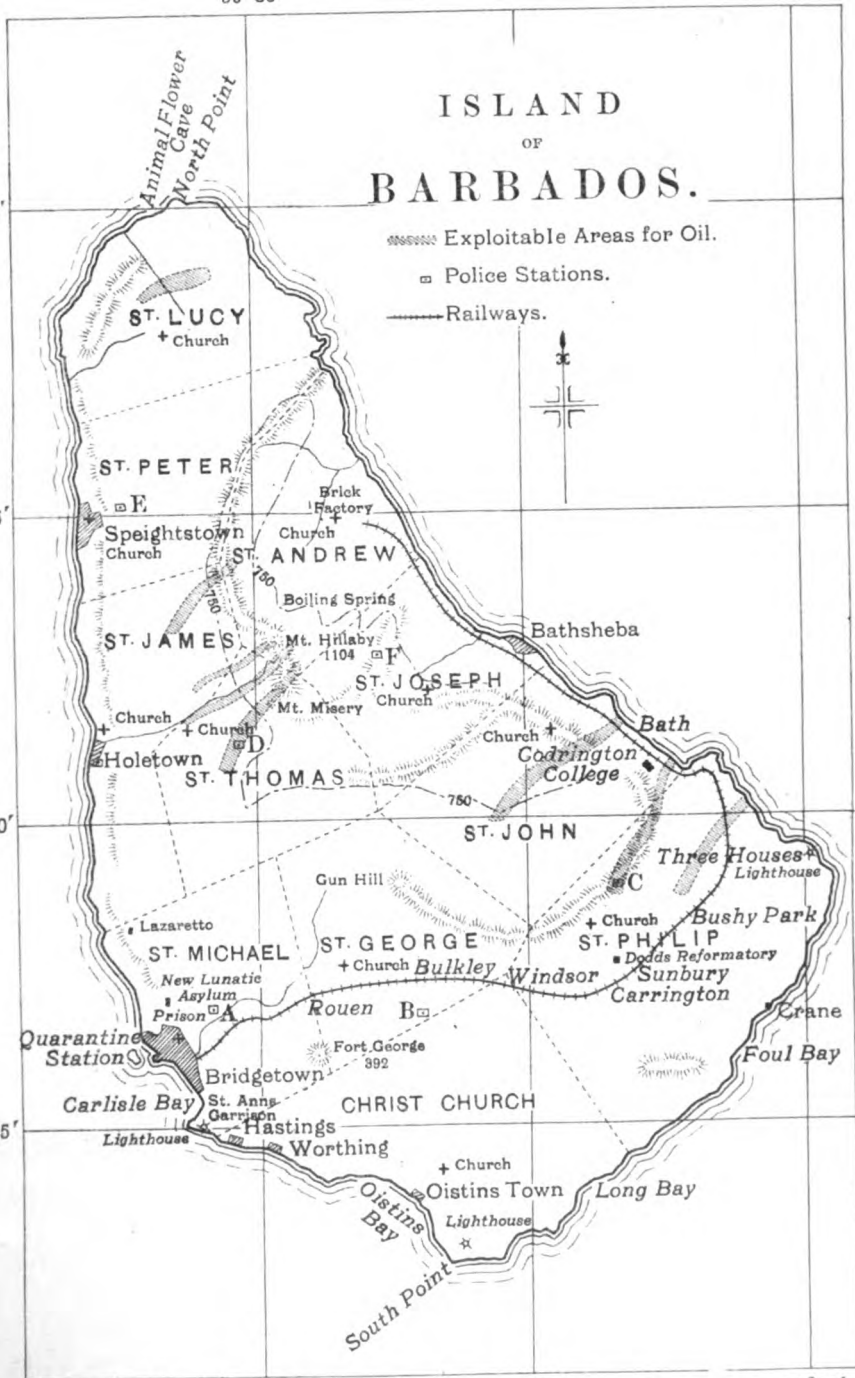
13° 15'

13° 10'

13° 10'

13° 5'

13° 5'



C.O. No. 2

59°35'

59°30'

59°25'

Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1914

GENERAL REMARKS.

92. As mentioned in last year's report, Mr. E. H. Cunningham-Craig reported in March, 1913, on the oil-bearing prospects of Barbados. His conclusion was "that a prosperous, if not very large, local industry in oil producing and refining can be established in this Colony." The steps for establishing such an industry have since been under consideration by the Legislature.

93. The increase in tourists visiting the island is shown in paragraph 31 above. The increase in remittances and money brought back from Panama is shown in paragraphs 33 and 77 ; in the transit export trade in paragraph 27. The coaling business showed a decline in the previous year, but still gave a marked advance on the year prior to 1912. The number of visitors arriving to stay in the island appears to have been maintained.

94. Barbados depends primarily on agriculture—sugar and cotton—for her prosperity. The sugar crop of 1913 was 13,488 tons less than that for 1912, and owing to a fall in price showed a decrease in value exported of £229,007. The increase in the cotton crop was more than set off by a drop in price, which caused a fall of £4,207 in value exported ; and yet the revenue was only £6,759 less than that for the previous year.

95. This slight fall, in no way commensurate with the fall in the staple industry, appears to show the stable nature of the Colony's prosperity. It points to the value of the various subsidiary channels of revenue alluded to in paragraph 93 and other less easily gauged sources. It proves a satisfactory condition, on which the island is to be congratulated.

J. A. BURDON,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Barbados,

7th November, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
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800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
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805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories, Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
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816	Imperial Institute	1913
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818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

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78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.



No. 825.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912 see No. 782.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
January, 1915.



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No. 825.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1912 see No. 782.)

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Government House,

Nigeria,

4th November, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Blue Book for Southern Nigeria for the past year. I much regret that its production has been so long delayed, but the pressure consequent on amalgamation, on many radical changes in administrative policy and methods, and, lastly, the outbreak of war, has rendered it difficult during the present year to cope with the work.

2. This is the last Annual Report and Blue Book for the old Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, which under my predecessor increased wonderfully in material prosperity. The actual revenue realised in 1911 (shortly after which he left Nigeria) was £1,956,176, which was increased in the year under review to £2,668,198, while trade has increased from 10 to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions. The import of trade liquor was not appreciably less during the past year than in 1910 and 1911, in spite of the increase in the duty of 6*d.* per gallon in March, 1912, and 9*d.* in March, 1913.

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3. The revenue from the Forestry Department practically balanced the total expenditure, but the Chief Conservator reports an appalling destruction of most valuable forests, which the protection afforded by existing legislation has been powerless to arrest. The matter is one which very urgently calls for effective action, since a few more years of this wholesale destruction will, as Mr. Thompson states, result not merely in the effacement of forests, which it would take many decades to replace, but in the impoverishment of agricultural lands, the denudation of hill sides, and the conversion of the rivers into torrential streams whose beds would run dry during a great part of the year.

4. The system of education has, I fear, proved inadequate to provide for the growing needs of the country, whether in the clerical or in the technical spheres, nor is the standard attained by the young men who offer themselves for service either to Government or to commercial firms in any way satisfactory, while complaints are heard on all sides of the lack of discipline and self-control of the rising generation. The attendance both in Government and in assisted schools shews a satisfactory increase on 1912.

5. The legislation of the year in view of approaching amalgamation was not of especial importance, and only two Ordinances were enacted which are worthy of special note. The Minerals Ordinance was an attempt to introduce in the Eastern and Central Provinces a practical and useful law, and the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance introduced a scheme which had been under consideration for some time to provide a fund for widows and orphans of deceased British Government officials.

6. The convictions in the Supreme Court, especially for murder, shewed a very marked decrease, and the occasions on which it was necessary to resort to military force for the suppression of organised disturbance of the peace were comparatively few and unimportant.

7. The year was marked by great efforts and progress in sanitation, not only in the large coast ports, but throughout the country and especially on the railway. In Lagos an outbreak of yellow fever necessitated very special efforts, and the information gained by the thorough methods of investigation conclusively shewed that this terrible disease is endemic in the country.

8. The railways of north and south were amalgamated during the year under the extremely able management of Mr. Cooper, and increased their earnings by nearly 50 per cent. A system of equality of rates between the railway and the Niger River Transport was established, and the average freight per ton mile was reduced by 24 per cent. The extension to the centre of the mine fields was nearly completed.

9. The Marine Services were worked with their usual efficiency under the control of Lieutenant Child, and the Niger flotilla, which was in a very bad state when taken over from Northern Nigeria, was gradually repaired.

10. The construction of the moles at the entrance of Lagos Harbour was steadily pushed forward, and at last began to shew practical results in the deepening of the bar, so that large vessels were able to enter the port for the first time.

11. The large waterworks for Lagos neared completion and a very extended programme of public works was undertaken.

12. Perhaps the two most striking events of the year were the inauguration of a new main trunk railway from Port Harcourt to the east of the Niger, near Bonny, to meet the western line at Kaduna, 570 miles from Lagos, and the amalgamation of the Railway, Marine, and Customs Departments of the two Nigerias in anticipation of the general amalgamation which was to follow in 1914.

13. I have pleasure in submitting to you what I trust you will agree with me in considering a satisfactory report for the year 1913.

I have, &c.,

F. LUGARD,

Governor-General.

The Right Honourable

LEWIS HARCOURT, M.P., P.C.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

&c., &c., &c.

Transf.

7 1914

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1913.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

(Southern Nigeria and Combined Departments.)

As a preliminary step towards the complete unification of the Administrations of the Nigerias, the Customs, Marine, and Railway Departments of Northern Nigeria were each amalgamated on the 1st of January, 1913, with the corresponding department of Southern Nigeria; and the group thus formed was designated the Combined Departments. This change involved the removal of the revenue and expenditure of those departments together with the charge on account of Public Debt from the Estimates of both Administrations.

In the following summary the whole of the revenue and expenditure of the Combined Departments is *included* with the revenue and expenditure of Southern Nigeria in the column headed 1913, whilst columns 1912 and 1911 include a portion only (but by far the greater portion) of the revenue and expenditure of the Combined Departments:—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
	£	£	£
Actual Revenue.	2,668,198	2,235,412	1,956,176
Above the original estimate	399,527	—	—
Above the revenue of 1912	432,786	—	—
Actual Expenditure excluding Loan	2,096,311	2,110,498	1,717,259
Below the original estimate	124,314	—	—
Below the expenditure of 1912	14,187	—	—
Surplus Assets on 31st December	1,704,427	1,132,540	1,007,625
Increase over 1912, i.e., the net profit on the year	571,887	124,915	—
Loan Expenditure	575,857	307,083	589,790
Below the original estimate	281,150	—	—
Above the loan expenditure of 1912	268,774	—	—
Loan Funds unexpended at the end of the year	1,111,462	1,687,319	2,139,653
Public Debt (Funded)	8,267,569	8,267,665	8,365,488
Sinking Fund accumulated	152,466	115,268	86,221

REVENUE.

The total actual revenue collected during 1913 amounted to £2,668,198; this figure exceeded the income *originally estimated* by £399,527. The details are as follows:—

Receipts.	Amount Estimated.	Actual Receipts.	More than Estimated	Less than Estimated
SOUTHERN NIGERIA :—				
	£	£	£	£
<i>Heads of Revenue :—</i>				
Licences, etc.	19,795	18,012	—	1,783
Fees, etc.	64,636	74,168	9,532	—
Postal	16,880	18,651	1,771	—
Rent	3,150	3,265	115	—
Interest	1,320	1,442	122	—
Miscellaneous	1,950	7,519	5,569	—
Total	£107,731	123,057	17,109	1,783
COMBINED DEPARTMENTS :—				
Customs	1,547,200	1,772,619	225 419	—
Marine	34,570	32,129	—	2,441
Railway	543,500	632,130	88,630	—
Interest	35,270	108,103	72,833	—
Total Ordinary Revenue	2,268,271	2,668,038	403,991	4,224
Land Sales	400	160	—	40
Total Revenue	£2,268,671	2,668,198	403,991	4,464

It will be observed that the revenue collected is well over the amounts estimated. Under Southern Nigeria the excess is spread over five heads out of six; under Combined Departments the excess is spread over three heads out of four. An increase of 9d. per gallon on spirits helped to produce an excess of £180,000 over the sum expected from specific customs duties, and the railway yielded £88,000 excess.

The percentage of contribution of main revenue heads to total revenue was as follows:—

Customs	66·4
Nigerian Railway	23·7
Fees, &c.	2·8
Licences, &c.	0·7
Postal	0·7
Marine	1·2

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for 1913 on all heads of service exclusive of expenditure from loan funds on certain specific undertakings amounted to £2,096,311.

Payments.	Amount Estimated.	Actual Payments.	More than Estimated	Less than Estimated
SOUTHERN NIGERIA :—				
<i>Heads of Expenditure :—</i>	£	£	£	£
Pensions and Gratuities ..	18,838	22,222	3,384	—
Governor's Office ..	7,672	5,808	—	1,864
Colonial Secretariat ..	15,173	13,966	—	1,207
Intelligence ..	1,287	1,287	—	—
Commercial Intelligence ..	946	833	—	113
Political and Administra- tive	104,542	97,422	—	7,120
Judicial	28,867	23,226	—	5,641
Legal	4,450	4,383	—	67
Treasury	16,653	15,021	—	1,632
Postal	16,913	16,722	—	191
Telegraphs and Telephones, Recurrent	32,159	29,751	—	2,408
Audit	11,479	11,037	—	442
Printing	12,298	10,566	—	1,732
Force, Southern Nigeria Regiment	117,439	123,127	5,688	—
Volunteers	3,480	1,220	—	2,260
Civil Police	52,454	50,288	—	2,166
Prisons	48,585	47,702	—	883
Forestry	20,896	20,600	—	296
Agriculture	14,275	12,163	—	2,112
Medical	80,417	76,622	—	3,795
Laboratory	753	684	—	69
Medical Research Institute	1,792	1,378	—	414
Sanitary—Recurrent ..	10,544	9,143	—	1,401
Education	35,309	33,280	—	2,029
Surveys—Recurrent ..	25,286	23,608	—	1,678
Mineral Survey	2,700	2,934	234	—
Lands	2,074	1,928	—	146
Miscellaneous Services ..	71,013	73,155	2,142	—
Public Works	58,933	55,082	—	3,851
Public Works—Recurrent	40,910	38,622	—	1,288
Telegraphs & Telephones— Special	5,300	8,325	3,025	—
Sanitary—Special	328	1,490	1,162	—
Surveys—Special	1,550	1,819	269	—
Public Works— Extraordinary	150,958	85,503	—	65,455
Public Works— Total	1,016,273	921,916	15,903	110,260
COMBINED DEPARTMENTS :—				
Charge on Account of				
Public Debt	95,598	354,037	258,439	—
Customs	47,030	47,570	540	—
Marine Recurrent	191,093	182,190	—	8,903
Railway—Recurrent ..	645,355	372,465	—	272,890
Nigerian Eastern Railway	—	44,801	44,801	—
Marine—Special	45,990	46,538	548	—
Railway—Special	179,286	126,793	—	52,493
Total Expenditure from Revenue	£2,220,625	2,096,311	320,231	444,545

The total expenditure has been kept well within the total *original estimate*, the net saving being £124,314. The only items which call for notice here are (a) an excess of £258,439 on account of Public Debt charges, due mainly to sums of £216,567 and £29,951 (interest and sinking fund on the Railway portion of the Public Debt) being provided under Railway, but brought to account under this head; (b) an expenditure of £44,801 on the Nigerian Eastern Railway, for which no provision had been made; (c) a saving of £65,455 on Public Works Extraordinary, owing to some works having been postponed and others not being completed within the year; (d) a saving of £272,890 on Railway Recurrent Expenditure, of which £246,518 is explained in (a) above; and (e) a saving of £52,493 on Railway Special Expenditure, due to same causes as in (c) above.

ASSETS, PUBLIC DEBT AND LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Exclusive of the public debt, the assets of the Colony and Protectorate exceeded the liabilities on 31st December, 1913, by £1,704,427. The Public Debt stood at £8,267,569 and the total Loan Expenditure up to the end of the year at £7,393,064.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

The principal industries of the native population of Southern Nigeria are those connected with agriculture and the collection of forest produce. Among the minor industrial pursuits may be mentioned fishing and fish-curing, weaving, metal and leather working, canoe-building, basket and mat-making, dyeing, carpentry, and pottery manufacture. The occupation of the Europeans, other than those employed under Government, is almost exclusively confined to commerce.

TRADE.

Owing to the fact that goods and produce for the whole of Nigeria are embodied in one return by the Customs, and appear together in the Blue Book statistics, it is impossible to state exactly what proportion of the total increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in the purely commercial Nigerian imports and exports for the year under review may be credited properly to Southern Nigeria. Allowing, however, for the largely augmented exports of products which have their main source of origin in the north, and for resulting increased imports into Northern Nigeria, it may be stated fairly, as a very conservative estimate, that the value of commercial imports and exports (specie excluded) of Southern Nigeria during 1913 was at least £500,000 more than the previous year.

The figures for the *whole* of Nigeria (north and south together) for each of the last three years are as follows :—

Commercial Imports and Exports (Specie excluded).

			Imports.* £	Exports. £	Total. £
1911	..	..	4,726,000	5,353,000	10,079,000
1912	..	..	5,467,000	5,772,000	11,239,000
1913	..	..	5,701,000	7,097,000	12,798,000

Government importations, which in 1913 amounted to £630,000, are not included in these totals. Incidentally it may be noted in connexion with the above figures, which show an average annual total value of slightly over 11½ millions for the years 1911–1913, that the corresponding average for the years 1906–1908 was 6½ millions only.

The satisfactory position disclosed by these comparative figures may be attributed mainly to improved means of communication—railways, rivers and roads—which have enabled the European merchants to establish interior trading stations; to more settled conditions throughout Nigeria; to enhanced prices realised in Europe for the staple products of the Colony and Protectorate; and to the tin mining industry developed in Northern Nigeria during recent years which contributed £568,000 to the export total in 1913.

Dealing with the year immediately under notice, it will be observed that 85 per cent. of the advance in the total value of imports and exports together (1913 over 1912) is caused by increased exports, only £234,000 of the £1,500,000 surplus being due to imports. Two-fifths of the £1,325,000 increase in total exports is clearly due to greater production in Northern Nigeria, the value of ground-nuts, hides and skins, shea products and tin being £540,000 more than in 1912, this result being attributable to the improved transport facilities afforded by the railway to Kano, and in an almost equal degree to the larger output on the tin fields.

For ready reference, and in order that it may be clearly understood how large a share of the growth in volume of Nigerian exports is due to greater activity in the north, the following table is appended :—

Exports having their source of origin wholly or mainly in Northern Nigeria.

	Ground Nuts. £	Hides and Skins. £	Shea Products. £	Tin. £
1911	10,377	37,809	40,496	181,759
1912	18,930	68,832	51,407	336,330
1913	174,716	197,214	74,471	568,428

* Includes both overseas and overland imports.

The principal Southern Nigerian products exported during the same years were as under :—

Products of major importance exported from and having their main source of origin in Southern Nigeria.

	Palm Kernels.	Palm Oil.	Cotton Lint.	Cocoa.	Mahogany.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911	2,574,405	1,696,875	66,935	164,664	55,575
1912	2,797,411	1,654,933	102,932	130,542	78,007
1913	3,109,818	1,854,384	159,223	157,480	105,440

The following figures show the quantities and average prices realised in Europe for the chief exports of Southern Nigeria :—

Quantities of principal Southern Nigeria Exports for the Years 1911-13.

	Palm Kernels.	Palm Oil.	Lint Cotton.	Cocoa.	Mahogany.
	Tons.	Tons.	lb.	lb.	Logs.
1911	176,000	79,000	2,238,000	9,859,000	13,675
1912	185,000	77,000	4,373,000	7,594,000	15,565
1913	175,000	83,000	6,361,000	8,112,000	19,152

Average Annual Value of above Products on the Liverpool Market.

	Palm Kernels.	Palm Oil.	Mid. American.	Cocoa.	Mahogany.
	per ton.	per ton.	per lb.	per cwt.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	
1911 ..	18 6 0	31 15 0	7.03	2 8 0	No standard
1912 ..	19 15 0	29 18 0	6.46	2 10 6	prices avail-
1913 ..	23 5 0	32 15 0	7.00	2 18 6	able.

Against the shortage of 10,000 tons of palm-kernels must be placed increased exports of locally manufactured palm-kernel oil and cake, which together were 8,000 tons more in 1913 than in 1912. Owing to the short rainfall in the Western Province during 1912, the oil crop of 1913 was adversely affected in that part of the Protectorate, and the export of palm produce from Lagos fell almost 20,000 tons short of the previous year. Fortunately the output in the Central and Eastern Provinces was more than maintained, with the result that the total tonnage of palm-oil and kernels (including manufactured kernel oil and cattle cake) exported from Nigeria was about 4,000 tons in excess of the previous year.

The exports of cotton were the largest on record, the previous best year being 1909, when 5,000,000 lb. were shipped.

Climatic conditions, although better than during 1912, were scarcely favourable to cocoa cultivation, and the crop, whilst larger than in 1912, was not, as will be noted from the above table, equal to that of 1911, which was the best season so far experienced in this industry.

It is of interest to note that cotton piece goods to the value of £1,675,000 were imported during the year, this representing an advance of slightly over 10 per cent. on the previous year's total, which was the best then on record. A retrospective glance at the import statistics since 1900 shows that the average annual value of cotton piece goods received in Nigeria during the years 1901–1903 was £648,000 only, and for the years 1907–1909 £1,045,000. These figures indicate that the Nigerian trade in Lancashire woven goods has increased more than 150 per cent. during the last decade.

SHIPPING.

The following statement shows the steamers and sailing ships entered and cleared in 1913 compared with the previous year:—

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1912.		1913.		1912.		1913.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
STEAM:—								
British ..	312	470,196	310	530,876	307	455,415	300	510,911
German ..	204	352,807	191	341,516	214	363,941	187	332,709
French ..	17	6,035	60	9,477	21	7,423	62	9,513
Dutch ..	—	—	2	17	—	—	2	17
SAIL:—								
British ..	—	—	*1	2,287	—	—	—	—
Norwegian ..	1	548	1	568	1	548	1	568
Total ..	534	829,586	565	884,741	543	827,327	552	853,718

The value of the trade carried by British and foreign vessels during the year compared with the preceding year was as follows:—

	1912.				1913.			
	1912.		1913.		1912.		1913.	
	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Entered ...	5,588,306	842,295	6,304,520	897,299	139,364	108,090	98,044	65,959
Cleared ...	4,558,448	1,531,258	5,537,152	1,815,225	208,323	211,008	167,890	156,287
Total ...	10,146,754	2,373,553	11,841,672	2,712,524	347,687	319,098	265,934	224,246

The percentage of trade carried by foreign vessels during the four years 1910–1913 was 21·2, 21·4, 18·9 and 18·6 respectively.

* This ship was dismantled at Forcados and is now being used as a hulk.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal crops cultivated for export are cotton, cocoa and maize. As the export of this produce for both the Nigerias is included by the Customs in one return, it is not possible to state the proportion which can be credited properly to either the Northern or the Southern Protectorate, and the figures in this connexion are for the *whole* of Nigeria.

Cotton.—The export of cotton-lint and cotton-seed for the past five years has been as follows :—

Year.	Cotton Lint.		Cotton Seed.	
	Cwt.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £
1909	44,937	103,270	4,802	11,405
1910	22,128	78,478	2,177	5,472
1911	19,984	66,935	1,908	4,577
1912	39,043	102,932	4,058	10,030
1913	56,796	159,223	5,887	14,332
Total	182,888	£510,838	18,832	£45,816
Average	36,578	£102,168	3,766	£9,163

During the year under review, interesting experiments were continued by the Agricultural Department with a view of determining the variety, or varieties, of cotton most profitably to be cultivated in the Western Province of Southern Nigeria. Of the dozen or so varieties tried, "Georgia" has so far given the best results, having yielded a yearly average of 139·8 lb. of lint per acre, valued at £4 1s. 4d.

Trial was also made with seed, resulting from hybridizing experiments conducted with American and native cottons in 1912, with the main object of raising a strain resistant to the "leaf curl" disease and possessing the increased productiveness, good grade lint, and high percentage of lint to seed of the American varieties. The first-year hybrids were satisfactory in all these respects.

Cocoa.—From the figures given below it will be seen that, although the exports of cocoa were lower than those of the year 1911, they are considerably above those of any previous years.

Year.	lb.	Value. £
1909	5,019,150	71,916
1910	6,567,181	101,150
1911	9,858,774	164,664
1912	7,593,711	130,542
1913	8,111,920	157,480
Total	37,150,736	£625,752
Average	7,430,147	£125,150

The climatic conditions of the last two years have not been so favourable for the successful cultivation of cocoa as that of 1911, when the rainfall was much heavier than in 1912 and 1913.

Maize.—The export of maize since 1909 has been as follows :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £
1909	203,260	34,335
1910	101,917	16,689
1911	17,337	3,128
1912	157,979	28,713
1913	236,822	40,349
Total	717,315	£123,214
Average	143,463	£24,643

For the past three years experimental planting has been carried out in order to decide whether it is more profitable for the native farmer to grow maize for export during the “late” or during the “early” rains, and the results so far obtained are given below :—

Year.	Season.	Yield of grain in lb. per acre.
1911	{ early	755·0
	{ late	1,029·0
1912	{ early	879·2
	{ late	84·4
1913	{ early	1,043·0
	{ late	593·0

The low yields from the late plantings in 1912 and 1913 were due to unusually dry weather.

Plant and Seed Distribution.—That a considerable amount of interest has been aroused in the cultivation of permanent crops such as cocoa, Para rubber, kola, etc., is shown by the increasing demand for plants. During the year 160,900 plants were distributed from the various Agricultural Stations. These figures show an increase of 50 per cent. on those of the previous year. The total distribution of seeds was :—

Counted.	By weight. lb.	Packets.
373,042	2,045	144

The revenue derived from sales of plants, seeds, etc., amounted to £435.

Tours of Inspection and Instruction.—Lengthy tours of inspection and instruction were undertaken in all parts of the Colony and Protectorate by the Director of Agriculture and his assistants during the year; these tours of instruction cannot but prove most beneficial to agriculture in this country, as by this means the native farmer will be gradually induced to replace his crude empirical methods by more economic systems.

Insect Pests and Diseases attacking Plant Life.—Much valuable research work was carried out during the year by the Entomologist and the Mycologist of the Agricultural Department.

FORESTRY.

Examination of Forests.—During the year extensive tours were carried out by Forestry Officers, with the object of generally examining forest areas and of ascertaining to what extent those tracts had been depleted, during the last few years, by the destructive “shifting” form of cultivation practised by the natives.

A number of areas were visited; the most notable being, perhaps, those of the Ekiti country, situated to the east of Ilesha, where fine blocks of forests of dense growth were met with. In one part, it is said, the floating down during the rains of large timber from the Ekiti hills to the River Niger may be possible.

The forest between the Orashi River and the Niger was examined and mahogany trees found near Ndoni, and between Idu and Ofonibanga. They are reported not to attain the girth or height development of mahogany growing in other districts, but the quality of the wood is considered equal to that of the best Benin and Lagos varieties.

The Itakum Hill Forest, lying to the south of Ogoja, was found to be much richer in camwood than was expected; and several important streams, with small waterfalls large enough to develop power, were located as having their sources in the forests of the Boji range. These streams eventually reach the Cross River, joining the Afi on the south side and the Aiya on the north.

With regard to the investigations into the damage done to forestry by the wasteful farming methods of the natives, it is unpleasant to record that large forest tracts which frequently took some days to cross have completely disappeared, being replaced by temporary farms, or have become so reduced in size as to be scarcely recognisable. The Chief Conservator takes a grave view of the situation and believes that until other steps can be taken the only effective way of staying this destruction is by forming as many forest reserves as possible.

Regeneration of Forests.—On account of the irregular rainfall, which was considerably under the average quantity, the natural regeneration in the Western Province has been poor; in the Central and Eastern Provinces, however, it was reported as being satisfactory. It is interesting to note that in the mangrove areas near Calabar natural reproduction by seed is very good, many young seedlings of all ages being found amongst the older trees.

Under the head of artificial regeneration it is reported that the planting done by the leaseholders of different timber areas in the Western Province has not been satisfactory, but good progress was made in rubber planting in the Ekiti country and 13 new plantations established in the Epe district. A very satisfactory feature is the fact that many of the villages in the Central Province have started small

mahogany plantations near their communal rubber plantations. Fuel plantations have been made in the Obudu, Afikpo, Ikom, Okigwi, Itu, Oron, and Aro-Chuku districts.

Forest Exploitation.—Major produce: In the three Provinces 36 timber licences were granted during the year. There was an increase in the permits granted to fell trees for export, while for felling for local purposes there was also an increase.

With a view to testing the possibility of exploiting the Awshun Reserve by the Awshun River, nine logs were floated into that river in 1912 and 24 more in 1913. It is reported that 18 of these had reached a point below the first cataracts by the end of the year, while seven reached the clear water below all obstacles. The logs are said to be undamaged.

In the Central Province 18,214 logs, valued by the Customs at £99,596, were shipped during the year from Sapele, Warri, Koko, and Forcados, while 14,376 logs were “pass hammered” by the Forestry Department during the year. In the Eastern Province 54 mahogany logs were shipped, measuring 48,493 superficial feet, and sold at the very good price of 5/3*d.* per superficial foot.

In the various reserves sawyers were employed to cut samples of timber for test purposes and to form a collection at Oloke-Meji. Some samples were sent to the American Consul at Sierra Leone and to various persons interested in the timber trade.

Minor Produce: The export of palm-kernels and palm-oil for 1913 was 174,718 tons and 83,088 tons respectively, as compared with shipments in 1912 of 184,624 tons of the former and 76,994 tons of the latter.

There was a falling off in the exportation of rubber for the year under review owing to the very poor prices offered for the low grade of rubber shipped from this country. The following are the figures for the export of rubber during 1912 and 1913 in the three Provinces:—

	Western. lb.	Central. lb.	Eastern. lb.	Total. lb.	Value. £
1912	418,314	1,149,352	11,534	1,579,200	125,022
1913	175,454	961,314	7,248	1,144,016	89,995
Decrease	242,860	188,038	4,286	435,184	35,227

This decrease in exportation accounts for the reduction in revenue from rubber licences, which, in 1912 produced £1,701 and £1,538 in 1913.

The shipments of piassava fibre from the Colony and Protectorate was 331 tons in 1912 and 228 tons in 1913.

The export of ivory increased from 19 cwt. in 1912 to 246 cwt. in 1913. A great deal of the ivory collected by the hunters in the Western Province is sold locally for resale in the Jekri and Sobo countries and the price given in Lagos exceeds that of the home markets.

Game Laws.—There has been a decrease in licences granted to shoot elephants and only 15 have been issued, compared with 22 in 1912. Of these, only 1 was taken out in Western Province, 6 in the Central Province, and 8 in the Eastern Province.

Collection of Plants and Wild Products.—A number of herbarium and botanical specimens were sent to Kew for identification.

Products of the oil-palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) were forwarded to the Government of British Guiana; some selected thin-shelled variety were also sent to the Governments of Sierra Leone and Seychelles.

Inoi nuts were collected for planting, as also some 18,000 tombo palm-nuts for distribution in the Ikom and Obubra districts for planting. A sample of gum similar to almedina was collected from *Brachystegia spicaeformis*.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Forestry Department.—The figures in this connexion returned by the Colonial Treasury are as follows:—

Total revenue for the three Provinces, 1913 ..	£20,920
Increase on 1912	3,029
Total expenditure for the three Provinces, 1913	£20,600
Increase on 1912	2,147
Surplus revenue over expenditure	£320

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

RELIGION.

There has been at no time any attempt to ascertain even the approximate number of people in the Colony and Protectorate professing Christianity or Islam, but it is broadly estimated that at least three-quarters of the population of 7½ millions are pagan.

For a young tropical dependency such as Southern Nigeria, there are a considerable number of churches and chapels established throughout the three Provinces, a very large proportion being controlled by the various European missionary societies and the remainder by independent native communities. By the latest figures available there are approximately 800 places of worship, while the average attendance is returned at, roughly, 109,000.

The Mohammedan faith has many adherents, especially in the Western Province, where they are to be found, with numerous mosques, in nearly all the large towns. In Lagos their number, according to the last census, is no less than 49 per cent. of the population.

EDUCATION.

At the close of the year under review there were 54 Government Schools, 80 Assisted Schools, and some 400 Private Schools. In the Government Schools there were 6,000 scholars on the roll with an average attendance of 4,500; in the Assisted Schools there were 16,500 on the roll with an average attendance of 12,500; and in the Private Schools there were 29,000 on the roll with an average attendance of 19,000. The figures for the Private Schools, however, should be accepted with reserve, as the returns were incomplete. In round numbers the total scholars on the roll for all classes of schools may be placed at 52,000 and the average attendance at 36,000.

The subjoined table shows the scholars on the roll and in attendance for the three Provinces, so far as the Government and Assisted Schools are concerned, for the year 1913 as compared with 1912.

Province.	Government.				Assisted.			
	Roll.		Attendance.		Roll.		Attendance.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Western	927	1,063	644	735	6,635	7,053	4,935	5,054
Central	2,755	2,799	1,961	2,192	4,479	5,157	3,888	4,424
Eastern	2,000	2,256	1,379	1,657	4,312	4,320	2,909	2,823
Total	5,682	6,118	3,984	4,584	15,426	16,530	11,732	12,301

The number of boys attending King's College, Lagos, increased during the year from 59 to 69. This included 3 scholars, 13 exhibitioners, and 2 pupils who hold exhibitions under the Hussey Charity scheme.

The examinations for teachers' certificates and of pupil teachers were held in the month of December at Lagos, Warri, Onitsha, Bonny and Calabar. There were 270 candidates (123 teachers and 147 pupil teachers), of whom 41 teachers and 67 pupil teachers were successful.

Clerical entrance examinations for third class clerkships took place in March and September. Out of 360 candidates 78 were successful, showing an increase over the number entered in 1912, which was 275, of whom 87 passed. The clerical promotion examinations for second class clerks were held in January and July. There were 134 candidates and 35 satisfied the examiners.

The Cambridge University Local Examinations took place at Lagos in December. The candidates numbered 36, of whom 20 obtained a pass, 13 for the Junior and 7 for the Preliminary Examination. The Senior Examination was not held.

Two sessions of Evening Continuation Classes were held at King's College from February to May and from September to December. The classes were open to the general public, a fee being charged. The course of instruction comprised English, history and geography, mathematics, elementary science, nature study, manual training, shorthand and book-keeping. Evening classes for apprentices in the Marine, Public Works, and Railway Departments were also held, when lessons were given in elementary mathematics, drawing, elementary building, and machine construction.

In connexion with the celebrations held on Empire Day, it is estimated that 33,000 school children throughout the Colony and Protectorate took part.

The Education Code which was introduced in 1910 has not proved to be entirely satisfactory, and the question of formulating a new code which will be more suitable to conditions obtaining in this country is under consideration.

The total expenditure under the education estimates amounted to £33,280, of which £3,376 was for the maintenance of Government Schools and £11,234 was for grants-in-aid to Private Schools.

LEGISLATION.

The principal Ordinances passed during the year are:—

“The Native Labour (Foreign Service) Ordinance, 1913,” to regulate and control the recruiting of native labour for foreign service. Enacted 19th of February.

“The Unseaworthy Ships Ordinance, 1913,” to prevent the sending of unseaworthy ships to sea. Enacted 15th of May.

“The Preservation of Order on Ships Ordinance, 1913,” to provide for the preservation of order on ships and wharves. Enacted 15th of May.

“The Opium Ordinance, 1913,” to give effect to the measures decided upon in the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the 23rd day of January, 1912, and to regulate the importation into, and storage and disposal of opium, morphine, cocaine and similar drugs in, the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, and to amend the provisions of the “Sale of Drugs and Poisons Ordinance” relating thereto. Enacted 26th of June.

“The Foreign Marriage Ordinance, 1913,” to give effect in the Colony to “The Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1913.” Enacted 26th of June.

“The Highways (Motor Traffic) Ordinance, 1913,” to enable the Governor in Council to prohibit or restrict the driving of motor cars on highways. Enacted 26th of June.

“The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1913,” to provide for the regulation of wireless telegraphy. Enacted 7th of August.

“The Minerals Ordinance, 1913,” to regulate the right to search for minerals and also to dig for, mine, and work minerals, and also for other purposes relating thereto. Enacted 9th of September.

“The Quarantine Ordinance, 1913,” to provide for and regulate the imposition of quarantine. Enacted 21st of August.

“The Criminal Evidence Ordinance, 1913,” to amend the law of evidence in criminal proceedings. Enacted 7th of October.

“The Widows’ and Orphans’ Pension Ordinance, 1913,” to make provision for granting pensions to widows and children of deceased European public officers. Enacted 3rd of December.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons apprehended or summoned before the magisterial courts was 16,001, compared with 14,783 in 1912. They were dealt with as follows :—

	1913.	1912.
Discharged for want of prosecution	1,465	702
Discharged on merit	1,582	1,942
Summarily convicted	12,556	11,653
Committed for trial	398	486
Total	16,001	14,783

Of the number of summary convictions, 1,207 were for offences against the person, 32 for malicious injury to property, 21 for cattle stealing and arson, 2,651 for other offences against property, 4,793 for offences against revenue laws, municipal laws, etc., and 3,852 for other minor offences.

In the superior courts there were 287 convictions, and 142 acquittals, against 347 and 198 respectively in 1912. The particulars are as follows :—

Offences.	1913.		1912.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Murder	69	72	113	85
Manslaughter	54	9	50	10
Attempted murder	17	—	3	1
Rape	8	3	11	5
Unnatural crimes	—	1	1	—
Theft with violence	3	5	4	13
Other offences against the person	26	15	28	9
Other offences against property	80	19	99	36
Miscellaneous offences	27	16	38	39
Malicious injury to property	3	2	—	—
Total	287	142	347	198

PRISONS.

During 1913 gaols to the number of 49 were maintained in the three Provinces; 29,427 persons were committed to prison during the year and 5,304 prisoners remained over from 1912.

The 29,427 committed comprised 27,561 males, 1,767 females, and 99 juveniles. Of these 161 were incarcerated for debt, 11,000 were placed in safe custody for want of security, and 18,266 were sentenced to penal imprisonment.

There were previous convictions against 2,201 of the number committed, as follows:—965 once, 802 twice, and 434 thrice or more.

Of the total number of offenders serving sentences of penal imprisonment there were 12,625 for terms of under six months, 5,168 for six months up to and including two years, and 634 for over two years.

The total earnings of the prisons amounted to £34,935, of which £737 was in cash. The number of prison days worked out to 2,041,064.

There were 452 deaths amongst the inmates of the various prisons, of which 55 were judicial executions.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The number of articles, exclusive of parcels, passing through the post was 2,860,000.

The total number of parcels dealt with was 111,231 and the total number of registered articles was 333,047.

The number of cash on delivery parcels and packets received amounted to 17,098, the value of which was £17,227. Of this number 15,830 were delivered, and £15,591 was remitted to the senders in respect of trade charges thereon. All these parcels were received from the United Kingdom.

There was an increase in money order transactions to the extent of £39,784, whilst postal order business was £23,217 in excess of the previous year's transactions.

There was an increase of 60,894 telegrams, or 10 per cent., and an increase of £1,180 in paid telegrams, or 15 per cent. There was an increase of £714, or 15 per cent., in cablegrams handed in at Southern Nigeria telegraph offices, and a decrease of £982, or 11 per cent., in cablegrams handed in at Northern Nigeria telegraph offices for transmission *via* Lagos.

The paid telephone service showed an increase in paid subscriptions of £149, or 14 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK.

The amount deposited in the Savings Bank during the year was £32,493, against £29,858 in 1912, an increase of £3,635. The withdrawals amounted to £29,816, as against £27,483 in 1912, an increase of £2,333.

The Bank held a total of £45,167 for 5,379 depositors on 31st. December, 1913, as against £41,590 which stood to the credit of 4,729 depositors on 31st December, 1912.

The total sum invested on behalf of the Savings Bank by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in securities approved by the Secretary of State is £39,206.

Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum computed on various amounts deposited during the year aggregated £978, of which a sum of £78 was paid to depositors who closed their accounts, the difference—viz., £900—being added to capital in favour of the remaining depositors.

The amount realised by interest on invested Savings Bank Funds was £1,246.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

During the year there were only a few occasions on which it was found necessary to employ military in suppression of risings amongst the natives; and in the majority of the following cases the punitive measures were of so mild a nature as to barely warrant their inclusion as "military operations."

In March an escort visited the locality of Ogu, in the Okigwi District; and in April the Officer in charge of the temporary military district of Ukpo (Ogoja District) found it necessary to take action against one or two of the Munshi tribes living in the vicinity of Ukpo station. This portion of the Munshi country, entered only for the first time by troops in 1912, could scarcely be said to be under Government control.

In May an escort accompanied the District Commissioner of Obudu to Aheasa; in August measures were taken to suppress disaffection in a small group of towns in Ogoni, Opobo District; and in December the people of Ihiala and Okija, on the southern border of the Onitsha District, became somewhat out of hand.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

CLIMATE.

The mean shade temperature and the total rainfall recorded at ten important stations for the year 1913 is shown in the subjoined table.

Place.	Position.	Mean shade temperature.	Total rainfall.
Abeokuta	7°09'N.—3°21'E.	81°·4	44·49 inches.
Benin City	6°20'N.—5°36'E.	76°·7	75·01 "
Calabar	4°58'N.—8°19'E.	82°·2	128·84 "
Ibadan	7°24'N.—3°53'E.	79°·9	49·19 "
Lagos	6°27'N.—3°24'E.	81°·0	60·65 "
Obudu	6°38'N.—9°08'E.	78°·8	66·43 "
Ondo	7°06'N.—4°50'E.	78°·5	55·14 "
Onitsha	6°10'N.—6°47'E.	81°·9	65·74 "
Owerri	5°29'N.—7°03'E.	78°·3	76·35 "
Warri	5°31'N.—5°44'E.	79°·8	112·16 "

The greatest rainfall for the year was 243·96 inches at Forcados (5°23'N.—5°26'E.); and the least 36·58 inches at Oloke-Meji (7°25'N.—3°33'E.). The greatest and the least rainfall for the preceding year were 178·41 inches at Bonny (4°27'N.—7°10'E.) and 27·86 inches at Ibadan (7°24'N.—3°53'E.).

VITAL STATISTICS.

The coloured population of Southern Nigeria is approximately 7,891,000, with an average density of about 98 per square mile. The most thickly populated district is that around Ikot-Ekpene, in the Ibibio country, which is estimated to contain no less than 437 inhabitants to the square mile, while the most thinly peopled region is that of Oban, inhabited by the Ekoi tribe, which is estimated to have only 4 per square mile. The country to the north of Oyo and to the south-west of Shaki is practically uninhabited.

The average number of Europeans in the country may be placed at, roughly, 1,800, of whom about 40 per cent. are officials. The climatic conditions of the country make long periods of residence by Europeans impossible and the white population is therefore continually changing.

There were 36 deaths and 54 cases of invaliding among European non-officials, and 7 deaths and 52 invalidings amongst the Government officials. Compared with the figures for the year 1912, there was an increase of 10 in the deaths amongst non-officials, and an increase of 22 in invalidings amongst the same class ; while there was a decrease of 2 in the deaths of officials, and a decrease of 5 in their invalidings.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.—The subjoined table gives the number of cases admitted into the various hospitals, both European and native, during the year, together with results :—

Hospital.	Description.	In Hospital at beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Discharged.			Deaths.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Not Improved	
Bonny ..	Native ..	—	152	132	6	2	12
Calabar ..	{ European ..	1	94	58	30	4	3
	{ Native ..	79	1,078	1,033	37	12	75
Degema ..	Native ..	5	201	134	44	16	12
Forcados ..	do. ..	11	283	183	74	22	15
Ibadan ..	{ European ..	—	41	36	3	1	1
	{ Native ..	—	462	412	19	—	31
Lagos ..	{ European and	49	1,882	1,541	257	—	133
	{ Native ..						
Onitsha ..	European ..	1	60	55	5	1	—
Opobo ..	{ European and	—	20	18	2	—	—
	{ Native ..						
Sapele ..	do. ..	1	33	14	16	1	3
Warri ..	{ European ..	5	114	104	10	3	2
	{ Native ..	18	564	504	46	10	22
Total ..		170	4,984	4,224	549	72	309

Lunatic Asylums.—The Asylum at Yaba (near Lagos) had 59 inmates during the year, of whom 4 were discharged as cured and 4 died. The Calabar Asylum had 25 inmates, of whom 1 was cured and 4 died.

Leper Asylums.—The Leper Asylum at Yaba and Leper Settlements at Ibusa and Onitsha had 17, 52, and 100 inmates respectively during the year.

SANITATION.

During 1913, which year may be regarded as a prominent one in the sanitary activity of Southern Nigeria, much advancement was made in developing on permanent lines sanitary improvements and organisation.

Laws passed.—Several Ordinances, Orders in Council, Notices, etc., having a bearing on the general health of the inhabitants of Southern Nigeria were passed during the year.

Visits of Inspection.—Owing to the necessity of one Sanitary Officer always being present at Headquarters, and the persistent appearance of yellow fever at one or other of the coast towns, with a frequently resulting quarantine, fewer places were visited in 1913 than would otherwise have been the case. Strenuous efforts were made, however, and many important centres were visited, and the most important work carried out.

Mosquito Index.—The reduction in the total mosquito index from 11.10 in 1911 to 5.06 in 1912, and to 3.77 in 1913, speaks eloquently of the work done. The latter figure, small as it is compared with previous years, is much larger than it would be if some of the large native towns, over which there is at present little sanitary control, were omitted from the list.

Anti-Plague Measures.—At various places in Southern Nigeria, especially at the ports, rat destruction was constantly carried on. In Lagos the number of rodents caught and killed was 24,767, being a slight decrease on the previous year.

Trypanosomiasis.—One case of this disease was reported in the Western Province but none was found in the Central Province. In the Eastern Province 736 cases were discovered in the Eket District and one was reported from Calabar.

Yellow Fever.—Timely warning had been taken from other ports along the coast, where epidemics have previously occurred, and when yellow fever appeared in Southern Nigeria the Government was not unprepared. Since the visit, in 1910, of the late Sir Rubert Boyce, who pronounced yellow fever to be endemic in these parts, Lagos town has been divided into sections and house and compound sanitary inspections have been strenuously carried out; these measures conducted enormously, no doubt, to the effective suppression of the disease. The occurrence in Lagos covered three distinct periods, but it is believed that they were one and the same outbreak. During the whole time there were 35 cases dealt with, 25 of which were found to have

been infected locally. Of the 35 persons attacked, 12 were Europeans, 3 were people of Asia Minor, and 20 were natives of West Africa. There were 5 deaths among the Europeans, 2 among the Asiatics, and none among the natives.

Sanitary Expenditure.—The expenditure for 1913 amounted to £10,634, as against £8,384 expended in the previous year, an increase of £2,250.

RAILWAY.

The year 1913 covers the first complete working period of the lines formerly known as the Lagos, Baro-Kano, and Bauchi (Light) Railways, subsequent to the amalgamation of the three systems under one administration, now known as the Nigerian Railway. Results are therefore of more than usual interest, illustrating as they do the somewhat remarkable progress made under the new conditions. The main results are as follows, including charges for haulage of Government material :—

	Combined Railways 1912.	Nigerian Railway 1913.
Mean mileage operated	912	924
	£	£
Gross receipts	503,202	713,628
Working expenditure	354,875	385,130
Proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts	70·52%	53·97%
	£	£
Net receipts	148,327	328,498
Total capital expenditure on mileage open for traffic	5,825,883	6,045,812
Total capital expenditure on open and unopen lines		6,094,242
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure :—		
(a) On open lines	2·54	5·43
(b) On open and unopen lines .. .		5·39

Growth of Traffic.—The increase in business on the railway is largely due to general development of trade, and would have taken place quite apart from the amalgamation of the railways, but there is no doubt that it has been very considerably stimulated by the adoption of a uniform railway policy under one administration. Long distance traffic has been encouraged by the reduction of rates and fares, and there has been a wider distribution of trade. Traffic has also followed a more natural course by both rail and river routes. The exceptional low water on the Niger, which has hindered river traffic, has not been nearly so acutely felt as it would have been, and the rail route has been able to take cargo that would formerly have been shut out, especially in the case of hides and ground-nut traffic from the north.

Rates.—The tariff that was promulgated towards the close of the previous year on the amalgamation of the railways was necessarily somewhat experimental, and has been revised from time to time as occasion demanded. The tendency has been almost entirely in the

direction of further reduction, practically the only increase having been in ground-nuts and shea-nuts, and this did not actually come into effect during the year under review. The rate was unremunerative as the trade increased to such an extent that it entailed a very considerable haulage of empty wagons over the whole length of the line. The rate was therefore advanced 15s. 8d. per ton on the lead from Kano to the coast, and, judging by the variation of prices paid to the local growers, there appears to be no doubt that the trade can well afford the increase. The only other increase has been in the rates on trade gin and spirits north of Ibadan, which has been made purposely almost prohibitive between that station and Ikirun, which is near the boundary of Northern Nigeria, where import is prohibited. The principal reductions have been in coal and patent fuel, agricultural machinery, bags, fuel oil, petrol, coconuts, maize, and building material.

The result of the operation of the current rates has been a reduction in the average freight received per ton per mile from 3·7 pence to 2·8 pence ; and as against 4·08 pence on the Lagos Railway in 1912.

The principle of equality of rates between the hinterland stations and the coast by rail and river to Burutu, or by rail to Lagos, has been maintained and has worked quite smoothly in practice.

Revenue.—The gross earnings as compared with the combined railways in 1912 were as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Coaching	118,910	132,567
Goods	376,895	566,995
Motor service and sundries ..	7,397	14,066
Total	503,202	713,628
Train mileage ..	1,235,345	

The number of passengers carried amounted to 1,159,710, against 977,827 in 1912, representing a steady increase of 18 per cent. In spite of the reduction of fares to one farthing per mile (except on the first 200 miles, where the fare remains at a halfpenny) the profit per mile on 3rd class vehicles amounts to 5·8 pence, as against 8·4 pence on the Lagos Railway. These figures show, however, that as low a fare as is economically possible is now given. On first-class vehicles, due to the "boat train" service, there is no loss.

On second class the loss is reduced, but is still considerable, being 1·6 pence per vehicle mile against 3·4 pence on the Lagos Railway.

The accommodation provided for passengers is excellent on the coastal section, but in the Northern Provinces large additions and replacements are required, especially in first and second class accommodation. The stock lately received will enable this to be effected to a certain extent.

Goods Traffic.—The total tonnage lifted amounted to 400,670 tons and revenue earned to £566,995, against 358,926 tons and £376,895 revenue of the combined railways in 1912. The traffic was divided as follows :—

	Tons.	£
Public traffic, including live stock.	174,957	500,288
Government traffic, including stone for the Harbour Works	225,713	66,707

Although the receipts on public traffic show a very gratifying increase to the ratio of tonnage hauled, the receipts per ton mile have fallen from 3·70 pence to 2·88 pence owing to cheap long distance traffic.

Construction.—The construction of a new line, known as the Eastern Railway, was commenced during the year, and will run from the head of the Bonny estuary northwards across the Benue River and join the main line from Lagos to Kano at a point where it crosses the Kaduna River some 50 miles south of Zaria. This important work will add, it is believed, enormously to the wealth and prosperity of Nigeria.

MOTOR SERVICE.

The development and results of working of this feeder service are of great interest in view of the possibilities of extension in the future. The principal results are :—

Total number of vans in service	12
Mileage run	102,581
Tonnage lifted	5,271
Average distance carried	27½ miles.
Number of passengers carried	8,657
Receipts per van mile	20·58 <i>d.</i>
Expenditure per van mile exclusive of depreciation	15·52 <i>d.</i>
The total capital invested was :—	
Building, etc.	£ 3,359
Vans	7,932
	11,291
Less amount already written off for depreciation on vans to 31st December, 1912 . .	3,078
	£8,213

The net earnings during the year amounted to £2,157. From this figure should be deducted depreciation on vans at 20 per cent. per annum and on buildings at 10 per cent. per annum—£1,006—leaving a net credit of £1,151. The utility of the service cannot be, however, measured by this figure, as the whole of the tonnage handled is railway borne. The service not only develops the country but acts as a direct feeder to the railway.

MARINE SERVICES.

In the Western Province only one mail and transport service was maintained, the Porto-Novo run having been handed over to a French Shipping Company in the latter part of 1912 :—

Lagos-Siluko-Sapele, weekly from Lagos to Sapele calling at intermediate ports. This service was practically suspended for three months owing to an outbreak of yellow fever. More passengers were carried, however, than in 1912, and the cargo traffic, which was always small on this journey, increased from 148 to 1,380 tons. The larger and improved type of craft employed was much appreciated.

In the Central Province there were three mail and transport services :—

Forcados-Burutu-Warri, bi-weekly ; *Forcados-Koko-Sapele*, weekly ; and *Burutu-Lokoja*. The first two services suffered from periods of yellow fever quarantine at Forcados, and for two months practically nothing but mails were carried ; the passenger and freight figures, therefore, do not compare favourably with 1912.

In the Eastern Province three services were maintained :—

Bonny-Degema-Akassa, weekly ; *Bonny-Opobo*, bi-weekly ; and *Cross River*, weekly. The direct service between Bonny and Akassa was accelerated by a new non-stop run between Bonny and Degema, the launches then proceeding direct to Brass and Akassa. This arrangement was much appreciated by long distance passengers. A second and larger launch served the intermediate stations between Bonny and Degema.

The Cross River mail and transport service was run weekly by stern-wheelers between Calabar and Ikom. During the dry season months the mail service is carried on by shallow draught motor launches, the river above Itu not being navigable for any vessel drawing more than 12 to 18 inches. An additional wet season (July to November) service has been run up the Ewayong River from Obubra to Bansara by a shallow draught motor launch, and has done much to stimulate traffic up this important tributary. 19,588 passengers and 2,421 tons of cargo were carried during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Harbour Works.—On the 31st of December, 1913, the works which have been in progress for the past few years with the object of making the Port of Lagos open to ocean-going steamships were in a most satisfactory position, and, even before the completion of the task was in sight, large vessels have been able to navigate the bar and berth inside the harbour.

The Eastern Mole, the first to be commenced, had a length of 7,315 feet, of which 809 feet were built during the year. A total of 452,180 tons of stone were utilised in its construction. The Western Mole had advanced 1,975 feet from its base on the foreshore, of which 1,039 feet were completed during the year. A total of 150,608 tons of stone were used on this mole.

Altogether 9,209 feet of wall have been constructed, and no less than 602,788 tons of material have been transported from the quarries at Abeokuta, 60 miles from Lagos, and placed in position. The total cost of the Harbour Works up to the end of 1913 was £482,748, while the erection of wharves has cost an additional £213,576.

Towards the end of the year the following large ocean-going cargo boats, among others, entered the harbour :—

S.S. "Montenegro"	2,856	Registered tonnage.	
S.S. "Ethiope"	2,475	"	"
S.S. "Degema"	2,245	"	"
S.S. "Patani"	2,178	"	"
S.S. "Andoni"	2,034	"	"

The following table shows for each year since 1907 the official bar draught for steamers navigating the entrance to the port :—

Date.	Minimum.	Maximum.
1907	9' 0"	11' 0"
1908	11' 6"	13' 0"
1909	12' 0"	14' 0"
1910	13' 0"	15' 0"
1911	11' 6"	16' 0"
1912	9' 6"	16' 6"
1913	12' 0"	18' 0"

Waterworks.—Work has proceeded steadily with the scheme, inaugurated in 1907, of supplying Lagos with water from the valley of the River Iju, some 17 miles distant, and by the end of the year the pipe line from that waterway to the town was practically complete. It is hoped, therefore, that water will be laid on to the houses and streets in Lagos by the end of 1914. The total expenditure up to the end of the period covered by this report was £213,576.

Buildings and Road Construction.—A considerable programme of building and road construction was carried out during the year by the Department of Public Works, and the following are the more important undertakings completed :—

At Lagos : Machinery and buildings for new Public Works Yard ; new General Post Office ; new Printing Works ; addition to Electric Power Station ; and a Training School. In the Western Province : The road between Oshogbo and Ogbomosho. In the Central Province : The roads between Agbor, Benin, and Ifon ; Awka, Udi, and Okwoga ; and Abakaliki and Obubra. In the Eastern Province : The roads between Calabar and Odukpani ; Ikot-Ubaw and Uyo ; Aba, Owerri, and Oguta ; and Afikpo and Okigwi.

Waterway Clearing.—A large amount of snag clearing and removal of other obstruction was carried out during the year in the following waterways :—Rivers Yewa, Awna, Awmi, Niger, Ota-Minni, Sombreiro, Imo, Cross, and the creek system between Lagos and Benin. There was a marked improvement for navigation after the parties had completed their work.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION.

Pole and Wire Mileage.—The telegraph mileage at the end of the year was 2,133 pole miles and 5,166 wire miles, with 57 miles of submarine telegraph cable. The telephone mileage was 155 pole miles and 746 wire miles, which gave a total telegraph and telephone mileage for Southern Nigeria of 2,345 pole and cable miles and 5,969 wire miles. There were 106 telegraph offices and 6 telephone exchanges.

New Lines.—Telegraphic communication was established between Koko, Sapele, and Kwale (60 miles); the line was extended from Owerri to Degema (66 miles) with a branch line from Elele to Ahoada (11 miles); a branch was also run from Nkarahia on the Owerri-Degema line to Port Harcourt (29 miles), the base of the new Eastern Railway construction.

Additional Wires.—A third wire on the main telegraph line was completed between Warri and Benin City (64 miles), and between Calabar and Ikot-Ekpene (77 miles). On the Nigerian Railway the section between Eruwa Road and Ogunshile (8 miles) was reconstructed, two additional wires were erected between Iddo and Ibadan (123 miles), and the erection of two additional wires between Ibadan and Oshogbo was commenced.

River Cables.—A new cable was laid across the River Niger from Asaba to Onitsha ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and two additional cables were laid across the Sapele River at Sapele for the third wire on the Warri-Benin City and the Kwale-Sapele-Koko land line.

Wireless Station.—A wireless (Telefunken) station was opened for traffic at Lagos by the African Direct Telegraph Company at the end of the year. The station is able to work with ships in the Forcados River (150 miles), and good signals are obtained from the land stations at Accra (Marconi) on the Gold Coast, Monrovia (French system) in Liberia, and Duala (Telefunken) in the Cameroons.

SUMMARY OF THE MORE IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES

DURING 1913.

Combined Departments.—As a preliminary step towards the complete unification of the Administrations of the Nigerias, the Customs, Marine, and Railway Departments of Northern Nigeria were each amalgamated with the corresponding department of Southern Nigeria; and the group thus formed was designated the Combined Departments.

Yellow Fever.—Yellow fever appeared in Lagos and other Southern Nigeria ports during the year, but was successfully combated. There were 7 deaths.

Eastern Railway.—The construction of a railway from Port Harcourt, a newly discovered and natural harbour at the head of the estuary of the Bonny River, to a point on the main line from Lagos to Kano some 50 miles south of Zaria received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Construction was commenced.

Lagos Harbour Works.—The construction of moles with the object of rendering the sand bar across the entrance to Lagos Harbour navigable fully justified expectations, as large ocean-going steamers were able to enter the port.

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES.

ATTITUDE OF THE NATIVE.

The year under review was a peaceful one, and the only disturbances which it was found necessary to quell by armed force took place among the more remote and unsettled tribes. The most important was a raid by the Munshis on the northern frontiers of the Protectorate. They were driven out of the lands they had seized and a permanent boundary line was made. Throughout the greater part of the Protectorate the attitude of the people was satisfactory, and they willingly co-operated in the construction of improved means of communication.

LAND AGITATION.

In the Colony and some of the coast ports the appointment of a Committee by the Secretary of State to enquire into the tenure on which land was held gave rise to a good deal of apprehension, and reports were spread that it was the intention of Government to confiscate the land. The agitators sent emissaries into the interior and much unrest was caused. Subscriptions were raised to send a deputation to England to give evidence before the Committee, and the disposal of the funds raised for this purpose gave rise to much recrimination. The arrest of a prominent educated native and his conviction on a charge of misappropriation of trust funds led to a riot in Lagos, since the man was also a leading agitator.

AMALGAMATION OF THE NIGERIAS.

The main feature of the year in the sphere of administration consisted in the preliminary steps taken towards the amalgamation of the two Nigerias, which was to be consummated on January 1st, 1914. In preparation for this event the Railways, Customs, and Marine Departments, which were common to both (since the railways and waterways traverse both Protectorates and the Customs were responsible for the collection of duties on all frontiers), were amalgamated during the year, and constituted "Central" or "Combined" Departments. Careful inquiries were made by the Governor into the working of the judicial system and in particular of the Native Courts and the disposal of the large revenues which accrued from fines and fees

collected by the latter; into the system of administrative control involved by the division of the Colony and Protectorate into three "Provincial" units; into the methods under which leases of lands had been granted; and into various other spheres of administration and departmental organisation, in many of which preliminary changes were at once introduced.

LABOUR FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The construction of the new Eastern Railway, which is to run northward from Port Harcourt at the head of the Bonny estuary, was commenced during the year, and a most striking feature in this connexion was the expeditious recruitment by officers of the political staff of the very large amount of labour required. The organisation was started on November 6, and by the 21st of that month 3,000 labourers were at Port Harcourt and machinery was in existence to enable that number to be brought up to a total of 8,000 within a fortnight of the demand for the labourers being made. The majority of the labourers come from the surrounding Ibo and Ibibio countries, places which in past years have placed many obstacles in the way of providing necessary workers for public undertakings, and the achievement of assembling so large a number of men for this purpose without coercion upon the local chiefs may be considered an administrative coup.

A. G. BOYLE,

Lieut.-Governor, Southern Provinces, Nigeria
(Late Colonial Secretary, Southern Nigeria).

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS INTO NIGERIA
DURING THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

Year.	Quantity in gallons.*	Declared value.	Revenue derived from duties.	Duty chargeable.	Remarks.
		£	£		
1909	2,950,111 (1,365,150)	308,770	639,503	From 22nd Dec- ember, 1906, 4s. the imperial gal- lon. From 15th Jan- uary, 1909, 5s. the imperial gal- lon.	Value of spirit im- ports amounted to 6·22 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie.
1910	4,748,139 (1,973,910)	456,485	999,823	As above	7·79 per cent. as above.
1911	4,835,363 (1,839,960)	440,818	975,557	As above	7·76 per cent. as above.
1912	4,450,196 (1,774,856)	440,952	1,013,807	From 4th March, 1912, 5s. 6d. the imperial gallon.	6·90 per cent. as above.
1913	4,635,273 (1,853,750)	452,939	1,138,305	From 25th March, 1913, 6s. 3d. the imperial gallon.	6·28 per cent. as above.

* Imports of spirits at 100° Tralles shown in brackets.

APPENDIX II.

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1913

FOR THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Reports on the following subjects were furnished to the Government of Southern Nigeria from the Imperial Institute during 1913 as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts.

Maize.—Recommendations were made as to the procedure to be adopted in employing carbon disulphide for the destruction of insects in maize, with the object of killing both the mature insects and the pupæ.

Specimens of beetles infesting a sample of maize forwarded from the Colony were identified as *Calandra oryzae*, Linn., and *Tribolium confusum*, J. du V.

Teak.—An exhaustive report was furnished on the mechanical properties and working qualities of specimens of teak stated to have been cut from a tree grown at the Ebute-Metta Gardens. The wood was found to resemble East Indian teak in colour, texture and markings, and its working qualities were also similar to those of the latter variety. The Nigerian teak was inferior to Indian teak in transverse strength, but about equal to the latter wood in its resistance to compression. There seems little doubt that teak of very good quality will be available in Southern Nigeria when the plantations are sufficiently old.

Minerals.—The examination of specimens collected by the Mineral Surveyors was continued during the year, and reports on the results of the work of the Survey during 1911 and 1912 were published as Colonial Reports—Miscellaneous, Nos. 85 and 86 (Cd. 7067 and 7110).

Six samples of argentiferous lead ore from the Ogoja and Abakaliki districts were analysed at the Imperial Institute and valued as follows, c.i.f. Swansea, with "soft foreign" lead at £16 10s. per ton and silver at 2s. 5d. per oz.:—(1) From Worakandi, £2 16s. per ton (£2 10s. for the lead and 6s. for the silver); (2) from Mkpume, £15 2s. per ton (£8 15s. for the lead and £8 7s. for the silver); (3) from Workum, £18 7s. per ton (£7 2s. for the lead and £11 5s. for the silver); (4) from Igwenidor, £16 15s. per ton (£5 19s. for the lead and £10 16s. for the silver); (5) from Igwenidor, £20 13s. per ton (£7 16s. for the lead and £12 17s. for the silver); (6) from Igwenidor, £15 13s. per ton (£7 5s. for the lead and £8 8s. for the silver). All these samples, with the exception of that from Worakandi, represented valuable silver-lead ores which would be readily saleable in the United Kingdom.

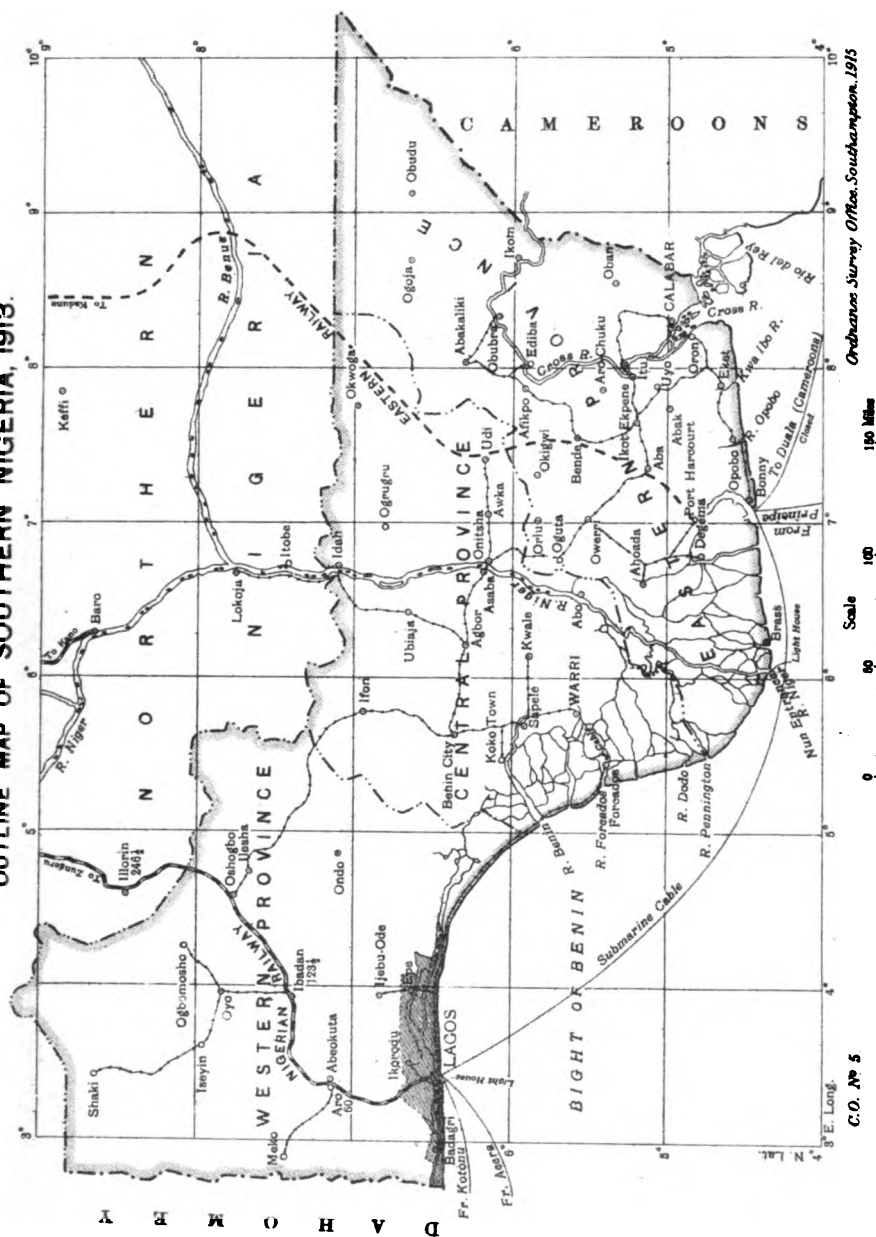
Reports were also furnished on a number of borings from wells sunk in the course of a search for petroleum in the Colony.

Other minerals examined included specimens from the Ogoja District and from Ijaga.

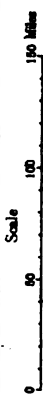
Miscellaneous.—Information was supplied during the year to Government officials, and to commercial firms and private enquirers in the United Kingdom, on matters relating to products of Southern Nigeria, including Para rubber, *Triplochiton Johnsonii* timber, palm-oil machinery, insect pests, zinc ores, lead ores, iron pyrites and other minerals.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.—Articles were published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute during 1913 on the following products of Southern Nigeria:—Mangrove barks, *Anogeissus leiocarpa* bark, argentiferous lead ores, coal, cocoa, cotton, oil-palm products, *Pentadesma butyracea* kernels, rubber, and the timber of *Triplochiton Johnsonii*.

OUTLINE MAP OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1913.



Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1913



C.O. No 5

- REFERENCE**
- Railway constructed
 - " under construction
 - Telegraph constructed
 - Headquarters of Administrative Districts
 - Portion of Southern Nigeria known as the Colony

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :

A N N U A L.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
797	Ceylon	1912
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	1913
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	1913
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

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1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.



No. 826.

MAURITIUS.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 788.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

January 1915.



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REPORT ON THE MAURITIUS BLUE BOOK FOR 1913.

I.—FINANCIAL.

General Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

The revenue for the year 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 11,035,641, being Rs. 634,941 above the estimate and Rs. 1,053,132 above the average for the five years immediately preceding.

The following is a comparative statement showing the actual revenue from normal sources collected during the financial years 1911-12 and 1912-13 :—

Head of Revenue.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Customs	3,841,092	4,024,768	183,676	...
2. Harbour	206,930	224,615	17,685	...
3. Licenses, Excise, &c. ...	2,545,369	2,753,694	208,325	...
4. Fees of Court, &c. ...	340,871	340,121	...	750
5. Post and Telegraphs ...	217,604	224,360	6,756	...
6. Railways	2,334,982	2,480,554	145,572	...
7. Rent	70,466	69,368	...	1,098
8. Interest	828,363	865,241	36,878	...
9. Miscellaneous	47,352	52,139	4,787	...
	10,433,029	11,034,860	603,679	1,848
10. Land Sales... ..	2,619	781	...	1,838
Total	10,435,648	11,035,641	603,679	2,686
Net increase of normal revenue	...	...	599,993	...

The revenue of 1912-13 was the highest yet recorded, that of the next best year, 1910-11 being Rs. 10,889,989. The heads of revenue under which the receipts in 1912-13 show the greatest disparity as compared with 1911-12 are Licenses, Excise, &c., Customs and Railways, the receipts being Rs. 208,325, Rs. 183,676 and Rs. 145,572 less respectively in 1911-12 than in 1912-13. Import duties in 1912-13 yielded Rs. 194,216 above the estimate, the increase being due to the large demands

for goods resulting from the increased purchasing power of the population, while Export duties yielded Rs. 64,449 less than was anticipated owing partly to an overestimate of the sugar crop and partly to the additional duty of 2 cents per 100 kilos of sugar being credited to the Station Agronomique Funds. There were small increases as compared with 1911-12 under Harbour of Rs. 17,685, Post and Telegraphs Rs. 6,756, Interest of Rs. 36,878 due to the temporary investment of the surplus balances of the Colony by the Crown Agents, and Miscellaneous of Rs. 4,787.

There was on the 30th. of June 1912 a surplus balance of Rs. 2,493,907. The revenue for the year 1912-13 exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 800,037 bringing up the surplus at the 30th. of June 1913 to Rs. 3,693,944. From this sum there had been advanced on account of Railway re-equipment Rs. 3,343,646. The accounts for the first half of the current financial year show that the revenue amounted to Rs. 5,487,149 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,337,411. The expenditure was less than the revenue by Rs. 149,737 and at the 31st. of December 1913 the surplus balance had been increased to Rs. 3,843,681. From the 1st. of July to the 31st. of December 1913 advances amounting to Rs. 188,934 were made for Railway re-equipment and Irrigation Works. The total amount so advanced up to the 31st. of December 1913 was Rs. 3,532,580 and the actual surplus balance at that date was accordingly reduced to Rs. 311,101.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 10,235,605, which is Rs. 311,150 above the original estimate, Rs. 391,625 above the expenditure for the previous year and Rs. 566,415 above the average of the preceding five years. The amounts originally estimated to be expended during the year were exceeded to an appreciable extent under the following Heads: Pensions Rs. 31,800, Port and Marine Rs. 19,200 chiefly due to the construction of a pontoon and the erection of a crane thereon; Medical and Health Rs. 81,200 owing to the measures taken to combat small-pox, Miscellaneous Rs. 45,900, Forests Rs. 14,000 to meet expenditure in connection with the destruction of the phytalus smithi, Railways Rs. 193,700 consequent on the enhanced cost of materials, on the rise in the price of coal and on its increased consumption on account of the heavier rolling stock introduced, Public Works Extraordinary, Rs. 118,000 chiefly in connection with the enlargement of the Royal College. The following are the principal Heads under which the actual expenditure was less than the original estimate for the year:—Education (Rs. 45,000), Law and Justice (Rs. 47,000), Immigration and Poor Relief (Rs. 42,000), Police (Rs. 26,000) and Agriculture (Rs. 25,000).

The following is a comparative statement of the Expenditure for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 :—

Head of Service.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Charge on account of Public Debt	1,244,986	1,266,963	21,977	...
2. Pensions	671,534	693,293	21,759	...
3. Governor and Legislature...	79,048	69,065	...	9,983
4. Colonial Secretariat ...	88,964	90,595	1,631	...
5. Treasury	185,139	181,326	...	3,813
6. Audit	53,537	50,471	...	3,066
7. Customs	118,589	108,150	...	10,439
8. Port and Marine	126,914	133,656	6,742	...
9. Observatory	15,684	15,593	...	91
10. Public Library and Museum	8,136	8,086	...	50
11. Registrar General	32,657	19,726	...	12,931
12. Registration and Mortgage	42,529	44,906	2,377	...
13. Archives	5,862	7,381	1,519	...
14. Law and Justice	399,536	381,528	...	18,008
15. Ecclesiastical	152,718	152,636	...	82
16. Police	522,865	527,107	4,242	...
17. Prisons and Reformatory...	165,757	160,857	...	4,900
18. Medical and Health and Quarantine	829,091	966,174	137,083	...
19. Education	604,277	594,414	...	9,863
20. Immigration and Poor Relief	315,107	283,638	...	31,469
21. Dependencies	55,760	57,638	1,878	...
22. Military Expenditure ...	513,256	467,504	...	45,752
23. Miscellaneous	734,449	665,850	...	68,599
24. Post and Telegraphs ...	159,291	171,118	11,827	...
25. Forests and Gardens ...	217,996	178,229	...	39,767
26. Agriculture	...	35,012	35,012	...
27. Railways	1,677,237	1,889,347	212,110	...
28. Public Works Department	111,624	115,576	3,952	...
29. Public Works Recurrent...	547,477	498,003	...	49,474
30. Public Works Extraordinary	154,046	391,835	237,789	...
31. Loan Commission	9,914	9,928	14	...
Total ...	9,843,980	10,235,605	699,912	308,287
Net Increase	...	...	391,625	...

Assets and Liabilities.

The assets of the Colony on the 30th. of June 1913 were Rs. 2,571,846 and the liabilities Rs. 2,221,549, the assets thus exceeding the liabilities by Rs. 350,297.

The assets included :—	Rs.
Cash in the hands of the Receiver General and sub-accountants	399,715
Investments at cost	679,869
Temporary investments at Bank rate £ 62,000 at 1 s. 4 d.	930,000
Miscellaneous advances	542,634
Advances on account of loan authorized for mechanical transport (Ordinance No. 34 of 1902)	13,128
Drafts and Remittances	6,500

The liabilities were :—

General Deposits	2,080,220
Government of India	112,514
Drafts and Remittances	26,791
Loan Funds, unexpended	2,024

There was brought to account during the year expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,343,646 on Railway re-equipment.

Public Debt.

The total indebtedness of the Colony on the 30th. of June 1913 was £ 1,285,390 and the Sinking Funds amounted to £ 327,919, leaving a net debt of £ 957,471 as against £ 966,132 on 30th. June 1912, as compared with a debt of £ 1,147,409 and a revenue of £ 471,172 in 1894.

Under Ordinances No. 10 of 1876, No. 10 of 1879 and No. 2 of 1887 outstanding debentures are redeemed by annual drawings. Provision is made for the repayment of other loans by means of a sinking fund.

The raising of a loan of £ 70,000 for the purpose of making advances to Planters to assist them in substituting mechanical for animal transport on their estates was authorized by Ordinance No. 34 of 1902. The loan was not raised but advances were made partly from temporary advances obtained from the Crown Agents and partly from Treasury balances. The amount lent had been settled in full in September 1913.

The Railway (Improvement) Loan Ordinance 1910 authorizes the raising of a loan of £ 270,000 for the improvement and re-equipment of the Railways. The loan has not yet been raised, the expenditure incurred to the 31st. December 1913, amounting

to Rs. 3,521,565, having been met by payment from surplus cash balances.

Currency and Banking.

The Currency of the Colony consists of :—

(1) The following Mauritius bronze and silver coins which are legal tender up to Rs. 5 :

(a) Bronze : 1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents.

(b) Silver : 10 cents, 20 cents.

(2) The silver rupee of India with its silver subdivisions.

(3) Mauritius Government notes of Rs. 50, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5.

On the 30th. June 1913, the value of Currency notes in circulation was Rs. 5,080,250. The specie held amounted to Rs. 2,542,000 and the Investment and Depreciation Funds to Rs. 2,538,250 and Rs. 356,244 respectively.

The Banks which do business in the Colony are the Bank of Mauritius Limited and the Mauritius Commercial Bank.

MUNICIPALITY OF PORT LOUIS.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Municipality of Port Louis for the five years 1909 to 1913 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1909	484,841	476,448
1910	523,494	504,058
1911	510,285	498,614
1912	515,504	509,944
1913	529,332	535,447

The indebtedness of the Municipality up to the end of the year and the provision for payment are shown below :—

Loan.	Amount.	Repayments to be made in 1913.
Conversion Loan	£ 106,700	£ 2,365
Electric Lighting Loan	7,334	333
Municipality Loan, 1908	3,286	142
Municipality Loan, 1909	4,286	178
	£ 121,606	£ 3,018
Government Hurricane Loan, 1892... ..	Rs. 34,853	Rs. 8,208
Manure Factory and Night Soil Service Loan	6,000	2,000
Municipality Loan, 1903	10,000	2,000
	Rs. 50,853	Rs. 12,208

LOCAL BOARDS.

There are Boards of Commissioners for the towns of Curepipe, Beau Bassin and Rose Hill, and Quatre Bornes which are entrusted with the general improvement and conservancy of these towns. By Ordinance No. 4 of 1913, the Board of Curepipe has been entrusted with the powers and duties, sanitary control excepted, of the Health Department in respect of Slaughter Houses, Public Markets and Butchers' Shops.

The Board of Curepipe receives the amount of taxes on vehicles and animals collected in the town and of licenses paid by traders and others. The Board may also levy a tax not exceeding one per cent. on house property. The two other Boards receive the amount of the taxes paid on vehicles and animals in the towns and may also levy a similar tax on house property.

The following tables show the revenue and expenditure of the Boards for the past five financial years :—

CUREPIPE.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ...	73,759	90,966	68,510	73,136	74,883
Expenditure ...	72,516	85,360	72,008	76,420	71,148

BEAU BASSIN AND ROSE HILL.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ...	33,541	35,804	36,996	34,811	37,959
Expenditure ...	33,476	34,639	36,651	36,507	37,921

QUATRE BORNES.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ...	13,842	12,513	12,748	13,374	13,216
Expenditure ...	13,508	12,615	11,096	11,720	14,152

Below will be found a statement of the debts of the Boards :—

Curepipe	Net amount of Debt.	Rs. 42,500
Beau Bassin and Rose Hill	„	Rs. 2,600
Quatre Bornes	„	Nil

There is a District Board for each of the eight rural districts of the Island. To them is entrusted under Ordinance No. 9 of 1900 the maintenance of the branch roads.

They receive as revenue a contribution from Government equivalent to 10 % of the direct taxes collected in each district during the year and an addition of 10 % to the direct taxes to be levied in each year in each district, exclusive of Port Louis and the Townships. The additional 10 % to be levied on the direct taxes may be increased to 25 % subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council. The Government contribution amounted in 1912-13 to Rs. 11,816.

The powers of the District Boards were extended by Ordinance No. 35 of 1902 to include the construction, maintenance and management of water works. For this purpose they receive an annual contribution from Government, which in 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 76,000, and also the proceeds of water rates and of charges paid for water supplies.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.§

The Customs returns for the year 1913 show the aggregate value of Imports and Exports, exclusive of specie, to be Rs. 68,156,409, the value of Imports being Rs. 35,864,703 as compared with Rs. 32,002,440 in 1912. Import duties show an increase of Rs. 266,590 as compared with 1912.

Most of the material imported from the United Kingdom for the re-equipment of the Railways, valued at about Rs. 135,000 (as returned by the Railway Department) or Rs. 92,000 less than in 1912, has been classified under the head “Hardware and Cutlery”, which shows a decrease of Rs. 88,000 when compared with the value of last year's imports.

The aggregate value of Imports and Exports, excluding specie, for the years 1909 to 1913 was as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1909 ...	Rs. 27,013,970 ...	Rs. 34,424,923 ...	Rs. 61,438,893
1910 ...	35,014,664 ...	36,528,536 ...	71,543,200
1911 ...	37,440,332* ...	40,414,328 ...	77,854,660*
1912 ...	32,002,440* ...	36,893,269 ...	68,895,709*
1913 ...	35,864,703* ...	32,291,706 ...	68,156,409*

§ The value of cows and oxen imported from Madagascar is shown by a statistical error at Rs. 1,223,712 in the Blue Book. The actual value was Rs. 480,744. The corrected figures are given in this report.

* Including Railway re-equipment materials.

The value of Imports from, and Exports to, the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign Countries during the same years is shown below, (specie is not included) :—

Year.	Imports from (Unit Rs. 1,000.)			Exports to (Unit Rs. 1,000.)		
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
1909	7,437	12,288	7,287	4,315	20,667	441
1910	11,282	16,225	7,506	8,267	27,863	397
1911	11,995*	18,130	7,313	13,397	22,170	4,846
1912	11,504*	14,117	6,382	4,467	32,038	389
1913	12,149*	15,599	8,117	5,955	24,886	1,450

The following tables show the percentage of Imports from, and Exports to, the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign Countries during each of the last five years :—

Imports.

From	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
United Kingdom ...	27.5	32.2	32.1*	36.0*	33.9*
British Possessions...	45.5	46.4	48.4	44.1	43.5
Foreign Countries ...	27.0	21.4	19.5	19.9	22.6

Exports.

To	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
United Kingdom ...	12.5	22.6	33.1	12.2	18.4
British Possessions ...	86.2	76.3	54.9	86.8	77.1
Foreign Countries ...	1.3	1.1	12.0	1.0	4.5

An examination of the returns of imports and exports shows that—the United Kingdom and British Possessions supply most of the Colony's needs and purchase nearly all its produce ; the supplies from Foreign Countries are mainly in the groups (1) Food, Drink and Tobacco and (2) Manufactured Articles.

* Including Railway re-equipment materials.

The trade of the Colony is principally with the United Kingdom and India and in normal years the trade with India represents nearly one-half of the aggregate import and export trade.

In 1913 the value of the imports in the group Food, Drink and Tobacco was greater by about 3 million of rupees than in the previous year. There was also an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million of rupees in the group Manufactured Articles, while the imports of Raw Materials show a decrease of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a million of rupees.

The chief articles contributing to the customs revenue in 1913 were :

Tobacco and Cigars	Rs. 861,000
Grain (including rice, dhol, etc.)	607,000
Cotton Manufactures	155,000
Wines	154,000
Oil (manufactured)	148,000
Spirits	129,000
Matches	115,000
Haberdashery	101,000
The export duty on sugar yielded Rs. 563,316.	

Imports.

The value of the imports in 1913 was greater by approximately 4 millions of rupees than in the previous year and less by $1\frac{1}{2}$ million of rupees than in 1911.

The largest increases as compared with 1912 occur under the following heads :

Corn, Grain, &c.	Rs. 2,098,000
Machinery (Local Industries)	367,000
Manures and Fertilizers	626,000
Coals	318,000
Postal Parcels	206,000
Haberdashery	183,000
Oil	149,000

The largest decreases occur under the following heads :

Cement	Rs. 866,000
Gunny Bags	151,000

The meat supply of the Island is obtained from Madagascar from which country it is shown that there were imported in 1913 7,587 oxen against 7,397 in 1912. The imports of rice, which is the chief article of food of the majority of the population, was approximately 64,000 tons (metric) as compared with 50,000 tons in the previous year, the value of the importations being Rs. 8,514,000 in 1913, and Rs. 6,605,000 in 1912. India supplied practically all the rice imported ; the importations from Madagascar amounted to 2,386 tons, from Cochin China 1,871 tons, from China 176 tons, and 16 tons were imported from Singapore. The imports of dhol

from India rose from 4,577 tons value Rs. 508,000 to 5,220 tons value Rs. 586,000.

The importations of coal increased from 56,984 tons to 61,090, the United Kingdom continuing to be the principal source of supply.

There was an increase of Rs. 367,000 in the value of imports of machinery for local industries and of Rs. 313,000 in machinery for mechanical transport. The following tables give the value and country of origin of importations under the heads Machinery and Mechanical Transport for the years 1909 to 1913.

Machinery.

Country.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom...	329,155	1,028,122	1,125,953	667,535	1,078,799	4,229,564
France ...	18,616	29,716	428,267	121,746	58,799	657,144
Belgium ...	867	3,414	786	2,101	6,328	13,496
Germany ...	...	...	...	646	11,743	12,389
Other Countries...	810	463	4,281	...	3,406	8,960
Total ...	349,448	1,061,715	1,559,287	792,028	1,159,075	4,921,553

Mechanical Transport.

Country.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Germany ...	210,402	398,845	150,587	89,965	135,898	985,697
Belgium ...	62,696	140,277	72,232	53,043	116,098	444,346
United Kingdom...	59,726	106,909	29,338	17,472	221,096	434,541
France ...	15,219	927	...	...	62	16,208
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	148	148
Total ...	348,043	646,958	252,157	160,480	473,302	1,880,940

The value of machinery for local industries imported in 1913 was Rs. 1,159,000 and the imports during the last five years amount to Rs. 4,922,000. Practically all the machinery comes from the United Kingdom, the rolling stock for the light tramways being of foreign manufacture.

The use of motor cars and motor cycles has developed rapidly in the last 6 years. In 1907 13 cars and 2 cycles were imported and in

1908 6 cars and 3 cycles, while during the last 5 years 294 cars valued at Rs. 1,418,000 and 75 cycles valued at Rs. 50,000 have been imported. The number of motor cars imported in 1913 was 75 valued at Rs. 360,000, and of cycles 22 valued at Rs. 17,000.

The following table shows the principal countries which export goods to Mauritius and the value of the goods exported, exclusive of specie, in the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Country.	Exports to Mauritius.	
	1912	1913
British India	Rs. 12,186,000	Rs. 13,463,000
United Kingdom	*11,504,000	*12,149,000
France	2,906,000	3,444,000
Madagascar	617,000	996,358
Australia	396,000	608,000
United States	847,000	863,000
Germany	354,000	431,000
Transvaal	311,000	215,000
Cape Colony	564,000	739,000
Natal	181,000	159,000
Belgium	544,000	593,000
Réunion	356,000	373,000
Straits Settlements	371,000	178,000
China	154,000	145,000
Cochin China	300	293,000

The United Kingdom, British India or British Possessions are the largest suppliers of wearing apparel, bacon, gunny bags, beer in casks and bottles, books, bran, chemicals for manures, cement, coal, confectionery, dholl, gram, oats, rice, flour, cotton, salt fish, ghee, hardware and cutlery, iron nails, wrought iron, boots and shoes, machinery for local industries, manure (bone), salt, soap, whisky, stationery, tea, tin, umbrellas (cotton), shooks, sleepers, timber, woollen goods.

Foreign countries are the main source of supply for apothecaries' wares, oxen, butter, clocks and watches, enamelled ware, glassware, haberdashery, jewellery, light tramway wagons, locomotives and materials, matches, motor cars, petroleum, cigarette paper, perfumery, potatoes, brandy, gin, wine, sulphur, tobacco (manufactured) and cigars, toys, candles, umbrellas (silk).

Exports.

The total value of the Exports, excluding specie but including charges, was in 1912 Rs. 36,893,269 and in 1913 Rs. 32,291,706.

*Including Railway re-equipment materials.

The following table shows the value and the destination of the products of the Colony, other than sugar, which were exported in 1912 and 1913 :

Product.	Year.	Exported to			
		United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Molasses ...	1912	30	176,348	...	176,378
	1913	4	61,298	8	61,310
Rum ...	1912	4,591	18,911	...	18,502
	1913	4,416	17,914	...	22,330
Aloe Fibre ...	1912	640,663	584	40,781	681,978
	1913	703,654	49,865	100,549	853,568

The following table shows the principal countries to which sugar was exported during the calendar years 1912 and 1913 :

Country.	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.*	...	Tons.*	...
British India ...	143,361	...	127,620	...
United Kingdom ...	20,869	...	31,170	...
Cape Colony ...	10,560	...	14,387	...
Australia ...	26,273	...	2,132	...
Hong-Kong ...	2,017	...	3,293	...
Portuguese East Africa ...	429	...	1,085	...
Natal ...	575	...	852	...
Seychelles ...	479	...	310	...
Aden ...	657	...	312	...
British East Africa ...	316	...	279	...
Zanzibar ...	275	...	97	...
France ...	177	...	5,378	...
Belgium ...	.....	...	201	...
Ceylon ...	.....	...	629	...

It will be observed that British India continues to be the largest purchaser of Mauritius sugar. The exports to Europe rose from 21,000 tons in 1912 to 37,000 in 1913. The exports to Australia, which were formerly about one-third of the total crop, fell from 26,000 tons in 1912 to 2,000 tons in 1913.

* Metric Ton = 1,000 kilogrammes.

Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture which was established under Ordinance No. 30 of 1912 commenced its operations on the 10th. of May 1913. The Station Agronomique which had been in existence from 1898 and the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics of the Chamber of Agriculture dating from 1909 were absorbed into the new Department. To it was also transferred the control of the gardens of Pamplémousses and Curepipe and of the Réduit grounds which had hitherto been in the hands of the Director of Forests.

SUGAR.

The agricultural returns compiled by the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture show that on December 31st. 1913 a total of 153,416 arpents was under cultivation in sugar-cane. This area shows an extension of 5,519 arpents over the area recorded for 1912. A portion of this large increase may be accounted for by the fact that statistical data is becoming more and more accurate every year, but there has been without doubt during the year an extension of several thousand arpents under sugar-cane cultivation mainly in the districts of Pamplémousses, Rivière du Rempart and Grand Port. Certain properties which formerly had large areas under wild aloe fibre or waste have extended their cultivation or have leased these lands for cane cultivation to small planters. Of the total area of 153,416 arpents under sugar-cane, planters cultivated 60,902 arpents, of which 50,590 arpents were cultivated by small planters of Indian origin. The total area of land cultivated in sugar-cane by Indians in the colony was 54,887.54 arpents or 35.77 % of the total area under this product. Of this area, 42,599.39 arpents are held freehold or are in course of liberation and 12,288.15 are leased from estates.

The crop year for sugar begins on August 1st. and ends on July 31st. of the following year. The total output of the factories for 1913-14 amounted to 249,703 tons of sugar out of which 241,990 were exported. With the exception of the crop for 1909-10, this is the largest crop the island has produced. The conditions during crop-time were favourable and the juices were of high quality and easy of manipulation.

The average selling price as determined by the Department of Agriculture was approximately Rs. 6.95 per 50 kilos giving to the crop a monetary value of 34.7 millions of rupees and, on the assumption that the cost of producing 50 kilos of sugar is about Rs. 5.50, leaving a profit of over seven millions rupees. The

average selling price was about Rs. 7.00 in 1912-13, the highest price recorded for the last nine years being Rs. 9.71 in 1904-05, and the lowest Rs. 6.60 in 1906-07.

The weight and monetary value of the crop for the last 5 years is shown below :—

Years.	Total Produce Tons.	Monetary value unit Rs. 1,000,000.
—	—	—
1909-10 ...	252,000 ...	42.5
1910-11 ...	222,830 ...	31.6
1911-12 ...	169,550 ...	32.9
1912-13 ...	213,059 ...	29.8
1913-14 ...	249,703 ...	34.7

Considerable activity took place during the year towards the further improvement of the machinery of the sugar factories.

Ten new boilers were installed in the furnaces of the factories, economizers were increased by two, and two " secheries " or bagasse driers were dispensed with. Defecators have been increased by 44 and settling tanks reduced by 31. In the crystallizing sections of the factories large improvements have been made.

Nine additional vacuum pans have been erected and 103 new crystallizers-in-motion installed. Thirty-five centrifugals of the Weston type were installed during the year and further economies in labour resulted thereby.

ALOES.

The fibre industry is, after sugar, the most important agricultural industry of the Colony. The fibre is obtained almost entirely from forms of *Furcraea Gigantea* which are now to be found growing in practically all the Districts of the Island. The area under aloes is estimated at 20,000 arpents (1 arpent=1.043 acre).

In 1913 there were 42 factories in operation. They are small ones, their individual output ranging from 50 to 100 tons a year.

The following figures show the exports of aloes fibre and their value for the last 5 years :—

	Metrio tons.	Rs.
1909 ...	1878.6 ...	530,700
1910 ...	2021.2 ...	627,495
1911 ...	2129.3 ...	600,495
1912 ...	2249.0 ...	681,975
1913 ...	2912.7 ...	853,575

TEA.

The area under tea cultivation is increasing slowly. Some new plantations were made during the year. The crop was a large one and a slight reduction in price has resulted. The locally grown tea is almost entirely disposed of on local markets and the demand is limited.

VANILLA.

The prices for vanilla were satisfactory during the year and some new plantations have been made. Vanilla disease is prevalent in some localities, but it appears to be probable that if this disease is kept in check some further plantings of vanilla may be expected.

LIVE STOCK.

Data relating to stock on sugar estates show that there has been an increase of 3,608 head of horned stock, the number of animals for 1913 and 1912 being 22,141 and 18,533 respectively. This increase is partly accounted for by the fact that surra has not recently been so prevalent as in some former years, partly because implemental tillage is increasing on sugar estates, and partly by reason of the fact that Indians resident on sugar-estates are encouraged to keep cows in order that the estate may readily obtain its supplies of farmyard manure. The number of goats was 8,925 compared with 5,571 in 1912.

PRICES OF ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.

The prices of many articles of consumption have generally increased during the year. A large increase took place in the prices of rice by reason of the shortage of the Indian crop, and the price of coffee was considerably above normal.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Ordinance No. 4 of 1913 which was promulgated on the 19th. of November of the same year, provides for the constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies with the object of encouraging thrift, self-help and co-operation among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means. At the end of 1913 eleven societies had been registered under the provisions of that Ordinance with a total membership of over 1,000 and a capital of about Rs. 20,000.

Shipping.

The following comparative tables show the number, tonnage and nationality of ships entered and cleared during the years 1912 and 1913.

Nationality.	1912.				1913.			
	Steam vessels.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steam vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ...	113	239,637	32	8,897	145	298,534	121	302,240
French ...	32	79,931	4	168	36	80,099	41	98,422
Norwegian ...	...	...	2	1,733	2	1,733	4	238
German ...	2	1,969	...	...	2	1,969	4	7,204
Swedish ...	1	2,044	...	...	1	2,044	1	2,132
Portuguese ...	1	879	...	...	1	879	...	...
Dutch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total entered ...	149	374,460	38	10,798	187	385,258	172	410,239
							25	7,380
British ...	112	285,576	30	8,083	142	293,659	119	298,744
French ...	32	87,342	4	208	36	87,550	41	98,707
Norwegian ...	...	...	2	1,733	2	1,733	4	238
German ...	2	1,969	...	...	2	1,969	4	7,204
Swedish ...	1	2,044	...	...	1	2,044	1	2,132
Portuguese ...	1	879	...	...	1	879	...	...
Dutch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cleared ...	148	377,810	36	10,024	184	387,834	170	407,028
							27	8,380
							146	307,124
							41	98,707
							4	238
							4	7,204
							1	2,132
							...	...
							...	...
							1	3
							197	417,619
							146	307,124
							41	98,707
							4	238
							4	7,204
							1	2,132
							...	...
							...	...
							1	3
							197	415,408

These tables show that 197 vessels with a tonnage of 417,619 reported during the year against 187 with a tonnage of 385,258 in the previous year, giving a total increase of 10 in the number of vessels and of 32,361 in tonnage. 197 vessels with a tonnage of 415,408 cleared as against 184 with a tonnage of 387,834 in the previous year, showing an increase of 13 vessels and of 27,574 in tonnage.

The increase in the number reported is divided between those reporting with cargo and those reporting in ballast as follows :

Reported with cargo ...	...	...	2 tonnage	30,499
„ „ ballast ...	...	...	8 „	1,862
				10 32,361

The clearances show an increase of 13 vessels and of 27,574 in tonnage. Divided between vessels cleared with cargo and vessels cleared in ballast, the figures are as follows :

Cleared with cargo ...	...	...	— 4 tonnage	9,801
„ „ ballast ...	...	...	+17 „	17,773
				+13 27,574

Distinguishing steam vessels from sailing vessels there has been a decrease of 23 in the number reporting and of 35,779 in tonnage as compared with the previous year and an increase of 22 in the number cleared and of 29,218 in tonnage. The number of steamers reporting with cargo is 13 more than in the previous year with an increase of 33,863 in tonnage, and the number of steamers reporting with ballast is 10 more than in the previous year with an increase of 1,916 in tonnage. Four more steamers cleared with cargo than in the previous year with a corresponding increase of 10,033 in tonnage ; the number of steamers clearing in ballast was greater by 18 with a corresponding increase of 19,185 in tonnage.

The number of sailing vessels reporting with cargo, was less by 11 with a corresponding decrease of 3,364 in tonnage, the number of those reporting in ballast was less by 2 with a corresponding decrease of 54 in tonnage. There was a decrease of 8 in the number of sailing vessels cleared with cargo with a corresponding decrease of 232 in tonnage ; the number of sailing vessels cleared with ballast was less by 1 with a corresponding decrease of 1,412 in tonnage.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the most important legislative measures of the year :—

The Co-operative Credit Societies Ordinance 1913, (No. 4) gives a legal status to the Co-operative Credit Societies which now exist in the Colony. It is borrowed from the Ceylon Co-operative Credit

Societies Ordinance No. 7 of 1911 and from the Indian Co-operative Societies Act No. 11 of 1912.

The Patents (Amendment) and Designs Ordinance 1913, (No. 7) amends the existing law relating to Patents and makes provision for the registration of Designs on the lines of the Patents and Designs Act 1905.

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 8) amends the existing law relating to Trade Marks on the lines of the Trade Marks Act 1905.

The Opium Ordinance 1913, (No. 9) renders effective the measures decided upon in the International Convention signed at the Hague on the 23rd. January 1912 and regulates the importation into, exportation from, and the storage and disposal in, the Colony of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and similar drugs.

Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 11) consolidates the laws on wireless telegraphy by providing for the framing and issue of special Regulations concerning the use of wireless telegraphy on board merchant ships while in the territorial waters of the Colony.

The Crown Prosecutors (Repeal) Ordinance 1913, (No. 12) does away with the posts of Crown Prosecutors while maintaining the police under the direction and control of the Ministère Public, i.e., of the Procureur General and of his two Substitutes.

The Mountain Reserves (Removal of Trees) Ordinance 1913, (No. 14) allows the removal from the mountain reserves by the owners thereof of certain dead, dying and fallen trees with a view to the improvement of the growing stock in such reserves.

The Sanitation Works Ordinance 1913, (No. 15) empowers the Governor in Executive Council to order the execution of certain specified anti-malarial works and provides for the incidence of the cost of execution of such works.

The Dangerous Substances Consolidating Ordinance 1913, (No. 17) consolidates the several laws on Dangerous Goods, Petroleum, Inflammable Substances and Explosives.

The Agricultural Loan (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 18) enacts that privilege and mortgage creditors whose claims are inscribed, and chirograph creditors whose titles are subscribed, after the coming into force of the Ordinance shall be debarred of the right of objecting to the Agricultural loans provided for by Ordinance No. 4 of 1898 so long as in the contract with the lender provision is made for the payment of interest and of such part of the capital as may fall due during the continuance of the contract.

The District Courts (Jurisdiction of Magistrates Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 19) makes the posts of District Magistrate of Mauritius and of Magistrate of Rodrigues interchangeable and empowers the Governor to order any Magistrate to visit the Lesser Dependencies without extra allowance.

• *The Court of Rodrigues Jurisdiction (Extension) Ordinance* 1913, (No. 20) extends to Rodrigues Ordinances Nos. 21, 22 and 23 of 1888 dealing with the constitution, powers and jurisdiction of District Courts in criminal as well as in Civil matters.

The Lepers Ordinance 1913, (No. 22) provides for the detention and treatment in asylums of convict, vagrant, pauper and other lepers in the Colony and for the notification of cases of leprosy and subjects to certain regulations the lepers who are unwilling to undergo treatment in an asylum.

The Quarantine Consolidation Ordinance 1913, (No. 26) consolidates and amends the existing legislation on Quarantine. It substitutes fumigation and disinfection for the former detention of ships, it provides for the segregation or "surveillance" according to circumstances, of the passengers and crew during certain fixed periods. It does away with the Quarantine Committee and entrusts the Port Health Officer under the supervision of the Director of the Health Department with the execution of the Ordinance and of the Regulations made under it.

The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 31) makes the Public Health laws less rigid and complex and repeals all the provisions which are proper matter for regulations or for general or departmental orders. It also abolishes the Board of Health constituted under the Public Health Ordinance 1894-95.

The Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (Consolidation) Ordinance, (No. 33) consolidates and amends the laws providing for the establishment of the Public Officers' Guarantee Fund.

The Customs (Security Bonds and Forms of Entry Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 34) compels the owners or occupiers of bonded warehouses to enter into a general security bond and dispenses the importers using such warehouses with the obligation of entering into special security bonds.

The Education (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 35) replaces the Committees of Primary and of Superior Instruction by the Committee of Public Instruction which ceases to be an administrative and executive body and becomes a purely consultative and deliberative one; it further does away with the "A" and "B" Codes which are replaced by the Education Code.

The Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance 1913 (No. 36) substitutes one of the Magistrates of Port Louis to be appointed by the Governor, for the Assessorial Committee which has hitherto been entrusted with the duty of revising the Electoral Roll and of conducting the Municipal elections. It also amends the provision dealing with the preparation of the list of 6 Councillors from which the Governor appoints the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

Societies Ordinance No. 7 of 1911 and from the Indian Co-operative Societies Act No. 11 of 1912.

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The Opium Ordinance 1913, (No. 9) renders effective the measures decided upon in the International Convention signed at the Hague on the 23rd. January 1912 and regulates the importation into, exportation from, and the storage and disposal in, the Colony of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and similar drugs.

Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 11) consolidates the laws on wireless telegraphy by providing for the framing and issue of special Regulations concerning the use of wireless telegraphy on board merchant ships while in the territorial waters of the Colony.

The Crown Prosecutors (Repeal) Ordinance 1913, (No. 12) does away with the posts of Crown Prosecutors while maintaining the police under the direction and control of the Ministère Public, i.e., of the Procureur General and of his two Substitutes.

The Mountain Reserves (Removal of Trees) Ordinance 1913, (No. 14) allows the removal from the mountain reserves by the owners thereof of certain dead, dying and fallen trees with a view to the improvement of the growing stock in such reserves.

The Sanitation Works Ordinance 1913, (No. 15) empowers the Governor in Executive Council to order the execution of certain specified anti-malarial works and provides for the incidence of the cost of execution of such works.

The Dangerous Substances Consolidating Ordinance 1913, (No. 17) consolidates the several laws on Dangerous Goods, Petroleum, Inflammable Substances and Explosives.

The Agricultural Loan (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 18) enacts that privilege and mortgage creditors whose claims are inscribed, and chirograph creditors whose titles are subscribed, after the coming into force of the Ordinance shall be debarred of the right of objecting to the Agricultural loans provided for by Ordinance No. 4 of 1898 so long as in the contract with the lender provision is made for the payment of interest and of such part of the capital as may fall due during the continuance of the contract.

The District Courts (Jurisdiction of Magistrates Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 19) makes the posts of District Magistrate of Mauritius and of Magistrate of Rodrigues interchangeable and empowers the Governor to order any Magistrate to visit the Lesser Dependencies without extra allowance.

• *The Court of Rodrigues Jurisdiction (Extension) Ordinance* 1913, (No. 20) extends to Rodrigues Ordinances Nos. 21, 22 and 23 of 1888 dealing with the constitution, powers and jurisdiction of District Courts in criminal as well as in Civil matters.

The Lepers Ordinance 1913, (No. 22) provides for the detention and treatment in asylums of convict, vagrant, pauper and other lepers in the Colony and for the notification of cases of leprosy and subjects to certain regulations the lepers who are unwilling to undergo treatment in an asylum.

The Quarantine Consolidation Ordinance 1913, (No. 26) consolidates and amends the existing legislation on Quarantine. It substitutes fumigation and disinfection for the former detention of ships, it provides for the segregation or "surveillance" according to circumstances, of the passengers and crew during certain fixed periods. It does away with the Quarantine Committee and entrusts the Port Health Officer under the supervision of the Director of the Health Department with the execution of the Ordinance and of the Regulations made under it.

The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 31) makes the Public Health laws less rigid and complex and repeals all the provisions which are proper matter for regulations or for general or departmental orders. It also abolishes the Board of Health constituted under the Public Health Ordinance 1894-95.

The Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (Consolidation) Ordinance, (No. 33) consolidates and amends the laws providing for the establishment of the Public Officers' Guarantee Fund.

The Customs (Security Bonds and Forms of Entry Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 34) compels the owners or occupiers of bonded warehouses to enter into a general security bond and dispenses the importers using such warehouses with the obligation of entering into special security bonds.

The Education (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 35) replaces the Committees of Primary and of Superior Instruction by the Committee of Public Instruction which ceases to be an administrative and executive body and becomes a purely consultative and deliberative one; it further does away with the "A" and "B" Codes which are replaced by the Education Code.

The Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance 1913 (No. 36) substitutes one of the Magistrates of Port Louis to be appointed by the Governor, for the Assessorial Committee which has hitherto been entrusted with the duty of revising the Electoral Roll and of conducting the Municipal elections. It also amends the provision dealing with the preparation of the list of 6 Councillors from which the Governor appoints the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

The Port Louis Sewerage (Extension) Ordinance 1913, (No. 42) provides against the waste of water in Port Louis by the introduction of meters for the supply of water. It entrusts the Public Works Department with the duty of fixing, examining and repairing the meters and of noting the consumption of water.

The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 43) provides against any interruption in the despatch of business of the Court, in view of the reduction of the number of Judges to three. It dispenses with the necessity of immediately appointing a provisional Judge in the case of the death or of the temporary absence from the Colony on vacation leave of the Chief Judge or of one of the Puisne Judges.

The Curepipe (Market and Slaughter Houses) Ordinance 1913, (No. 44) transfers to the Board of Commissioners for the Town of Curepipe the powers and duties of the Health Department in respect of Slaughter houses, Public markets and Butcher's shops and stalls in Curepipe, but retains the sanitary control of all such places by the Health Department.

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 47) amends the Police Ordinance 1893 in respect of the enlistment and re-enlistment of, and the oath to be taken by, members of the Police Force, and gives to Inspectors of Police the right of issuing search warrants in cases of urgency.

The Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 48) amends Ordinance No. 8 of 1887 so as to subject the enlistment and re-enlistments of, and the oath to be taken by, Warders to the same rules as those of the Police Force. It also modifies the articles dealing with prison offences.

The Fisheries (Amendment) Ordinance 1913, (No. 49) prohibits the use of nets for fishing in certain parts of the sea to be designated by Proclamation.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

The Primary schools at the end of the year 1913 numbered 149 of which 60 were Government and 89 Aided schools. The number of Government schools has been reduced from 64 in 1909 principally by the amalgamation of separate schools for Boys and Girls in the same locality. Of the Aided schools there were 66 Roman Catholic, 18 Church of England, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Mahomedan and 1 Hindoo which is a newly opened school. One Roman Catholic school was closed.

The number of Primary schools, Government and Aided, and the number of pupils for the years 1909 to 1913 are shown in the following table :—

<i>Government Schools.</i>				<i>Aided Schools.</i>		
Years.	Number of Schools.	Annual average number of pupils on roll.	Annual average number of pupils in attendance.	Number of Schools.	Annual average number of pupils on roll.	Annual average number of pupils in attendance.
1909	64	8,634	5,433	88	10,651	7,234
1910	61	9,326	5,951	88	11,621	7,934
1911	60	9,421	6,030	88	11,589	7,972
1912	60	9,522	5,775	89	11,987	7,635
1913	60	9,223	5,693	89	11,735	7,717

The average attendance in Government and Aided schools for the year was 13,410 with a roll of 20,958 showing an average attendance of 63.98 o/o of the number of pupils on the roll. There is a slight decrease in the number of pupils on the roll but an increase in attendance as compared with 1912 when with a roll of 21,509 there was an average attendance of 13,410 or 62.34 o/o of the number of pupils on the roll.

The increase in the number of Indian children attending the Primary schools is maintained, the figures being as follows : 8,413 in 1913—8,316 in 1912—8,175 in 1911—7,462 in 1910 and 7,125 in 1909.

Of the total number of pupils on the roll in the six standard classes 61 o/o passed the examination tests as compared with 56 o/o in 1912 and 60 o/o in 1911, while of the number of pupils who were presented for examination 64 o/o passed in 1913 as compared with 59 o/o in 1912 and 63 o/o in 1911.

The total expenditure for the year on the salaries of, and grants to, Teachers in Primary schools amounted to Rs. 296,118 of which Rs. 134,681 was expended on Government schools and Rs. 161,437 on Aided schools. The figures for 1912 were Rs. 296,860, Rs. 133,438 and Rs. 163,422 respectively. The cost to Government of a pupil in a Government School was Rs. 19.70 and in an Aided School Rs. 15.39, as compared with Rs. 19.09 and Rs. 15.14 in 1912.

There are open annually to pupils of Primary schools six scholarships and six exhibitions at the Royal College for which there is keen competition. The exhibitioners receive free tuition and the scholars free tuition and an allowance of Rs. 100 a year. There were

148 candidates in 1913 against 145 in 1912. Twelve candidates failed in the test examination and 30 scored the minimum number of marks. The number of candidates from Government schools was 97 and from Aided schools 51, as compared with 105 from Government and 40 from Aided Schools in the previous year.

Secondary Education.

Secondary Education is provided by the Royal College, one school in connection with it, (the Port Louis School having been closed), and associated schools. 358 candidates from 14 associated schools were presented for examination of whom 156 passed. There were in December 1913, 208 pupils at the College, and 76 at Curepipe School. Of the 284 pupils at the College and its schools, 97 did not pay fees.

The attendance at the associated schools average 419.

There were 25 candidates for the London Matriculation Examinations in 1913. Eight out of the 21 candidates from the Royal College passed, 4 in the First Division, and 4 of the others passed in the Second Division.

There were 111 candidates for the Senior Cambridge Examination, 39 out of the 80 candidates from the Royal College and 5 of the 31 others passed. Out of 26 candidates from the Royal College for the Junior Cambridge Examination 10 passed.

There are scholarships and exhibitions in nearly all the classes of the Royal College and there are two valuable scholarships to enable pupils of the College to continue their studies in Europe.

There are 14 girls' schools which are affiliated to the Royal College in connection with the scheme for the Higher Education of Girls. The number of candidates who were presented for examination was 425 of whom 186 obtained Honours Certificates and 53 Pass Certificates. Twenty-three girls entered for the Senior Cambridge Local Examination of whom 10 passed. Ten entered for the Junior Division and 5 passed. The total sum expended in 1913 on the Higher Education of Girls was Rs. 9,320, as compared with Rs. 9,288 in 1912.

Training of Teachers.

There are Government Training Schools for men and for women. There were 8 candidates from the Men's Training School for the second class teachers' certificate, of whom 4 passed. There were 6 candidates from the Women's Training School for the second class certificate, of whom 3 passed. Neither of the Schools presented students for the third class examination.

The following table shows the number of candidates for certificates and the number who passed during the year :

Class of Certificate.	Candidates.			Successful.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Second	35	16	51	10	5	15
Third	42	22	64	7	5	12
Monitors'	117	111	228	22	25	47
Total	194	149	343	29	35	74

There are 656 certificated Teachers employed in Government and Aided Schools, of whom 151 are Head Teachers, 156 Assistant Teachers and 349 Monitors.

Technical Education.

There are 8 mechanical engineering apprenticeships for which there were 110 candidates as against 73 in 1912. There are 2 agricultural apprenticeships for which there were 27 candidates as against 29 in 1912 and 2 engineering studentships for which there was 1 candidate only, but he did not satisfy the Examiners.

Needlework receives attention in Girls' schools and the work of the pupils continues to show improvement. 46 candidates entered for the needlework competition, to 4 of whom apprenticeships were awarded.

There are carpentry classes in one Government and three Aided schools.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

There are 11 Hospitals, including 3 in connection with the Prisons and Reformatory, and there is also a Hospital ward with 30 beds attached to the Lunatic Asylum. The number of Hospitals shows a reduction of 2 when compared with the previous year's figure owing to the closure of Flacq and Savanne Prisons. The eight public Hospitals have 1,026 beds. The total number of "cases" treated at all hospitals was 16,280, as compared with 18,641 in 1912. The number of "cases" treated at 27 dispensaries was 48,856.

Lunatic Asylum.

There is a Lunatic Asylum and a Lunatic Ward in connection with the Poorhouse of Barkly Asylum. There were 467 patients in

the Asylum on the 31st. December 1913 as compared with 437 on the corresponding date of the previous year, and the daily average rose from 441.1 in 1912 to 455.74. The total number of certified lunatics in the Colony on the 31st. of December 1913, including patients out on probation and patients in the Lunatic Ward of Barkly Asylum, was 668, giving a proportion of one insane to 558 of population. There were 31 criminal lunatics of whom 25 were males and 6 females.

Poor Relief.

Barkly Asylum is the only institution under the direct control of the Poor Law Commissioner at which paupers receive institutional relief.

The buildings of Barkly Asylum were originally acquired for the purpose of affording institutional relief to the poor. The hospital was later placed entirely under the control of the Medical Department and has come to be used as a general hospital for the district. Arrangements also exist at various religious institutions for the maintenance of aged and infirm paupers at fixed rates, and there is an asylum for pauper lepers in which patients are maintained at the public expense.

Exclusive of the number of patients treated free at the Public Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Colony, 1,462 paupers, as compared with 1,579 in 1912, received institutional relief during 1913, of whom 125 were maintained at public expense at the St. Lazare Leper Asylum, 257 at the Canal Street Convent Hospital and the remainder at the Barkly and the Lunatic Asylums and different religious Institutions.

2,929 paupers, 741 males and 2,188 females, received outdoor relief (pecuniary) permanently or temporarily during 1913 against 3,151 in 1912.

Savings Bank.

At the Government Savings Bank there was on the 30th. June 1913 a sum of Rs. 3,291,656 to the credit of 28,841 depositors as compared with Rs. 3,261,252 to the credit of 28,318 depositors on the 30th. June 1912. The investment funds amounted to Rs. 3,494,171. Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 o/o.

The following table shows the number of depositors who belonged to the General and Indian populations and the amount standing to their credit on the 30th. June 1913 :

	Number	Rs.
General Population ...	17,915	2,037,085
Indian population ...	10,926	1,254,571

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The authorised strength of the Police on the 31st. of December 1913 was 1 Inspector General, 1 Deputy Inspector General, 6

Inspectors, 12 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Staff Sergeant Major, 43 Sergeants, 3 Mounted Orderlies, 50 Corporals, 402 European and Creole Constables, and 205 Indian Constables. 87 men were enlisted in 1913 and the total number of dismissals was 34.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of offences reported to the Police in 1913 was 24,350 as against 23,790 in 1912.

They may be classified as follows :

Homicide	...	...	...	...	24
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	8,729
Prædial Larceny	...	...	...	...	316
Other offences against property	...	...	...	...	5,167
Other offences	...	...	...	...	10,114

24,350

In connection with these offences 13,999 persons (including 524 persons arrested on suspicion) were apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates. In 13,891 of the cases no person was charged.

The total number of persons brought before the Magisterial Courts (District, Stipendiary and Bench of Magistrates) in 1913 was 22,530; of these the number prosecuted was 19,790 including persons tried before a Bench of Magistrates or committed to the Court of Assizes. The number discharged for want of prosecution by party complaining or for want of evidence was 2,741.

The cases prosecuted in the District Courts (including preliminary inquiries with a view to commitment to the Assizes and Bench cases) were distributed as follows :—

Offences.	Discharged for want of prosecution or evidence.	Dismissed on the merits.	Con- victions.	Committed to the Assizes.
Against the person ...	150	483	962	23
Prædial Larceny ...	3	32	166	...
Other offences against property	624	343	1,333	5
Offences against Revenue, Municipal, Road and other laws relating to the social economy of the Colony ...	339	503	11,733	...
Other offences ...	92	241	1,797	...
Total...	1,208	1,602	15,991	28

The total number of persons prosecuted before the District Courts during the last five years was distributed as follows :

Year.	Offences, against the person.	Prædial Larceny.	Other offences against property.	Other offences (including Revenue cases &c.)	Total.
1909	1,192	432	2,699	12,086	16,409
1910	1,323	206	1,935	12,035	15,499
1911	1,398	174	2,368	12,273	16,213
1912	1,486	297	2,022	14,152	17,957
1913	1,468	198	1,681	14,274	17,621

The convictions (including committal to the Assizes) before the District Courts for the same period were as follows :—

Year.	Offences against the person.	Prædial larceny.	Other offences against property.	Other offences.
1909	849	370	2,223	11,235
1910	1,003	175	1,493	11,449
1911	954	159	1,876	11,697
1912	1,073	280	1,645	13,587
1913	985	166	1,338	13,530

There were 19 cases in which 23 persons were brought before the Assizes in 1913. Of these 5 persons were acquitted and 1 found insane. The number of convictions was 16. No verdict was arrived at in one case.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted at the Assizes during the last five years and the offences for which they were convicted.

Year.	Murder, other than wife and child murder.	Manslaughter and attempt at.	Attempt at murder.	Murder of wife, reputed wife or concubine.	Including attempts to commit the several offences.								
					Child Murder.	Concealment of birth.	Abortion.	Rape.	Unnatural crimes.	Other offences against the person.	Malicious injury to property.	Larceny with aggravating circumstances.	Other offences against property.
1909	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	30	3	12	1
1910	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	24	3	8	1
1911	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	49	2	...
1912	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	1
1913	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...

In 1913 fifteen persons were tried at the Assizes for offences against the person as compared with 9 in 1912, the number convicted being 10 in 1913 and 7 in 1912. The number of persons tried at the Assizes for offences against property was 7 in 1913 of whom 6 were convicted, as against 5 in 1912 all of whom were convicted.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORY.

There was a decrease of 611 in the number of prisoners admitted to prison after conviction as compared with 1912, the figures being :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1912 ...	4,213	172	4,385
1913 ...	3,580	194	3,774

The number of prisoners under detention on the 31st. of December 1913 was 778 as compared with 717 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The daily average number under

detention shows a decrease of 85.49 as compared with 1912, the daily average for that year being 808.80 as against 723.41 in 1913.

The deaths in the Prisons numbered 15 as compared with 25 in 1912. The daily average number under treatment in the Prison Hospitals was 26.91 in 1913 as compared with 36.54 in 1912 : the prevailing diseases were malaria and dysentery.

There were 12 escapes during the year as against 18 in 1912. Nine of the prisoners who escaped were recaptured.

The numbers admitted to the Reformatory in 1913 were 104 new boys, 49 ex-Reformatory boys and 29 untried, a total of 182 as against 218 in 1912. There was a decrease of 5.14 in the daily average as compared with 1912.

Of the 153 boys who were admitted on conviction, 122 entered the Institution with sentences of 6 months or less, of whom 68 were sentenced to a month or less, and 33 of these to sentences varying between 2 and 7 days.

No deaths occurred during the year. The general state of health of the boys was good. The admissions to hospital decreased by 39 as compared with the previous year.

The discipline among the boys was satisfactory ; there were 34 departmental offences as against 54 in 1912, the offences being committed by 26 boys. None of the offences were of a serious nature.

There were 5 escapes during the year.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The total population of the Island on the 31st. December 1913 is estimated in the Registrar General's Annual Report at 373,185, exclusive of the Dependencies (6,668).

Births and deaths.

There were 13,827 births registered during the year. The law allows a delay of 45 days for free registration and the number of births which were not registered owing to death intervening before registration was 1,326. The total number of births was accordingly 15,153, of which 7,700 were males and 7,453 females, giving a proportion of 40.8 infants born to 1,000 persons living. The deaths registered numbered 13,201, giving a proportion of 35.5 deaths to 1,000 persons living.

The birth rate amongst the general population was 38.2 per thousand as compared with 32.6 per thousand in 1912, and amongst the Indian population 41.9 per thousand as compared with 36.7 per thousand in 1912. The death rate amongst the general and Indian populations was 36.3 and 36.6 per thousand respectively, as against 39.6 and 38.4 per thousand respectively in the previous year.

Public Health.

Malaria though still causing more deaths than any other disease showed a decrease of 618, the number of deaths ascribed to fever being 4,001 in 1913 as against 4,619 in 1912.

Malarial fever accounted for 2,546 of the cases appearing on the hospital returns. The following are figures for the years 1909 to 1913 :—

Year	...	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cases	...	3,929	2,338	2,117	2,554	2,546

The case mortality was 1.84 o/o, against 1.4 o/o for 1912. There was a decrease in the number of cases of splenic hypertrophy, the figures for 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 being 886, 561, 380, 481 and 444 respectively.

The spleen census and treatment of school children with quinine has been continued and a number of anti-malarial works have been carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Sanitary Branch of the Medical and Health Department, notably on the Citron River and Rivière Sèche in Flacq and at Tamarin in Black River District.

Plague also was not so active as in 1912, the number of cases recorded during 1913 being 313 of which 261 ended fatally. The death rate, 83.4 o/o, for that disease, however, exceeded that of any previous year. In 1912 there were 656 cases with 541 deaths giving a death rate of 82.5 o/o.

The Colony was visited by a severe outbreak of small-pox during 1913. The exact date of the occurrence of the first case and the manner it was introduced were not discovered. There is every reason to believe from cured cases seen during the epidemic that the disease existed in Port Louis before the end of 1912. None were reported and no deaths were recorded as having been due to small-pox until March 14th., when several cases were discovered. Immediate steps were taken for the isolation and treatment of the sick, segregation and vaccination of contacts and disinfection of infected premises. The disease had gained such a start that it was impossible to prevent it from spreading to the country districts. Port Louis was practically free by the end of July but the disease did not finally disappear until the end of the year. It attacked 1,914 persons and caused 196 deaths.

General revaccination of the population was attempted and 232,353 persons were vaccinated, mainly with lymph prepared at the Laboratory at Réduit.

The epidemic of whooping cough which broke out in 1912 continued during the first three months of 1913 and then became endemic. The number of deaths ascribed to that disease in 1913 was 793.

Vaccination.

The number of children presented for vaccination at the public vaccine stations was 8,925 as compared with 10,931 in 1912. Of this number the Public Vaccinators certified 8,769 to have been successfully vaccinated; 26 vaccinations were unsuccessful. The percentage of successful vaccination was 98.2%.

VIII.—METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological observations are taken at the Royal Alfred Observatory, Pamplemousses, and at nine second-order stations. The Observatory is about three miles from the West coast and is 179 feet above sea level. There are considerable variations both in temperature and humidity in the different parts of the island, the coast districts being hotter and drier than the higher altitudes in the interior. Hurricanes occur between December and April, which is the hottest season.

The mean rain-fall from 49 stations was 75.83 inches as compared with 96.34 inches in 1912 (69 stations) and an average of 79.55 inches. Heavy rains, relatively to the normal, fell in January and June. The rain-fall for the remaining months was below normal as compared with an average of 47.95 inches for the period 1875-1910, and the number of "rainy days" recorded was 197 as compared with an average of 204, a "rainy day" being one in which .005 inch or more of rain is measured.

The mean temperature of the air at the Observatory was 72°.4 as compared with an average of 73°.4, the highest temperature recorded being 92°.1 on the 6th. of December, and the lowest 52°.4 on the 26th. of July and 1st. August. The highest and lowest temperatures recorded at the Observatory between 1875 and 1913 were 94°.7 on the 23rd. of December 1900 and 49°.9 on the 8th. of August 1907.

Temperature was above normal in only one month (June, +.01 F.) the low temperatures which set in in October of 1912 continuing throughout the year. In December the curve showed no sign of recovery.

During the year 1913 there were thirteen cyclonic disturbances in the South Indian Ocean as follows:—

January	7 to 12	February	28 to March 2
"	16 to 19	March	3 to 5
"	28 to 29	"	4 to 8
February	22 to 24	April	1
"	25 to 28	"	2
"	26 to March 1	December	7
		December	21

The exact tracks of these cyclones have not yet been determined.

IX.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

The total number of Post Offices open in 1913 was 63 of which 57 were also Telegraph Offices. Forty-eight of the Post Offices are at Railway Stations and 15 are in districts at a certain distance from the Railway system.

The revenue for the year 1913 was Rs. 191,854 as compared with Rs. 218,993 in 1912. The expenditure was Rs. 178,992 in 1913 and Rs. 160,751 in 1912, leaving an excess of Revenue over Expenditure of Rs. 12,862 in 1913 and Rs. 58,242 in 1912.

The total estimated number of letters, post cards, newspapers and postal packets, exclusive of parcels, which passed through the Post Office in 1913 was approximately 3,872,292 as compared with 3,703,756 in 1912. Inland letters, post cards and newspapers showed increases, as did foreign letters and post cards, while there was a decrease in foreign newspapers. The number of reply coupons sold during the year was 355 and the number paid was 45. The number of inland parcels dealt with amounted to 290 as against 308 in 1912. The number of postal parcels received from and despatched abroad decreased by 612, the figures being 15,519 for 1913 and 14,907 for 1912. The number of parcels received from abroad increased by 90 and the duty collected amounted to Rs. 49,450.

The number of Inland money orders issued and paid was 48,056 and their value Rs. 487,424, being an increase of 5,596 in number and of Rs. 66,498 in value as compared with the previous year. The number of money orders issued in Foreign countries was 8,457 and their value Rs. 261,011, being a increase of 228 in number and of Rs. 32,762 in value as compared with the previous year.

There was a decrease in the number of postal orders sold (18) and paid (53) but an increase in value *i.e.* Rs. 1,049.88 and paid Rs. 1,253.96.

There are 402 miles of Telegraph and 119 miles of Telephone wires under the charge of the Department. The Railway has not a telegraphic system of its own and the ordinary messages for the working of the traffic and for the administration of the Department are transmitted over the Post Office wires. The number of Railway messages and signals transmitted in 1913 was 182,105. The number of messages sent by the public increased by 222 in 1913: out of a total number of 284,020 messages forwarded 44,675 were sent by the public as compared with 44,453 out of a total of 255,084 in 1912. The receipts for the messages sent by the public amount to Rs. 24,708 in which charges for portorage (Rs. 10,400) are included.

X.—RAILWAYS.

There is a single line of Railway of about 120 miles in length exclusive of the Bois Chéri light Railway. The gauge is 4 feet inches.

The earnings from all sources for the year amounted to Rs. 2,914,020 as compared with Rs. 2,619,714 in 1912 being an increase of 11.24 %. Excluding Government traffic, the earnings amounted to Rs. 2,658,767 being Rs. 267,750 more than in 1912. The services performed for Government Departments for which no cash payments were made would at ordinary rates have cost Rs. 255,253, of which Rs. 203,787 for passenger traffic, Rs. 44,533 for goods traffic and Rs. 6,933 for parcels, representing 8.75 o/o of the total traffic as compared with 8.73 o/o in 1912.

The receipts for passenger traffic amounted to Rs. 1,248,701, being more than those of the preceding year by Rs. 58,448, and in excess of the mean of the last five years by Rs. 143,220.

The following table shows the tonnage of goods traffic, exclusive of Government traffic, carried in 1912 and 1913 :

	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sugar Canes ...	144,627	154,737	10,110	...
Sugar ...	143,229	189,692	46,463	...
General Merchandize...	179,141	188,383	9,242	...
Total...	466,997	532,812	65,815	...

The total tonnage carried was 65,815 tons or 14.09 o/o more in 1913 than in 1912. The aggregate earnings for goods traffic were Rs. 1,866,340 or 18.78 o/o above those of 1912. The earnings for sugar cane traffic were Rs. 115,158 or 74.42 cents of a rupee per ton carried, as compared with 74.23 cents in 1912. The earnings for sugar traffic were Rs. 731,369 or Rs. 3.85 per ton carried, as against Rs. 3.99 in 1912. The earnings for general merchandize were Rs. 519,813 or Rs. 3.03 per ton carried as against Rs. 2.63 in 1912. The total expenditure charged to capital account including all sums paid from general revenue, surplus balances or loans up to 31st. of December 1913 was Rs. 32,087,483 in which is included Rs. 3,521,565 advanced on account of the re-equipment of the Railways and which is eventually to be met from loan funds. The working expenses for 1913 amounted to Rs. 2,023,054. The ratio which working expenses bore to total earnings showed an increase of 4.78 o/o as compared with 1912, the figures being 69.42 o/o and 64.64 o/o respectively. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 890,966 or 2.77 o/o on the capital.

The Plaine Lauzun Deviation Line was all but finished at the end of the year, Rose Hill new station was completed. A new platform and passenger shed and an overbridge at Curepipe were

begun and almost completed. A water tank was put up at Montagne Blanche. Cart weighbridges were supplied and erected at Rose Belle, Beau Bassin and Sebastopol Stations. The construction of new Goods Sheds at Tamarin and Medine Stations was begun.

All the bridges on the Moka-Flacq and Savanne lines were completed with the exception of the Deep River Bridge on the Moka-Flacq Line, which was begun but not finished before the end of the year.

Bois Chéri.

There is a light railway of 2 feet 6 inches gauge running from Rivière du Poste Station on the Savanne Branch of the Midland Line to Mexico. The length of the line is 10 miles. The total goods traffic carried in 1913 amounted to 18,726 tons, of which 15,507 tons were sugar cane as against a total traffic of 10,894 tons and 6,792 tons of sugar cane in 1912. The actual working expenses for 1913 were Rs. 15,578, the earnings Rs. 10,834 and the work done for Government Departments was valued at Rs. 2,755. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 12,544, Rs. 5,840 and Rs. 2,821.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The more important works undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year were in connection with the enlargement of the Royal College, which was completed, and of the Station Agronomique buildings for the accommodation of the Department of Agriculture, the reconstruction of road bridges, the Mare-aux-Vaccas water and the Port Louis drainage works.

Bridges.

The Molino bridge—three spans of 32 feet, 30 feet above river bed, requiring two high abutments and two piers in substantial masonry—begun the year before, was completed. The erection of a new bridge was started at Rivière des Anguilles, a foot bridge 90 foot span has been erected over Black River in the district of the same name, for the benefit of pedestrians and cyclists who are unable to cross the river in times of flood. Seven other bridges of less importance have been completed—one in Plaines Wilhems and the remainder in Grand Port.

Roads.

Considerable improvement has been effected with the Steam Roller received, the whole of the Main Road through the town of Curepipe has been remetalled and rolled and good work of this description will be extended gradually.

Prisons.

The Port Louis Prisons have been largely improved by removing a block of buildings (which intercepted air and light) and

modifying the existing arrangement for sick prisoners, officers, &c. At Beau Bassin, large additions have been effected in the shape of new workshops, well lighted and ventilated, a bakery, quarters for the two warders in charge, and two more stores.

Department of Agriculture.

The buildings of the Station Agronomique have been extended the available accommodation having been practically duplicated, the quarters formerly occupied by the Superintendent of the Bacteriological Laboratory and allotted to the Director of Agriculture have been enlarged, the main house by one room, the servants' quarters also by one room, and a garage has been built; the quarters of the other Officers of the Station Agronomique have been overhauled, repaired and painted throughout. Additional buildings such as an insectary are being completed, furniture required by the Director of Agriculture has been supplied, and two nursery sheds for the Pamplemousses Gardens are in course of completion.

Mare-aux-Vacoas Water Works.

The reservoir at Mare-aux-Vacoas, where the average annual rainfall is 137 inches, has a catchment area of about 5 square miles. The top water level is 1,840 feet above the mean sea level and the reservoir has a maximum capacity of 570 millions of gallons. The water flows from the Reservoir for 4,900 feet in an open channel and for a further distance of 7,700 feet is taken in a 16" cast iron pipe to the filtering establishment at "La Marie," which is 1,645 feet above sea-level.

At the filtering establishment there is a depositing reservoir with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons and a covered service reservoir with a capacity of 500,000 gallons. Owing to the water being at times heavily charged with organic matter the "Anderson process" for the purification of water was installed and concrete partitions were erected in the depositing reservoir to improve the settlement of solids. Originally there were only 4 filter beds with a superficial area of 6,720 square feet, but 5 additional filter beds have since been constructed with a superficial area of 18,000 square feet and extra aerating trays have been added. These additional works and the increased filtration enable two filters to be always left exposed to sun and air and with a slower process of filtration.

The daily consumption of water exceeds 1,600,000 gallons and with the exception of the supply to the town of Curepipe, the water flows by gravitation to the lower districts. The supply for Curepipe is pumped by means of hydraulic rams to two reservoirs standing 368 feet above the filtering establishment, the motor being driven by water power from the 16" supply main. The increase in the population of Curepipe has necessitated additions to the pumping plant and the reconstruction of the reservoirs. A masonry building was erected at

the filter beds for the pumping machinery and a second 16" cast-iron pipe has been laid to supply the motive power. An additional set of hydraulic motors and pumps have been erected and work satisfactorily. It is expected that the concrete covered channel which is to replace the open conduit from the reservoir to the filter beds will be completed in 1915. An additional service reservoir is in course of construction at Curepipe.

Port Louis Drainage Works.

The Port Louis Drainage Works were begun in 1895, the sewers being designed on the separate system and the surface drainage being carried in the street gutters to the various streams which flow into the harbour. The town is divided for drainage purposes into four districts, three of which drain by gravitation sewers into separate collecting wells which are connected by means of syphon pipes to the pumping station near Caudan Basin. From there, the sewage is pumped through cast iron pipes for 7,000 feet to the sea outfall at the mouth of Grand River North West and is discharged in 10 feet of water at low tide, a thousand feet from the shore. The total length of sewers laid is 23.70 miles and 1090 properties have been connected. The amount expended on construction works in districts 2, 3 and 4 is Rs. 890,746 and on house services Rs. 562,567.

XII.—FORESTS.

The area of forests, mountain and river reserves and Caratelle lands under the care of the Forest Department was 84,964 acres, of which about 68,602 acres were Crown Lands, 10,122 acres Mountain Reserves, 6,000 acres River Reserves and 240 acres Vacant Estates.

Forest Utilization.

The improvement fellings in the Grand Bassin Forest were continued, yielding about 2,069 cubic feet of timber at Coutanceau; 469,000 shingles and 27,000 railway keys were also manufactured from the off-fall of trees. For the supply of fuel to public establishments 3,997 cords of firewood were felled in Crown Lands. Thinnings in forest plantations (chiefly Pines and Eucalyptus) yielded a revenue of Rs. 4,657, and clear-cuttings on Pas Géométriques (chiefly Casuarina) Rs. 11,158. The lessees replanted the areas cleared.

Forests Plantations.

About 224 acres were artificially restocked with 318,850 plants in Crown Lands, chiefly in the gathering grounds of important rivers. This should be added to about 2,559 acres replanted during the eleven previous years. The species propagated included Natte, Colophane, Olive, Benjoin, For, Juniper, Cryptomeria japonica, Eucalypts, Mahogany, Araucarias and Terminalia.

Nurseries.

The Botanical Gardens at Pamplémousses and Curepipe and the Réduit grounds having been handed over to the Department of Agriculture, nurseries were started by the Forests Department for the raising of plants for sale to the public or for restocking the Crown Forests. The most important of the new nurseries is at Bras d'Eau, Flacq.

XIII.—DEPENDENCIES.

The Dependencies comprise a large number of small Islands situated between 5° and 19° 50' South Latitude and 51° and 72° 30' East Longitude, of which the nearest is 230 miles, and the most remote about 1,200 miles distant from Mauritius.

Rodrigues, the largest and most important, is administered by a resident Magistrate, has an area of 40 square miles and had at the Census of 1911 a population of 4,829 of whom 2,523 were males and 2,306 females. The total population showed as compared with 1901 an increase of 1,667.

The increase was almost entirely in the general population which numbered 4,667, or 1,567 more than in 1901. The Indo-Mauritian population numbered 102, other Indians 36 and Chinese 24. The male agricultural population has increased considerably in the last 10 years and development is noticeable in the trade of the island. The Customs return show that 92 cattle were sent to Mauritius in 1913 as against 40 in 1912. In 1913, 932 pigs value Rs. 14,542 were sent to Mauritius as against 1,246 value Rs. 19,725 in 1912, and 4,216 goats and sheep value Rs. 24,518 as against 3,682 value Rs. 13,789 in 1912. 389 kilos of salted fish were exported during 1913. The exports of tobacco shewed a decrease of 19,748 kilos when compared with those of the previous year, when 24,748 kilos were exported.

At the Rodrigues branch of the Government Savings Bank there was on the 30th. of June 1913 a sum of Rs. 16,710 to the credit of 63 depositors, as compared with Rs. 22,198 and 55 depositors on the corresponding date of 1912.

Most of the Islands in the Lesser Dependencies have been conceded or sold with the exception of a few Islands in the St. Brandon Group and two islands in the Diego Garcia Group, Tromelin Island, and one near the great Chagos Bank, which are leased. The islands are administered by two Magistrates who are resident in Mauritius and pay regular visits to the Dependencies. The chief exports from the Dependencies are coconut oil, coconuts, guano and fish (dried and salted).

H. HENNIKER HEATON,

September, 1914.

Acting Colonial Secretary.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS

TO ACCOMPANY THE REPORT
ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1913.

Meridian thro' POUCE
57°34'E. Greenwich

Scale. 8 miles to the Inch.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES

I. aux Serpents

Round I.

Flat Island
Gabriel I.

Coin de Mire

Cap Malheureux

Pointe
aux Canoniers

Ile d'Ambré

Poudre d'Or

R. du Rempart

Arsenal Bay

Tombeau Bay

Terre Rouge

PORT LOUIS

Grand River N.W.

Latitude thro'

Column on POUCE 20°42'5"

Petite Rivière Bay

Bambous

Tamarin R.

Black River E.

Ilot Denisiers

Morne
Brabant

Bois du Cay

Belle de Jacotet

Souillac

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Tombeau Bay

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oils, Oil Seeds, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 827.



BRITISH HONDURAS.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912 see No. 784.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
January, 1915.



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SKETCH MAP.

No. 827.

BRITISH HONDURAS

(For Report for 1912 see No. 784.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Belize,

24th November, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the Blue Book for 1913.

I have, &c.,

WILFRED COLLET,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

The Secretary of State

for the Colonies,

&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF BRITISH HONDURAS FOR 1913.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The financial returns in this report, except where otherwise stated, are for the year ended 31st March, 1913. The other returns are for the calendar year 1913.

On the 1st April, 1912, the surplus on the general revenue account of the Colony was \$342,516.

The following statements show the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the financial years 1911-12 and 1912-13, under each head of revenue and service respectively :—

General Revenue.

Head of Revenue.	Amount collected in the Year 1911-12.	Amount collected in the Year 1912-13.
	\$	\$
1 Customs	278,807	297,643
2 Light and Wharf Dues .. .	9,491	9,895
3 Internal Taxation .. .	87,764	87,662
4 Revenues of Government Property .. .	18,444	27,186
5 Fees of Court or Office, &c. .. .	23,839	22,618
6 Post Office .. .	17,875	18,693
7 Telegraphs .. .	9,424	10,696
8 Interest .. .	14,538	18,910
9 Reimbursements on account of Belize Town and Harbour Improvements .. .	120	119
10 Miscellaneous Receipts .. .	2,067	2,401
11 Railway Receipts .. .	15,158	20,054
Total Ordinary Revenue	477,527	515,877
12 Sale of Crown Lands .. .	9,942	23,275
13 Casual Revenue .. .	346	41
14 Supply of Coin .. .	10,500	1,500
15 Reimbursements from Loan Funds on account of Expenditure on Railway Construction and Loan Works	703,593	34,550
Total Revenue ..	1,201,908	575,243
Local Revenue :—		
Belize District .. .	27,150	35,043
Corozal District .. .	3,522	3,975
Orange Walk District .. .	1,888	2,048
Stann Creek District .. .	3,400	4,553
Toledo District .. .	2,061	2,058
Cayo District .. .	2,405	1,891
Total Local Revenue	40,426	49,568
Grand Total .. .	1,242,334	624,811

Expenditure.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure 1911-12.	Expenditure 1912-13.
	\$	\$
1 Public Debt	38,370	43,152
2 Pensions	11,077	10,508
2a Compassionate Allowance ..	1,500	204
3 Governor	10,905	11,729
4 Colonial Secretary's Department	9,031	9,837
4a Commissioners of Currency ..	67	993
5 Treasury and Customs ..	22,857	24,423
6 Audit Department	3,080	3,065
7 Post Office and Telegraph De- partment	28,619	27,659
8 Judicial Department	16,857	16,124
9 District Commissioners	15,220	14,343
10 Police Department	42,232	47,253
11 Volunteer Force	6,923	8,000
12 Prison Department	14,451	14,080
13 Medical Department	39,264	40,830
14 Central Board of Health and Quarantine	831	1,198
15 Education	20,658	21,229
16 Surveyor General's Department	18,423	20,703
17 Botanic Station	2,425	2,439
18 Miscellaneous	8,999	8,863
19 Stann Creek Railway	32,560	42,937
20 Lighthouses	5,160	5,393
21 Public Works Department ..	15,971	17,704
22 Public Works and Telegraph Recurrent	30,613	32,830
Total Ordinary Expenditure	396,093	425,496
23 Public Works Extraordinary ..	32,743	58,494
24 Railway Extraordinary	48,955	92,954
25 Miscellaneous Extraordinary ..	12,077	779
26 Loan Works to be constructed under Ordinance No. 2 of 1911	42,254	33,408
Total Expenditure	532,122	611,130
Local Expenditure :—		
Belize District	28,048*	31,367
Corozal District	3,928	3,608
Orange Walk District	2,417†	2,586
Stann Creek District	4,035	4,091
Toledo District	2,194	1,953
Cayo District	2,437	2,176
Total Local Expenditure	43,059	45,781
Grand Total	575,182	656,912

*Including landing place and pen for cattle, \$808.

†Including new vat for market, \$300; fencing and laying out new cemetery, \$162.

(C117)

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The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure for the five years, 1908-09 to 1912-13 :—

Year.	General Revenue. \$	General Expenditure. \$
1908-09 ..	360,915 ..	535,979
1909-10 ..	395,855 ..	592,120
1910-11 ..	459,295 ..	542,810
1911-12 ..	1,201,908* ..	532,123
1912-13 ..	575,243 ..	611,131

The position of the Colony on the 31st March, 1913, in respect of its assets and liabilities, as compared with the position on the 31st March, 1912, is shown in the following table :—

General Revenue.

	1912. \$	1913. \$
Assets	557,544 ..	508,434
Liabilities ..	215,027 ..	201,805
Excess of Assets	<u>342,517</u> ..	<u>306,629</u>

At the end of the calendar year 1913 the surplus on General Revenue Account stood at \$330,946, of which \$184,303 was invested.

The following is a statement of the loan debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1913 :—

	\$
Loan of 1885 (5 per cent. Debentures) ..	27,875
Loan of 1887 (4½ per cent. Debentures) ..	43,740
Loan of 1891 (4½ per cent. Debentures) ..	97,200
Railway and Public Works Loan, 1911 ..	777,600
Total	<u>946,415</u>

The loans of 1885, 1887 and 1891 were all contracted for the improvement of the town of Belize. The local fund contributes one-half of the interest on the loans of 1885 and 1887 and one-half of the sinking fund on the loan of 1887, but nothing in respect of the loan of 1891. The sinking fund of the loan of 1885 requires no further contributions as the present capital value of the fund is sufficient to produce, at compound interest, the total amount which will be required to liquidate the loan when the payment is due. Ordinance No. 10 of 1902 has legalised the discontinuance of contributions to the fund.

*Includes \$703,593 reimbursed from loan funds on account of expenditure on railway and other public works.

Provision for the repayment of these loans has been made by the investment of the sinking funds, as set forth in the next table, which shows the market value of the investments on the 31st December, 1913 :—

Loan of 1885 (repayable 1916, \$27,875 = £5,735 12s.)	\$ 26,948
Loan of 1887 (repayable 1918, £9,000)	.. 32,112
Loan of 1891 (repayable 1923, £20,000)	.. 48,848
Total Sinking Funds	 107,908

The standard of currency is the gold dollar of the United States of America, the gold coins of the United States being legally current at their respective values. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for \$4.86 and \$2.43 respectively. The subsidiary silver currency, coined specially for the Colony, amounts to \$158,916. There is also a bronze cent. piece and nickel-bronze five-cents piece, whose issues amount to \$4,000 and \$2,500 respectively.

Under Ordinance No. 32 of 1894 currency notes have been issued for sums of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100. The \$50 and \$100 notes have been withdrawn from circulation.

The amount of notes in circulation on the 31st December, 1913, was \$149,754.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The following tables give the value of the imports and exports of the Colony for the years 1909 to 1913 :—

Imports.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom ..	551,840	600,889	620,961	666,765	700,859
Colonies ..	15,133	25,380	24,988	45,654	38,913
United States ..	1,135,145	1,254,480	1,278,219	1,327,550	1,567,582
Germany ..	41,861	40,163	51,113	55,072	52,246
France ..	24,386	31,984	36,077	43,813	32,830
Mexico ..	755,126	670,387	682,055	1,100,136	489,399
Guatemala ..	87,825	114,434	95,634	145,269	106,603
Honduras ..	65,174	55,286	63,513	77,039	161,890
Other Countries ..	27,758	26,214	34,117	35,610	35,046
Total Imports ..	2,704,248	2,819,217	2,886,677	3,496,908	3,185,368

Exports.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom ..	355,840	329,490	335,465	309,336	381,788
Colonies ..	—	—	—	—	18,233
United States ..	1,503,249	1,656,271	1,920,989	2,249,732	2,376,685
Mexico ..	171,230	228,292	288,268	127,636	225,693
Guatemala ..	42,408	21,792	12,786	46,338	16,415
Honduras ..	104,376	70,323	101,380	87,317	76,009
France ..	26,220	37,952	26,600	33,200	21,996
Other Countries ..	5,700	260	361	2,584	9,406
Total Exports ..	2,209,023	2,344,380	2,685,849	2,856,143	3,126,225

Trade.

The trade of the Colony amounted to \$6,311,593, as compared with \$6,353,051 in the previous year, a decrease of about 65 per cent.

Imports.

In the case of imports the basis of the values is the invoice value plus the cost of packages, but does not include freight and insurance. In the case of exports it is the value as declared by exporters, excluding the cost of handling at the port of shipment.

Imports show a decline of \$311,540 in value as compared with that of the previous year, which is due to the fact that the quantity of mahogany imported from Mexico dropped from 9,945,448 feet in 1912 to 3,129,680 feet in 1913.

Imports from the United Kingdom have increased steadily each year since 1909 and were \$65,914 more in value last year than in 1912. At the same time imports from the United States have also increased considerably in value. Imports from Honduras more than doubled what they were in 1912, and chiefly consisted of coconuts. Imports from Guatemala and Mexico fell off to the extent of \$649,403. This was due to the decline in mahogany importations.

The values of the principal articles imported in 1912 and 1913 were :—

<i>Articles.</i>	1913.	1912.
Apparel (wearing) ..	\$ 66,145 ..	\$ 67,105
Boots and shoes ..	120,993 ..	94,855
Cotton-piece goods ..	215,081 ..	216,656
Flour ..	106,542 ..	118,722
Hardware and Cutlery ..	82,934 ..	75,317
Machinery ..	35,794 ..	53,516
Mahogany ..	210,262 ..	797,750
Sapodilla Gum ..	351,719 ..	418,500

Increases in imports are noticeable in bacons and hams, salted meats, butter, boots and shoes, cheese, preserved fruit and vegetables, guns, rifles, haberdashery, hardware and cutlery, jewellery and watches, lard, condensed milk, preserved meats, paints, perfumery, rope, lumber, mineral oil, sugar, leaf tobacco, coconuts, and fuel oil.

Decreases occurred in flour, hats and caps, corn, oils, other than mineral and fuel oils, rice, ammunition and shot, soap, chicle, and mahogany.

There was no evidence of British goods being superseded in any way by foreign goods. The same goods are very often imported largely from the United States, but the imports from the United Kingdom have not in any way decreased. On the contrary such articles as butter, boots, candles, confectionery, and clothing were imported much more extensively from Great Britain last year than they used to be five years ago.

Increases and decreases in the value of imports for 1912 and 1913 by classes were :—

Class I.—Live animals, food, drink, &c.

				\$	
1912	..	..	..	1,001,435	
1913	..	..	..	1,087,519	
Increase				..	\$ 86,084

Class III.—Manufactured Materials.

i. Textiles.

1912	..	..	..	435,665	
1913	..	..	..	454,738	
Increase				..	\$ 19,073

iii. Other.

1912	..	..	..	598,911	
1913	..	..	..	1,076,031	
Increase				..	\$ 477,120

Class IV.—Coin and Bullion.

1912	..	..	..	800	
1913	..	..	..	5,889	
Increase				..	\$ 5,089
Total Increases				..	\$ 587,366

Class II.—Raw Materials.

1912	..	..	..	1,247,452	
1913	..	..	..	375,986	
Decrease				..	\$ 871,466

Class III.—Manufactured Materials.

1912	212,645
1913	185,205
Decrease	\$ 27,440
Total Decreases	\$ 898,906
Net Decrease.. .. .	\$ 311,540

Customs Import Duties amounted to \$288,256, as against \$260,837 in 1912 and \$242,750 in 1911.

Exports.

The chief articles exported, as compared with 1912, were :—

Articles.	1912	1913
Bananas (bunches)	470,039	617,537
Cacao (lbs.)	10,400	25,171
Cedar (feet)	2,683,811	1,330,237
Coconuts (number)	6,568,539	6,352,630
Logwood (tons)	3,622	2,812
Mahogany (feet)	16,019,932	15,027,520
Plantains (number)	3,341,425	3,300,450
Rubber (lbs.)	20,722	12,946
Rum (gallons)	12,690	14,881
Sapodilla Gum (lbs.)	3,309,277	3,163,129
Sponges (lbs.)	10,488	1,521
Sugar (raw) (lbs.)	109,950	122,025
Tortoise shell (lbs.)	3,627	5,337

Bananas, cacao, rum, sugar, and tortoise shell were the only products which were exported in larger quantities than in 1912.

All the bananas exported went to the United States, the rum to the Republic of Honduras, the sugar to Mexico, and the tortoise shell to the United Kingdom.

Of the quantity of mahogany and cedar exported over five million feet were the produce of Mexico and Guatemala, the greater part of which had been imported into the Colony in the previous year and does not appear in the imports for 1913.

Foreign coconuts exported numbered 460,000.

It is pleasing to note that 938 barrels of grape-fruit and eight barrels of oranges were exported to the United States.

Of the exports of sapodilla gum only 1,005,833 pounds were the produce of the Colony, the remainder coming from Mexico and Guatemala.

Excise.

Rum was made at ten distilleries, nine situated on the sugar farms in the northern districts and one at El Cayo.

Their output and exportation for the last five years were :—

Year.	Gallons made.	Gallons exported.
1909	62,708	2,672
1910	46,714	3,826
1911	48,632	6,611
1912	63,701	12,690
1913	82,787	14,811

It will be seen that both the quantity made and the quantity exported have increased very considerably in the last five years.

Shipping.

A comparison of the nationality, number, description, and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1912 and 1913 is shewn in the following tables :—

Entered.

Class of Ship.	Year.	British.		American.		Others.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam	1912	76	84,468	153	4,753	227	213,966
	1913	132	255,403	143	2,076	168	136,880
Sailing	1912	430	9,069	117	2,480	127	1,924
	1913	462	9,223	107	2,474	108	1,766

Cleared.

Class of Ship.	Year.	British.		American.		Others.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam	1912	58	82,619	157	3,547	232	213,983
	1913	131	252,357	143	2,001	178	140,745
Sailing	1912	425	8,854	120	2,373	142	2,028
	1913	439	9,520	123	2,796	117	1,617

The "others" were almost entirely Norwegian ships in the case of steamers, and Honduran in the case of sailing ships.

The total shipping in tons inwards and outwards for five years is shewn below :—

Year,	Inwards.	Outwards.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1909	350,517	346,807	697,342
1910	491,111	488,316	979,427
1911	295,817	292,550	588,367
1912	316,660	313,404	630,064
1913	407,822	409,036	816,858

The tonnage entered *with cargoes* in 1913 was 272,130, of which 265,891 tons came as steamer tonnage.

The tonnage cleared with cargoes was 256,479 of which 248,22 tons went away as steamer tonnage.

Early in the year compulsory pilotage was abolished by "The Pilotage Ordinance, 1913." The passing of this Ordinance removed a considerable amount of friction that was always cropping up between pilots and ship-masters.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Forty Ordinances were passed. None of these were disallowed.

No. 2 abolishes compulsory pilotage in the Colony and makes other provisions in lieu thereof.

No. 8 provides for a more scientific mode of testing petroleum so as to ascertain the temperature at which it will give off inflammable vapour.

No. 9 provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to consolidate, prepare, and publish a new and revised edition of the laws of the Colony.

This will supply a long-felt want by consolidating the existing law, and removing a large mass of obsolete legislation from the statute book.

No. 13 amends the law relating to the export duty on mahogany, cedar and logwood, and extends the definition of the word "Colony" to include the territorial waters of the Colony.

No. 17 regulates the sale and importation of milk, and lays down regulations regarding preserved cream.

No. 24 amends the law regarding labour by providing that labourers for employment in British Honduras shall not be engaged in or brought from foreign countries without the permission of the Governor..

No. 29 provides for the summary adjudication of small causes in the Supreme Court.

No. 30 provides for the regulation of wireless telegraphy, and in particular it gives the Governor power, in cases of emergency, to make further regulations with a view to the complete control by Government over the transmission of wireless messages.

No. 36 provides for the licensing of persons keeping and selling firearms and ammunition.

No. 38 relates to the expulsion of undesirable aliens, amending and strengthening the principal Ordinance of 1910, by giving the Governor power, if he thinks fit, to have an undesirable alien arrested forthwith instead of requiring him to leave the Colony within a fixed time.

No. 40 amends the law relating to arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores, giving the Governor in Council power by proclamation to prohibit the sale in the Colony, and the importation into the Colony, of any war material, and also to seize any war material reasonably suspected of being intended to be carried coastwise in the Colony, exported, or sold in contravention of any Proclamation dealing with the exportation of arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The system of primary education in the Colony has been established under the provisions of the "Education Ordinance, 1892." Under that Ordinance, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1894, a Central Board of Education was created consisting of the Governor as President, the members of the Executive Council, and five other members appointed by the Governor. The various religious denominations are represented on the Board. Most of the schools receive aid from the Government in the forms (1) of a capitation grant on the average monthly attendance; (2) of grants on account of pupil teachers employed in accordance with the Education Rules; (3) of needlework grants and grants for industrial instruction to schools in the out-districts; and (4) of bonuses on examination results. The expenditure of the funds voted by the Legislature in respect of education is controlled by the Central Board.

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The amount expended on the primary schools during the calendar year 1913 was \$19,076.87, which comprised the following items :—

Grants to schools on their average daily attendances	\$ 16,380.38
Grants on account of pupil teachers	1,111.08
Grants for needlework	205.00
Grants for agriculture	9.00
Bonuses on examination results, 1912	1,179.65
Building grants	111.76
Special grants on account of rainy days	80.00
	\$19,076.87

The total cost of primary education in the aided schools of the Colony for the year was \$39,213.23. Of this sum the Government contributed \$21,202.36, detailed as follows :—

Grants in aid of schools	\$ 19,076.87
Expenses of administration	2,125.49

The total cost per head on the total daily average attendance (3,543) was \$11.06. The following statement shows the cost as compared with the preceding year :—

	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$
Paid by Government	6.22	5.98
School Fees	.98	.97
Voluntary Contributions.. .. .	3.54	4.11
Total	10.74	11.06

The average attendances during 1911, 1912 and 1913 were 3,312, 3,294 and 3,543 respectively.

The total number of schools in operation during the whole or part of the year was 53. There were 46 in 1911 and 45 in 1912.

The total average number of pupils on the roll was 5,201, as compared with 4,725 in 1911 and 4,764 in 1912.

There were also in operation seven unaided primary schools, with 206 in average daily attendance.

The smallest proportion of fees is received by the Roman Catholic schools. One reason for this is that they are attended by the greater portion of the Carib children and all the Indian children who go to school, the majority of whose parents are in poor circumstances and unable to pay school fees regularly.

The sum of \$912.00 was expended on account of the Cambridge Local Examinations held in December, 1913, the greater portion of which amount was for bonuses paid to teachers for successful candidates. The results of the examinations were satisfactory. One candidate passed the Senior, two the Junior, and thirteen the Preliminary Examination.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals, Asylum, and Poor House.

The following table shows the daily average number of patients under treatment and care in the various institutions during the year 1913 :—

Institutions.	Daily Average.
Belize Hospital.. ..	42·85
Corozal Hospital	7·74
Orange Walk Hospital.. ..	4·20
Stann Creek Hospital	4·99
Punta Gorda Hospital.. ..	6·4
Belize :—	
Lunatic Asylum	69·15
Poor-house	28·89

Savings Bank.

There are six savings banks conducted by the Government, one in the chief town of each district. The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1913, was 900. Deposits amounted to \$60,480.13, and withdrawals to \$55,408.44. The total amount to the credit of depositors at the end of 1913 was \$106,206.23.

The rate of interest allowed is 3 per cent. per annum.

The amount of invested funds is \$98,000.00.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

The actual strength of police was one superintendent, one assistant, one sergeant-major, and 103 non-commissioned officers and men—the full establishment. Special constables are engaged at Christmas time and also when required for quarantine.

The following table gives the total number of prisoners committed to all the prisons in the Colony for penal imprisonment, and the daily average number of prisoners in Belize Prison, from 1909 to 1913 :—

Year.	Prisoners committed for penal imprisonment.	Daily average in Belize Prison.
1909	297	66·01
1910	323	83·27
1911	355	73·55
1912	439	72·62
1913	544	64·47

Convicted prisoners are employed out of doors on various public works. Within the prisons they are employed in tailoring, printing, book-binding, carpentry, tin-smithing, and the manufacture of brooms, fibre mats, mattresses, ships' fenders, &c. Discipline was good, and there were only 36 punishments. There were no cases of corporal punishment. The health of the prisoners and warders was good. There were two deaths from natural causes. There were two executions.

The number of offences reported to the police during the year 1913 was 1,262, or 93 more than in 1912. The number of persons summarily convicted was 1,141, or 39 more than in 1912.

Informations were filed against 52 persons in the Supreme Court. Judgment was given for the Crown in 29 cases and for the prisoner in 12. A *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Attorney-General in 11 cases.

There were two convictions for murder and one conviction for manslaughter. Fifteen convictions were obtained for offences against the person and nine for offences against property.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated mean population for the year was 41,170, consisting of 20,689 males and 20,481 females.

The average population of the whole Colony to the square mile was 4.83. The most populous district is Belsize, with a population of 9.49 to the square mile, while the most thinly populated district is Toledo, with a population of only 1.97 to the square mile.

The following table prepared by the Registrar-General furnishes comparative statistics for the past 10 years of the causes of death in the Colony per 1,000 of the estimated mean population :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Diseases :—										
Malarial Fever ..	8.1	9.3	9.6	7.0	6.1	7.1	5.1	6.6	5.3	5.8
Dysentery ..	.9	1.3	.9	.7	.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	.7
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	.068	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever..	—	.173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis, Pulmonary	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
Nervous Diseases ..	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.6	.2	1.8	.9	.7	.4	2.1
Circulatory Diseases ..	.5	.6	.4	2.7	.9	.7	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.1
Respiratory Diseases ..	1.4	2.0	4.7	1.8	1.1	1.5	2.5	3.0	1.7	4.2
Digestive Diseases ..	2.1	2.8	2.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.8
Urinary Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	.7	1.1	.8	.7
Other Causes..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2
Total Death Rate..	24.9	32.9	29.9	22.2	23.3	21.8	23.3	25.0	24.9	26.2

The following table shows the number of deaths for every 100 births registered during the years 1908–1912, inclusive, according to their race classification, and as compared with 1913 :—

Race.	Deaths for every 100 births, 1908–12.	Deaths for every 100 births, 1913.
Indian	72·40	93·98
Carib	53·95	60·13
Negro	55·76	50·00
Other races ..	60·37	64·27

The birth-rate was 40·151 and the mortality 26·233 per thousand.

The number of illegitimate birth swas 709 out of a total of 1,653, or 42·90 per cent.

Four hundred and seventeen marriages took place during the year, being at the rate of 9·90 per 1,000 of the mean population.

The following table gives the number of births, marriages, and deaths, and the rate per 1,000 of births and deaths for the last five years :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1909	1,634	37·0	412	964	21·8
1910	1,665	36·9	385	1,052	23·3
1911	1,730	42·4	412	1,012	24·8
1912	1,654	40·5	402	1,015	24·9
1913	1,653	40·15	417	1,080	26·2

During 1913 the excess of male over female births was three ; and of male over female deaths six.

The average rainfall for the 10 years 1904–1913 in Belize was 94·72 inches ; the maximum (130·93 inches) being in 1911, and the minimum (63·76 inches) in 1910. But 1907 had the smallest number of days on which rain fell, and 1913 the largest. The latter year, it may be pointed out, approximated very closely to the year 1911, both in the amount of rainfall and as regards the number of days on which rain actually fell. The average number of days on which rain fell during the years 1904–1913 was 118.

Comparative Return.

Year.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.
1904	87·00	119
1905	106·42	109
1906	99·32	102
1907	91·17	80
1908	80·00 (?)	80 (?)
1909	64·49	91
1910	63·76	124
1911	130·93	166
1912	97·45	144
1913	126·73	167

Summary of meteorological observations, taken at Belize, for the year 1913 :—

Months.	Barometer Corrected.		Relative Humidity.		Shade Temperature		Rain.	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	No. of days	Inches
January ..	30·196	29·899	89°	67°	94°	77°	15	10·275
February ..	30·194	29·905	86°	66°	94°	75°	7	1·80
March ..	30·186	29·978	83°	65°	90°	74°	5	·60
April ..	30·190	29·967	87°	67°	94°	69°	11	8·275
May ..	30·112	29·915	87°	71°	97°	72°	10	7·155
June ..	30·073	29·899	89°	74°	97°	72°	12	7·10
July ..	30·236	29·907	88°	74°	97°	75°	16	13·10
August ..	30·083	29·922	88°	72°	97°	72°	17	6·20
September ..	30·026	29·853	89°	75°	97°	72°	13	13·525
October ..	30·094	29·845	88°	70°	97°	70°	19	30·175
November ..	30·208	29·887	83°	64°	97°	71°	23	15·730
December ..	30·275	29·867	88°	63°	97°	69°	19	12·800
Average ..	30·156	29·903	87·0	69·0	95·8	72·4	167	126·735

VIII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The total revenue of the Post Office for the calendar year was \$28,892, as compared with \$17,814 in 1912, showing an increase of \$11,078, caused by several large purchases of the new stamps.

The total expenditure for salaries and wages and all expenses of postal service (including money and postal order business) within the Colony was \$14,202, and for conveyance of mails beyond the Colony \$9,950, making a total expenditure of \$24,152. Foreign transit dues for letters and parcels amounted to \$3,117·29.

The numbers of letters and other articles sent and received from abroad from 1909 to 1913 were as follows :—

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Ordinary Letters ..	200,838	216,716	225,818	240,960	259,683
Registered Articles ..	10,545	11,258	11,246	11,680	—
Postcards ..	23,560	22,756	22,468	18,973	19,881
Newspapers, Books, &c. ..	152,459	178,526	180,841	180,378	152,191
Postal Parcels ..	8,500	10,945	12,235	12,435	16,543

The amount of inland correspondence for the same period is given in the following table :—

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Ordinary Letters ..	106,545	99,757	92,815	87,485	92,224
Registered Articles ..	6,364	4,344	3,998	3,739	—
Postcards	2,019	1,446	1,600	1,237	1,307
Newspapers and Books ..	16,192	13,015	10,870	10,074	12,064
Parcels	959	1,009	1,144	1,019	1,312

The working expenses of the telegraph and telephone system amounted to \$12,486, and the receipts to \$10,987.

Foreign telegrams are sent from Corozal in this Colony to Payo Obispo in Yucatan, whence they are transmitted by the Mexican line.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Colonel Sir Eric Swayne, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony, retired early in the year and was succeeded by Mr. Wilfred Collet, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, who had previously administered the government on several occasions. Mr. Collet assumed the office of Governor in May.

The Legislative Council was increased by the addition of two Unofficial and two Official Members, bringing the number of Unofficial Members up to seven and of Official Members up to five, still retaining the Unofficial majority as hitherto.

The year was unusually wet, in fact the rainfall was almost the heaviest for the last ten years, but the public health was good and no serious epidemic of any kind occurred. Small pox has not been in the Colony since 1909, and there have been no cases of yellow fever since 1905. Plague may be said to be unknown here. Tuberculosis showed little sign of diminution ; it is due principally to over-crowding and neglect of elementary laws of health. It is to be hoped that increasing knowledge and improved housing conditions will do much towards reducing this scourge.

The Colony was tranquil from a police point of view. Special precautions were taken with a view to the prevention of illicit gun-running, the desire of the Government being to prevent this Colony being used as a base by Mexican revolutionists and to preserve the neutrality of the Colony. The measures taken included the prohibition of the importation of arms both by land and sea for one year and the rigorous control by Government over the issue of permits to sell arms and ammunition locally and to export the same. These steps may be said to have proved very successful.

The Colony was visited during the year by H.M.S. *Æolus*, *Hermione*, and *Lancaster*, and a party of marines from the latter ship was sent with a detachment of the police force in December to maintain order in the Cayo and to prevent the passage of arms and ammunition.

The notorious Mexican bandit, Hernandez, was shot in the Cayo, in April, while resisting arrest. He had murdered a police officer here and had then escaped to Mexico; he returned to the Colony and, meeting a party of police, opened fire on them and was shot.

The labour difficulty is still paramount; owing to the high wages paid in the mahogany industry it is almost impossible to obtain labour at reasonable prices for agricultural work. Negotiations with the Government of Barbados for the introduction of labour from that Colony have been so far without result.

The trade of the Colony for the year amounted to \$6,311,593, as compared with \$6,353,051 in 1912. The difference was due largely to the reduction in mahogany importations from Guatemala and Mexico, which fell off to the extent of \$649,403. On the other hand, imports from the United Kingdom and United States show a considerable increase in value. There is no evidence of British goods being superseded in any way by foreign goods. The imports from the United Kingdom show an increase of some \$35,000 in value.

The export of bananas showed a gratifying increase of 147,498 bunches, due largely to increased transport facilities on the Stann Creek Railway. Plantains show a decrease of some 41,000 in number.

It is interesting to note that 938 barrels of grape-fruit were exported in the year to the United States and eight barrels of oranges.

The United States receives six times more of the exports than any other country, the United Kingdom coming next.

Mahogany.

The year 1913 opened in the middle of a general rise in the price of mahogany in foreign markets, and, with satisfactory prospects, cutters were able to continue to employ all labour offering at the same high rate of wages as had prevailed during the previous two or three years.

October registered the high-water mark as far as prices in the United Kingdom were concerned, though in the United States they had begun to recede somewhat earlier. After that date there was a general fall in value, owing to increased receipts in the buying markets of wood from other countries brought out by the earlier "boom." However, the industry and its subsidiaries in the Colony enjoyed a prosperous year and exports were well up to the average.

Prospects at the end of the year were not so good as at the beginning. For some years past the output of mahogany from the Colony has been unusually high, and it should be added that the American market has been glutted, owing to the feverish haste of American concessionaires in Mexico to extract all the mahogany possible before the expiration of their concessions.

Logwood.

The exportation of logwood has decreased considerably in recent years, and the demand for this product was very limited in 1913, owing to the continued substitution of aniline dyes manufactured in Germany, so that it was not worth while to cut on a large scale.

Cohune Nuts.

As regards Cohune nuts, which have been so favourite an object of enquiry among City firms during the last two or three years, the following extracts from the West India Committee Circular of July 1st, 1913, may be quoted as a word of warning :—

“The fact that the Cohune palm flourishes in great quantities in an absolutely wild state does not imply that the nuts are as easy to collect as cob-nuts in a Kentish orchard. Far from it. The cohune ridges of British Honduras are of the temperature of the tropical house at Kew.

“Underbush and creepers grow riotously under the shade of the magnificent Attaleas. Ticks, sand-flies and bottle-flies (these last a peculiarly malignant pest which leaves the hands and face of the sufferer covered with black spots) are there in abundance to relieve the monotony, and snakes, centipedes and scorpions are not uncommon. The mere idea that an enterprising syndicate has only to send out a machine or machines and dump them down in the bush in order to start shipping copra is simply fatuous, and means mere waste of money and discouragement. Tropical industries in these days require to be in the hands of people of tropical experience, and it will only be by such that undertakings of this nature can be brought to a successful issue.”

In the issue of October 20th, 1914, the West India Committee Circular alludes with satisfaction to the fact that progress is being made upon the right lines by at least one corporation who have taken up a large area of land on which there are Cohune palms in considerable quantity and have cleared the land for banana cultivation, but instead of making a wholesale clearance they only thinned out the Cohune palms. By doing this and by clearing the ground round them with the object of affording them light and air, they are hopeful that the palms may bear properly.

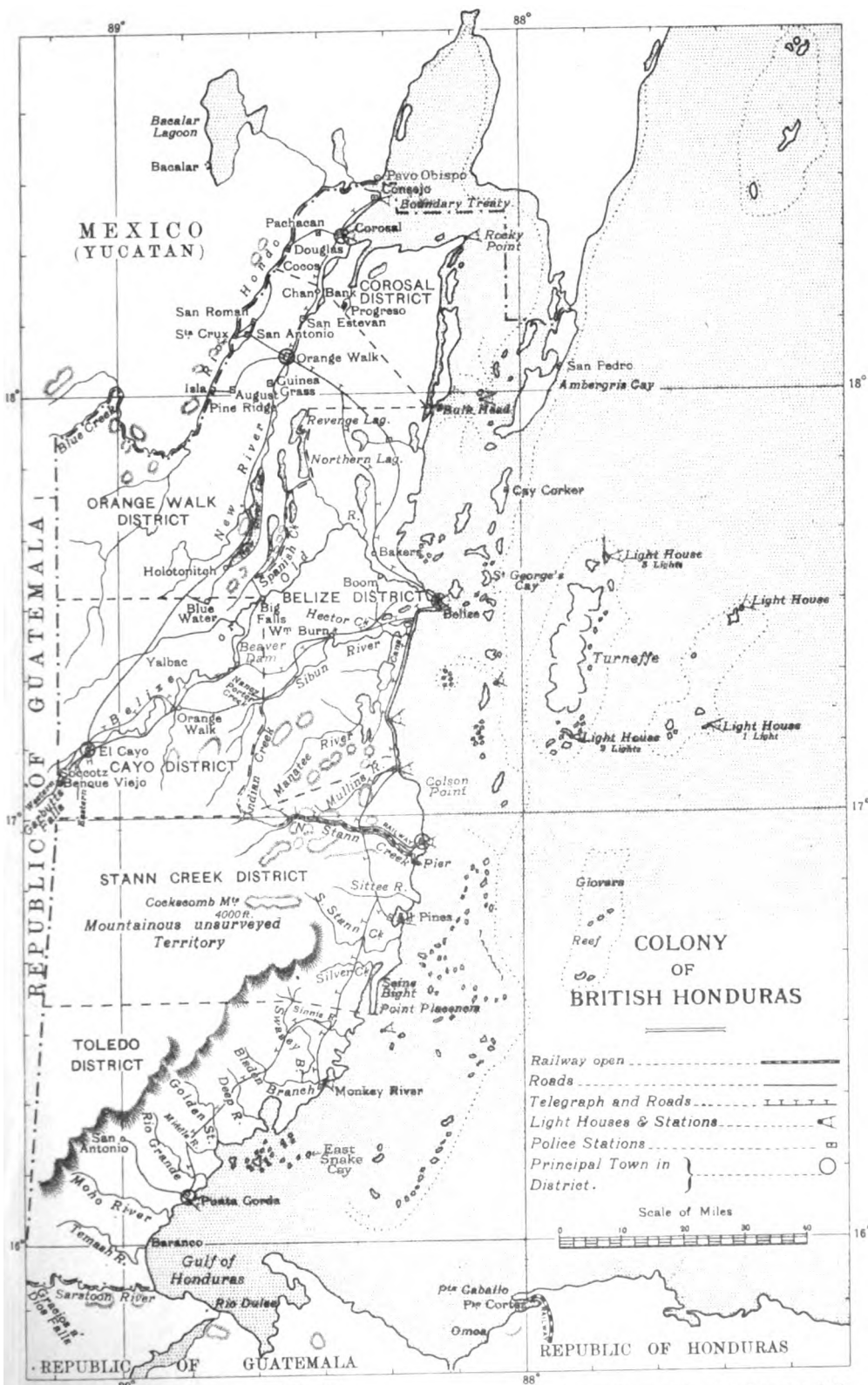
Public Works.

During the year a new Lunatic Asylum of reinforced concrete construction, capable of accommodating 64 males and 32 females, was completed at a total cost of about \$40,000. A powerful revolving light was installed at Maugre Caye Lighthouse. An increased number of cells, a new chapel and a hospital were added to the Prison. A new rifle range was built. Reclamation and canal construction were continued. A trunk road from Belize to the Cayo in the west was started and various other new roads throughout the Colony continued.

The period under review saw the works of reconstruction on the Stann Creek Railway brought to a conclusion. Fifty-two bridges of varying spans, including steel and plate girders, concrete viaducts and culverts, were completed. Ballasting and regrading were accomplished, additional siding and new rolling stock were provided, and the permanent way brought to a state of efficiency. The head of the steamer pier in connection with the railway was reconstructed of reinforced concrete, adding greatly to its strength and stability.

R. WALTER,

Colonial Secretary.



Compiled from records in the Survey Dept: 1911.
C.O. No. 16.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

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1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 828.



THE SURVEYS
OF
BRITISH AFRICA, BRITISH
HONDURAS, CEYLON, CYPRUS,
FIJI, HONG KONG, JAMAICA,
MALAY STATES AND TRINIDAD

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE.

NINTH YEAR.

To 31st March, 1914.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 775.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1915.



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No. 828.

COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1914.

The following Report of the Colonial Survey Committee has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Owing to the outbreak of war, it has been necessary to omit many of the usual features of the Report, which has been confined mainly to an account of the work carried out by the various survey departments during the year under review.

One of the Secretaries, Captain Cox, is with the Expeditionary Force, and is unable to sign the Report.

H. J. READ,

C. F. CLOSE, *Colonel, D.G.O.S.*

W. C. HEDLEY, *Col., Gen. Staff.*

W. C. BOTTOMLEY,)
 } *Secretaries.*

30th January, 1915.

I.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING SURVEY
DEPARTMENTS.

MEMORANDUM ON COLONIAL SURVEY APPOINTMENTS.*

NOTE.—These regulations supersede those contained in the last report and are subject to revision from time to time.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the following arrangements for the selection of candidates for junior survey appointments in Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

1. For the purpose of selecting surveyors, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, and the East Africa† and Uganda Protectorates will be grouped, and candidates will be required to pass the same tests and go through the same preliminary training. Candidates will, however, be allowed to indicate their preference for particular Colonies, and, if they wish it, to await the occurrence of vacancies. It is possible‡ that other Colonies or Protectorates may be included in these arrangements in the future, but for the present they will apply only to the countries named, which are those in which vacancies may be expected to occur most frequently.

2. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 27 and should be unmarried, as the conditions of service for surveyors in the countries concerned are not suitable for a married man.

3. Anyone wishing to become a candidate for these posts should apply in writing to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, Colonial Office, London, S.W. He will be required to fill in a form of application and to furnish testimonials and the names of two referees. If the information thus obtained is considered satisfactory, he will be asked to call at the Colonial Office for a personal interview, and, if accepted, will be nominated as a candidate.

4. A candidate not exempted under paragraphs 5 or 6 of this Memorandum will be required to pass two tests :—

- (a) A qualifying examination in mathematics, including algebra, geometry, and plane trigonometry ; and
- (b) An oral qualifying examination in the use and adjustment of surveying instruments.

The candidate will be required to pay a fee of one guinea for each examination.

5. A candidate who has passed with honours in mathematics, physical science, or engineering, or who has obtained an equivalent diploma or distinction in a University or School of a University in the United Kingdom, or who has been licensed to practise as a surveyor in one of His Majesty's Dominions, or has obtained the surveying diploma of the Royal Geographical Society, will not be required to undergo any technical or educational test.

* The selection of candidates on these conditions is suspended during the war

† The extent to which the arrangements can be applied to the East Africa Protectorate is at present uncertain.

‡ The extension of the arrangements to Nigeria has been approved, but no definite information of the conditions which will apply in that case can yet be issued.

6. A candidate who has passed the examination for the Associated Membership of the Institute of Civil Engineers, or the Intermediate or Final examination of the Surveyors' Institution, or the examination of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or has obtained the diploma of the Cambridge University Department of Geography, will be exempt from the technical test referred to in paragraph 4 (b) above.

7. Candidates who have passed the qualifying tests or have been exempted will then be required to undergo a medical examination by one of the medical advisers to the Colonial Office in London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, or Dublin. A fee of one guinea will be charged for this examination.

8. According to the number of vacancies, candidates will then be sent to the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, for a course of instruction not exceeding two months. If reported on favourably by the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, but not otherwise, a candidate will become a Survey Probationer and will be granted the amount of his actual railway fares* incurred in connexion with the course, and a lodging allowance of 2s. 6d. a day and a subsistence allowance of 5s. a day for each day spent at Southampton. No travelling expenses other than first class railway fares will be admitted, and return tickets must be taken when any saving would be effected thereby.

9. If the number of candidates reported on favourably by the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey is in excess of the number of vacancies then in existence, the selection of those Probationers first to be sent out will be at the discretion of the Secretary of State. The remainder will be placed on a waiting list pending the occurrence of vacancies. No salary or allowance can be issued during the period of waiting, but a Probationer on the waiting list will have priority over all candidates for Probationerships who attend a subsequent course of instruction unless for any reason he desires his allocation to a particular Colony or Protectorate to be deferred. In the latter event he will be allowed to remain on the list for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

10. A Survey Probationer on being sent out to the Colony or Protectorate to which he is posted will be provided with a free passage on his signing an agreement to refund its cost in the event of his leaving the service of the Government during the period of probation or, in the event of his services being retained, within three years of the date of his arrival, for any reason other than physical or mental infirmity. Passages booked by mail steamer to Ceylon or the Federated Malay States are second class, but in all other cases first class passages are provided. He will draw half pay on the voyage out, and will not begin to draw full pay until his arrival in the Colony or Protectorate.

The salaries and allowances paid to Probationers are as follows:—

Ceylon.—£250 per annum with house allowance of £50 per annum, and when travelling on duty, the usual travelling and personal allowances specified from time to time by the General Orders of Ceylon, which may be consulted in the Colonial Office Library.

Federated Malay States.—£275 per annum with free quarters. Field allowance \$3 and camp allowance \$2 a night.

Uganda.—£250 per annum, with free quarters or an allowance at the rate of 10 per cent. of salary when at a recognised station.

* Travelling expenses are not granted in respect of the candidate's call at the Colonial Office or his qualifying or medical examinations.

11. At the end of one year he will, if approved by the Surveyor-General or Director of Surveys, be appointed to the Department at the ordinary rate of pay attached to the appointments of Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Second Grade Surveyor, or Junior Staff Surveyor, as the case may be. The appointment will in the first instance be for three years in the case of Ceylon, and for 30 months' service and the leave incidental thereto in the case of Uganda, with a prospect in each case of re-engagement if the Surveyor's service continues to be satisfactory. In the Federated Malay States a Surveyor may be placed on the pensionable establishment at the end of his probation, provided that he has then obtained the language qualification. In Ceylon, also, a Surveyor has a prospect of ultimate appointment to the permanent establishment, while in Uganda nine, and in East Africa only two, of the appointments in the Survey Department are permanent and pensionable.

12. Information as to the emoluments of the posts mentioned in paragraph 11 and of senior appointments is included in Appendix III. to this pamphlet.

13. If at the end of a year's probation a Probationer is not approved, his appointment will be terminated, and he will have no claim to any compensation beyond a free passage back to England. The probationary period of one year may, however, be extended at the discretion of the Governor or High Commissioner if the extension is recommended by the Surveyor-General or Director of Surveys on account of special circumstances.

14. The Secretary of State does not by these arrangements preclude himself from considering an application for appointment from a Surveyor who is fully qualified in the practice of his profession but whose case cannot be dealt with under the ordinary procedure for filling Survey Probationerships.

APPENDIX I.

*Syllabus of Examinations.**

The qualifying examination in Mathematics referred to in paragraph 4 (a) will be conducted in accordance with the following syllabus:—

<i>Algebra</i>	..	Up to quadratic equations and problems involving their solution. The use of logarithms of numbers and problems (e.g. in Interest and Annuities) involving them. Construction of graphs for the comparison of thermometric scales. British and foreign measures, &c. Graphical solution of problems dealing with corresponding values of two variables.
<i>Geometry</i>	..	Theoretical and practical Geometry.
<i>Mensuration</i>	..	Construction of scales (equal parts, diagonal, vernier, &c.). Questions connected with the scale of maps. Rectification of crooked boundaries. Equal area problems. Calculation of areas from various data (e.g., areas of triangle from lengths of sides, of plot of land from rectangular co-ordinates, of sectors of circles, lunes, and curvilinear areas, &c.).

* Intending candidates who have no previous knowledge of surveying and do not desire to arrange for special tuition will find useful information in the "Text-book of Topographical Surveying" (revised edition), by Colonel C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E., published by the War Office.

Plane Trigonometry Up to the solution of triangles, with applications to heights and distances. The use of trigonometrical and logarithmic tables.

- †Practical questions under the following heads :—
- (a) Base measurements and determination of heights.
 - (b) Solutions of triangles.
 - (c) Traverses and co-ordinates.
 - (d) Satellite stations and adjustment problems.
 - (e) Inaccessibility problems.

Three papers will be set : (I) in algebra, (II) in geometry and mensuration, and (III) in plane trigonometry. Three hours will be allowed for each paper.

The questions in each paper will be arranged with a view to testing the candidates' ability and accuracy in arithmetical work.

One hundred marks will be allotted to each paper.

Candidates will be required to obtain 55 marks in each paper. In the geometry and mensuration paper four questions (of which three only are to be attempted) will be set on geometry and nine (of which seven only are to be attempted) on mensuration. 40 marks must be obtained on the second section. In trigonometry ten questions (which will be marked equally) will be set, five of a general character and five under the heads marked † above. 35 marks must be obtained on the second section alone.

A set of specimen questions is included in Appendix II.

The qualifying examination in the use of instruments will cover the transit theodolite (vernier or micrometer microscope), level (Cooke's or dumpy), chains, tape, plane table, Indian clinometer, trough compass, prismatic compass, and aneroid barometer. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the use of these instruments and to be able to set them up and adjust them.

It is to be understood that, while the examination is not competitive in the sense that the candidate who stands highest on the list will have any claim to priority of consideration, the marks obtained will be taken into account by the Secretary of State in comparing the merits of the various qualified candidates.

Appendices II and III, not reprinted, will be found in the memorandum (Miscellaneous No. 225) relating to these appointments. It can be obtained on application to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, Colonial Office, S.W.

II.

REPORTS ON THE SURVEYS OF BRITISH AFRICA.

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EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Governor	Sir H. CONWAY BELFIELD, K.C.M.G.
Director of Surveys	Captain G. C. WILLIAMS, R.E.
Deputy Director of Surveys, Trigonometrical and Topo- graphical Branch.	Captain A. M. COODE, R.E.
Deputy Director of Surveys, Cadastral Branch.	Mr. A. E. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Directors of Surveys, Trigonometrical and Topo- graphical Branch.	Captain H. N. KEMPTHORNE. Lieut. G. A. P. MAXWELL, R.E.
Assistant Director of Surveys, Cadastral Branch.	Mr. T. H. GALBRAITH.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Field.

<i>Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch</i>	(Deputy Director. 2 Assistant Directors. 6 European surveyors (N.C.O.'s, R.E.).
<i>Cadastral Branch</i>	(1 Assistant Director. 26 European surveyors. 3 Indian surveyors. 2 native surveyors.

Office.

<i>Superintending Staff</i>	(1 Director. 1 Office Superintendent. 1 European clerk.
<i>Cadastral Branch</i>	(Deputy Director (some times in field). 4 European clerks. 1 Goanese clerk 7 European computers. 7 European draughtsmen. 1 Indian photographer. 5 Indian tracers.

There are also 17 licensed surveyors in the country who, although not on the staff of the Department, undertake some of the farm surveys

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch—Capt. Coode did not complete the work of the Mahagi boundary until 30th June; and Capt. Kempthorne was on leave from the 2nd of November.

Trigonometrical Work.—The total area covered by major and minor triangulation during the year amounted to 7,823 and 2,360 square miles respectively.

It will be seen from Table I below that the average triangular errors show a distinct improvement on last year. The errors in the Lake and Coast triangulations are large compared with those in the Highlands, but are still within desirable limits.

Major and minor triangulation was completed during the year over the following areas:—

- (i) Western half of North Kavirondo.
- (ii) Small area to complete Uasin Gishu work.
- (iii) North Kenya.
- (iv) Coast Belt from Malindi to Tana River.
- (v) Country between Railway and Anglo-German boundary from Lake to Rift Valley.

The cost of triangulation was 7·2 shillings per square mile.

TABLE I.

COMPARATIVE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF TRIANGULATION.

Year ending March 31st.	Major Triangles.			Minor Triangles.		
	No.	Average triangular error.	Area.	No.	Average triangular error.	Area.
		Seconds	Sq. miles		Seconds	Sq. miles
1908	50	1·77	7,320	163	2·51	3,610
1909	27	1·11	5,624	8	1·66	600
1910	34	1·45	738	20	2·68	1,117
1911	38	1·59	4,821	75	3·02	4,239
1912	18	1·06	2,629	23	3·1	3,615
1913	55	2·72	8,209	26	3·72	1,323
1914	63	2·16	7,823	39	2·79	2,360

Topography.—The plane tables were employed on the topographical survey of 950 square miles of farm land on scale 1:250,000 in North Kenya. A provisional map on the same scale was made of the coast strip from Malindi to Kipini and Witu. Also the following sheets have been surveyed on scale 1:250,000 :—

Western half	..	Sheet. N.A.36	(Mumia's)
		W	
Whole	..	S.A.36	(Kisumu-Kisii)
		E	
Three-quarters	..	S.A.37	(Kenya)
		B	

The results of the topographical work are most satisfactory. The maps are thoroughly good and reliable, and a rapid state of progress has been maintained. The average rate of work on scale 1:250,000 has been 6.6 square miles per day, and on scale 1:500,000 it has been 9.5 square miles per day.

Drawing and Compilation.—The following sheets have been sent to England during the year for printing :—

1:250,000 series	..	..	S.A.37	(Machako's)
			H	
			N.A.36	(Mumia's)
			W	
1:500,000 provisional series			North A.37	
			South A.37	

The first two sheets are final.

The 1:250,000 maps of the North Kenya District and coast strip Tana River have been reproduced locally.

TABLE II.
COMPARATIVE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF TOPOGRAPHY.

Year ending 31st March.	Scale.		
	1:250,000	1:500,000	1:500,000
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
1908	447	—	(reconnaissance)
1909	973	—	—
1910	450	3,342	—
1911	688	2,987	8,575
			(4,000 reconnaissance)
1912	—	2,060	5,390
			500 reconnaissance)
1913	—	1,188	10,500
			(1,000 reconnaissance)
1914	—	1,680	8,000

Cadastral Branch.—The health of the staff has, on the whole, been good; though the surveyors while employed on the coast have suffered from a good deal of fever.

The arrears on 1st April, 1913, were 1,790,608 acres. These arrears were reduced in October to 982,610 acres. In November instructions were received for the survey of farms on Laikipia and North Kenya. This increased the arrears to 2,550,448 acres. At the close of the year the arrears had been reduced to 2,456,475 acres. From this it will be seen that the Survey Staff are capable of dealing with the normal amount of new work ordered, and are able to overtake arrears slowly. It is not expected that other large areas will be opened for settlement in the future, as most of the land available for white occupation is now being dealt with. Under these conditions it will take the Staff some years to reduce the arrears to manageable proportions.

The cost per acre of cadastral surveys is 6·06*d.*, as compared with 4·51*d.* last year and 5·96*d.* the year before.

Surveyors.—The standard of work has been well maintained and is satisfactory. Surveys during the year have been scattered over the Protectorate. The large blocks surveyed were the Ithanga, Sapuk, and Eburu allotments, Lukenya and Kiu farms, Nyeri extensions, Kibigori-Muhoroni block, Kaimori coffee lands, Mbagathi dairy farms, completion of Trans-Nzoia and Uasin Gishu allotments, re-surveys in Kikuyu, Limoru, and Kinangop Districts, Malindi coast surveys and Mombasa Island surveys.

The development of the country has increased the demand for township and subdivisional surveys. A great deal of the surveyors' time is being taken up with this work, which is slow and laborious.

The coast lands surveys are making steady progress. On Mombasa Island all the shambas have been demarcated and are being finally surveyed, and the work is now being carried into the native town.

The Malindi surveys have continued without interruption, and the survey of the Mazrui Reserves has been completed. Demarcation has been started on the Tana River near Kipini, and on the coast belt south of Mombasa.

Seven qualified surveyors took out licences during the year.

Computers.—The general work of the staff has, on the whole, shown great improvement during the year.

The staff for the year has consisted of a chief computer and 6 computers, being three more than last year.

During the year licensed surveyors have increased their practice very largely, and are now employing many more assistants; so that their output is becoming out of all proportion to their actual numbers. Further, the surveys of private subdivisions have to be checked for registration purposes. Consequently the work of the staff has fallen into arrear. During the year, 2,000 areas were received for checking, but only 1,290 were checked. To relieve this congestion two surveyors were transferred temporarily from the field to the computing office.

Drawing Office.—The output of plans exceeds that of any previous year.

The work of preparing the new 15 minute $\frac{1}{50,000}$ Cadastral sheets has been progressing slowly. This series will form a complete record of all survey data. 106 sheets have been plotted in skeleton during the last two years. This leaves a further 20 sheets to be dealt with, when the whole of the settled districts will be covered. The completion of this series of farm sheets is of first importance, as an excellent framework will thus be formed for the rapid production of maps on a reduced and more serviceable scale; moreover, the Meridional District System and Card Index Scheme are based on these sheets.

A time and labour-saving device which has been adopted with success is that of utilizing extracts from lithographs, specially prepared on parchment papers, of general allotments, as deed and licence plans and township deed plans.

TABLE III.

DETAILS OF CADASTRAL SURVEYS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Description	Number	Acres
Agricultural and Grazing Farms and Mining Concessions	509	1,180,676
Reserves	33	15,789
Re-Surveys	145	96,859
Township Plots	481	423
Road Surveys	14	262
Forest Surveys	3	89,396
Township Contour Surveys	6	1,663
Check Surveys	3	5,626
Private sub-division of farms into smaller plots ..	144	177,071
Private sub-division of Township plots and sub-division of Township plots	271	1,291
Coast Land Surveys, Malindi shambas	238	10,440
Coast Land Surveys, Reserves	6	17,701
Coast Land Surveys, Mombasa Island	55	554
Coast Land Surveys, Demarcations	137	10,562
Total ..	2,045	1,608,313

NOTE.—These figures are exclusive of Miscellaneous surveys shewn below :—

Nature.	Area.
Triangulation	1,240,095 acres.
Plane table surveys (4)	820 „
Incidental traverses	15,248 ft.
Inspection and sundry surveys	10

TABLE IV.

COMPARATIVE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF CADASTRAL SURVEYS.

Year ending March 31st.	Surveys finished.		Surveys ordered but not finished.
	Number.	Acres.	Acres.
1909	294	1,161,583	350,000
1910	268	553,261	813,000
1911	482	484,266	1,519,930
1912	1,034	690,995	1,606,797
1913	976	1,082,069	1,790,608
1914	2,045	1,608,313	2,456,475

COST.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Table V gives a comparative annual statement.

TABLE V.

Year ending March 31st.	Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch.		Cadastral Branch.		Revenue.
	Estimated.	Spent.	Estimated.	Spent.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1909 ..	8,416	6,427	13,049	13,177	860
1910 ..	8,029	8,571	13,064	13,181	1,495
1911 ..	8,797	7,246	12,739	13,460	4,727
1912 ..	8,546	6,790	16,260	14,965	5,280
1913 ..	8,735	8,075	22,065	21,667	1,108
1914 ..	8,291	7,868	24,105	24,873	4,922*

*Details of Revenue 1914.

Survey fees	£4,739
Sale of maps	164
Sale of War Office maps	19
	<u>£4,922</u>

Cost of different classes of Survey.—Table VI gives a comparative annual statement.

TABLE VI.
COMPARATIVE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF COST OF SURVEY.

Year ending March 31st.	Triangulation, Shillings per sq. mile.	Topography, Shillings per sq. mile.	Cadastral Survey Pence per acre.
1909	11·6	—	3·73
1910	14·6	18·2	5·81
1911	8·6	6·5	5·31
1912	19·4	11·0	5·96
1913	6·6	8·0	4·51
1914	7·2	10·4	6·06

GOLD COAST.

Governor	Sir H. C. CLIFFORD, K.C.M.G.
Director of Surveys	Capt. H. A. L. HALL, R.E.
Deputy Director of Surveys ..	Capt. P. J. MACKESY, R.E.
Assistant Directors of Surveys ..	Lieut. W. F. R. KYNGDON, R.A.
	Lieut. C. L. T. MATHESON, R.E.

ORGANISATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

<i>Headquarters</i>	Director of Surveys.
	Clerk.
	Draughtsman.
	Deputy Director of Surveys.
<i>Trigonometrical and Topo- graphical Branch</i> ..	2 Assistant Directors of Surveys.
	6 European surveyors (N.C.O's., R.E.).
	1 European draughtsman.
	Chief surveyor } N.C.O's., R.E.
	2 Senior surveyors } or ex-
<i>Cadastral Branch</i>	2 Surveyors } N.C.O's., R.E.
	5 Native surveyors.
	2 Native draughtsmen.

In addition a large number of educated natives capable of compass chaining is employed. Some of these men are capable of independent work and of becoming properly qualified surveyors.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch.

The health of the staff has been far from good. Over a period when health was at its best and when accurate records were kept one day's sickness in 10 was recorded. This, however, did not include periods when men were ill previous to invaliding. Lance-corporal O'Connell

was invalided in May. The staff in the Northern Territories, which had previously been reduced to two-thirds, was thus still further reduced to half. An increase had however previously taken place by the arrival of Lance-corporal Grandy. He was, for his first six weeks, three of which he was sick, kept at Accra for instruction. Since then the health of this N.C.O. has been good.

During the year the staff was increased by the addition of a draughtsman. An additional officer was sanctioned and Lieutenant Kyngdon arrived in November.

Triangulation.—Triangulation is to be carried out over the Navarro and Gambaga Sheets during the ensuing rains. The erection of beacons was in progress at the end of March. Continuous work, however, is difficult at this time, as the harmattan returns for a few days at a time and sometimes continues to do so till as late as May.

Topography.—The methods employed are described in the report for the year 1913.

By March 31st, 10,583 square miles had been completed—4,634 square miles were completed on March 31st, 1913, so that the figure for the year under review is 5,949. The average per man per day is 7 square miles. The average for actual detail work has been 12 square miles, and excluding days sick 13 square miles. The average cost overall is rather under £1 a square mile, and for detail only has averaged 2s. 9d. a square mile. Approximately one mile of traverse is required per square mile except where trackless wastes, which are not surveyed, exist. Wheel traverses have averaged 7·7 miles per day. This increases to 10 miles with experience. The cost has been 5s. 2d. per mile. This class of traverse entails approximately an extra 50 per cent. of walking.

Between April 1st, 1913 and March 31st, 1914, the following work was finished :—

Rigid traverses	.. .. .	225·6 miles.
Chain and compass traverses	.. .. .	200 "
Levels	.. .. .	161 "
Topographically surveyed	.. .. .	5,949 square miles.

Northern Ashanti. A rigid traverse was run from Coomassie to Prang. The total distance covered was 122 miles; the rate per diem was 1·5 miles, and the cost per mile £3·26. This traverse helps to fix the longitude for the Northern Territories which, until its completion, was based on the subtense traverse of the Volta. This longitude cannot, however, be taken as final, as further theodolite traverses are still required in Ashanti. Provisional sheets have been sent to England for reproduction.

Colony. Sufficient work had been done on the Afram and Wupe sheets to enable provisional sheets to be produced.

Cadastral Branch.

There has been considerable sickness amongst the staff and two men were invalided after 7 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ months' service respectively.

Concession Surveys. Of the two concessions marked down for early survey on December 31st, Adakaba Pattison's has been completed and Ntubia was in hand on March 31st. This latter concession requires a traverse of 50 miles to tie it to the Colony survey.

Concessions which have been received for office check only since December 31st have all been completed. The area actually surveyed by the Department since January 1st, 1913, has been 31,968 acres.

Town Surveys. These are all on the scale of 1 in 1,000. Obuasi and Axim are to be reproduced. Obuasi consists of nine sheets and was completed by two European surveyors in two months. Considerable assistance was obtained from the surveys made by the Ashanti Gold Fields Corporation. Axim consists of 16 sheets and was completed in three and a-half months. For six weeks two European surveyors only were available, for the remaining two months three men were employed.

Sheets measure 24 inches by 24 inches.

At the beginning of 1914, town planning was handed over to the Survey Department, and some work has been done in this connection at Komfrodua, Nyakrom, Swedru, Kwanyako, Nsaba, and Secondee.

In the smaller towns too detailed surveys are not necessary. *Muc* huts rapidly grow up and others disappear. A committee of Heads of Departments concerned has been formed to enquire into the types of survey required.

Special Work.

At the close of the year the surveys of two native boundaries in dispute were in hand. Natives are most exasperating in that there is the greatest difficulty in obtaining their presence as witnesses, with the consequence that much of the surveyors' time has been wasted. In future it is hoped to prevent this by enforcing the Survey Ordinance, which hitherto has never been used.

MAPS.

Map of the Colony ($1\text{E}5^1\text{O}5\text{O}$). The Afram and Wupe sheets were roughly surveyed during the year and sent home for production as provisional sheets.

Map of Northern Ashanti ($2\text{S}0^1\text{O}5\text{O}$). Provisional sheets covering the whole area between the 7th and 8th parallels were sent home for production.

Map of the Northern Territories ($2\text{S}0^1\text{O}5\text{O}$). The production of the Salaga and Tamale sheets was delayed owing to the invaliding of one surveyor and to delays caused by floods. The final portion required

for the Salaga sheet was completed before the close of the year, and also that of the Tamale sheet in so far as field work only was concerned.

Cost.

The cost of the Department was £14,582.

The revenue for the year was £2,635 17s. 4d.

The following is a statement of proportional cost :—

	Per cent.
Salaries and allowances.. .. .	51
Carriers	33
Stores	4
Passages and railway expenses	5
Miscellaneous	7
	100

Geological Survey.

Director Mr. A. E. KITSON F.G.S.

Assistant Director .. Mr. B. N. K. WYLLIE F.G.S.

Field Work.—During the season 1913-14 a preliminary examination was made of the districts round Accra, Dodowa, and Somanya (including visits to Osudoku and Kpong), and of the railway line to Komfrodua. The route then taken was Asafo—Kokorantumi—Kwahu Plateau—Juaso—Odumasi—Lake Bosumtwe—Coomassie. After a short trip to Ejura the Survey Party marched near the railway line to Secondee. The Director then examined the coast from Winneba to Accra. The total distance travelled was about 1,900 miles and several hundred miles were also traversed by parties of labourers.

Laboratory Work.—Specimens have been examined chemically and microscopically, and a large number of economic interest are under investigation at the Imperial Institute.

NIGERIA.

Governor-General.. .. .	Sir F. J. D. LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Surveyor-General.. .. .	Major F. G. GUGGISBERG, R.E., C.M.G.
Officer in charge of Special Mine- fields Survey	Captain F. L. N. GILES, R.E.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Deputy Director of Surveys ..	Mr. A. CLEMINSON.
Deputy Director, Topographical Branch	Captain R. H. ROWE, R.A.
Assistant Director, Trigonometrical Section	Lieut. H. I. BULKELEY, R.A.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Chief Surveyor Mr. A. S. COLLARD.

ORGANISATION OF THE TWO NIGERIA SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.

The organisation of neither survey department was affected by the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria on January 1st, 1914, into the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. A Surveyor General was appointed with direct supervisory powers over the Southern Provinces and over a certain area in the Northern Provinces, but the two departments continued to run on their respective lines.

The Southern department and mines survey section were organised as under :—

<i>Surveyor – General's and Headquarters, Southern Provinces Survey</i>	<i>Office</i>	{	Surveyor-General. 1 Office Superintendent. 1 Native map curator. 5 Native clerks. 1 Deputy Director. 3 1st grade surveyors. 1 2nd grade surveyor. 1 Draughtsman (N.C.O., R.E.). 1 Surveyor (N.C.O., R.E.). 4 N.C.O.'s, R.E., Special Survey. 3 Native clerks. 7 Native surveyors. 6 Native draughtsmen. 6 Probationers. 1 Deputy Director (Captain R.A.). 4 Military Officers. 7 N.C.O.'s, R.E. 8 Native surveyors. 3 Native draughtsmen. 6 Probationers. 1 Instructor (N.C.O., R.E.). 7 Pupils. 2 Officers, No. 1 Party. 11 N.C.O.'s, R.E., No. 1 Party. 1 Civilian, No. 1 Party. 2 Officers, No. 2 Party. 12 N.C.O.'s, No. 2 Party.
<i>Cadastral Branch, Southern Provinces</i> .. ..	.. ..	{	
<i>Topographical Branch, Southern Provinces</i> .. ..	.. ..	{	
<i>School, Southern Provinces</i> ..	..	{	
<i>Mines Survey Section, Northern Provinces</i> .. ..	.. ..	{	

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY AND MAPS IN NIGERIA.

Up to date approximately 25,000 square miles have been topographically surveyed in the Southern Provinces and 4,000 square miles in the Northern Provinces Minefield on the 1 : 62,500 scale, but the latter area requires supplementary survey to attain the full value in detail possessed by the map of the first-named area. Outside the minefield few topographical surveys of any value exist in the

Northern Provinces, except along the international boundaries. With a native staff gradually increasing in experience and numbers the present annual output of the topographical branch (10,000 square miles under normal conditions) should gradually increase to a maximum of from 15,000 to 20,000 square miles.

In the Southern Provinces, Major Beverley's compilations on the 1:250,000 and 1:500,000 scales are proving useful pending the production of the Standard Map (1:125,000). Although necessarily inaccurate, owing to the lack of framework, they are of proportionately greater value than the 1:250,000 sheets of the Northern Provinces which, besides suffering from want of framework, seriously need revision by an officer specially charged with that duty, and working under the supervision of the Surveyor-General and in direct collaboration with the topographical branch.

Trigonometrical.—The Trigonometrical Section was employed in constructing the framework of the Protectorate survey between the Niger River and the Cameroons, south of about 6° 45' N. lat. As the country had previously been untouched, the work included all the processes of triangulation supplemented by theodolite traverses and instrumental levels, and had to be executed with the utmost rapidity to enable the Topographical Section to start work in October, 1913. At the present moment the work is approaching completion and exact figures are not obtainable, but, in spite of the many difficulties incidental to work in a new country, the section has successfully attained its object. A base (invar) was measured south-west of Udi and about 8,000 miles of reconnaissance, 6,000 miles of triangulation, 176 miles of theodolite traverse, and 240 miles of instrumental levels completed. The number available for the above 12 months' work was: 1 officer, 12 months; 1 officer, 9 months; 4 European surveyors, 8 months; 2 native surveyors, 10 months; and 8 native surveyors (levelling for 2 months).

Topographical.—The fourth field season began in October, 1913, when the Topographical Sections were transferred to the country east of the Niger with the primary object of providing the engineer in charge of the railway survey, with a contoured map of a belt 30 miles wide along the proposed route of the new railway from Port Harcourt via Udi, Abinsi and Jemaa to Kaduna. The above work was combined with the methodical survey of 8½ standard sheets, but, as it was urgently required, was undertaken first. By April, 1914, a map on a scale of 1:62,500 with 25-foot contours from the Imo River to 6°30' N. lat. had been handed over to the railway engineer. The remarks of the railway engineer show that this map enabled him to locate long straights in the more level and palm covered country near Aba, and saved him several months' delay in finding the best general route through the very intricate and heavily wooded country between Bende and Okigwi.

In October, 1914*, the Topographical Section begin a programme with similar objects to those of this field season along the proposed route of the new railway between the Benue River and 10° N. lat., and between 8° and 9° E. long. The Trigonometrical Section will

* These proposals have been modified owing to the outbreak of war.

begin-extending the Naraguta triangulation over the above area in June, and will thus form a framework for the Topographical Section as well as for those mine surveys lying outside the minefield and which are executed by the Northern Provinces Survey Department. Programmes for 1915 to 1917 have been sanctioned and will lead to the Naraguta and Udi triangulation, at present in the air, joining the western triangulation at a point east of Ilesha.

Cadastral Branch.

Western Province.—Good progress was made with the detail survey of Lagos. By the 31st March, 1914, 9 of the 88-foot sheets had been published, 19 were in the publisher's hands, and 6 sheets had been nearly completed. The addition of a European draughtsman to the Cadastral Staff resulted in a greatly increased and more methodical output. It is anticipated that the 88-foot sheets will, besides being essential for investigation of titles and tenure, be invaluable in future assessments for water rates and for other municipal purposes, and Mr. Cleminson is to be congratulated on his foresight in adopting the detailed method on which the town is being surveyed.

Numerous other surveys required by the Government were completed.

Central Province.—The Lands Survey Section remained closed down, as no relief was available for Mr. Webb, who, on his return from leave in March, 1913, was employed in Lagos in charge of the Cadastral Branch until September, and afterwards on the Ojuwoye sites until March, 1914.

Eastern Province.—Good progress was made with the Calabar Survey (1 : 1,000) until the Lands Surveyor's departure on leave in March, 1913. On his return in August he undertook the revision survey of the Uwet mining leases, so that little further time was available for the Calabar survey by the time the section was closed down owing to urgent requirements in the neighbourhood of Lagos. Between March and August, a detachment of the Special Cadastral Party, under Lce.-cpl. Godwin, assisted by native surveyors completed an accurate contoured survey of the site now occupied by Port Harcourt and topographical reconnaissance with instrumental levels of the neighbourhood. The work was carried out in very swampy country in the height of the rains. Other surveys were completed at Akassa and Uyo.

Statistics of Cadastral Branch Work.—671 acres of town survey were completed, at a cost of £2 10s. 2d. per acre; 46,154 acres of country surveys at 7-3d. per acre; 1,288 acres of detail survey of Lagos 88-foot sheets at 2s. 4d. per acre. 698 plans and tracings were made and 11 map compilations.

School.

Ten pupils joined the new class (the fifth since the school started) in October. Four pupils were appointed as surveyors and two probationers as draughtsmen. Seven pupils and six surveyors and draughtsmen were summarily dismissed in February, 1914, for insubordinate conduct and deliberate refusal to continue work in the field. Steps are being taken to fill the vacancies.

Special Work.

The headquarters' office carried out several items of special work during the year, including the supervision of the Minefields survey (specially reported on in para. 27 *et seq.*), drafting schemes for the general organisation of the Kano Revenue Surveys and School, and proposals for the Regulations of the Minerals Proclamation, and compiling 100 plans of Government stations from available information of varying value to assist in marking out proposed reservations pending future Cadastral Surveys. In March, 1914, the Survey Department was charged with the duties of designing and marking out reservations. Up to date there has been only time for one to be completed, but in future these duties will form an important item in the work of the Cadastral Branch.

The Topographical Branch, in addition to the purely topographical work already described, carried out numerous surveys of boundaries, Government Stations, lands held under various titles, forest reserves, etc., lying in the area of the season's programme, besides assisting the political officers in cases of disputed boundaries. The following special plans were supplied :—Seven Forest Reserves (1 : 11,500 to 1 : 62,500, according to area); 11 Government Stations (1 : 4,800); five Towns (1 : 12,500); nine areas held under various titles. During the fourth field season the special map of the railway belt already referred to has been supplied, the special map of the coalfields in the neighbourhood of Udi has been made, and the plans of 10 Government Stations and other miscellaneous Land Surveys are in hand.

PUBLICATION OF MAPS.

Progress has been made with the publication of the topographical sheets of the standard map and of the 88-foot sheets of the Lagos map, eight and nine sheets respectively being published during the year. A town plan of Warri (1 : 4,800) was published and the proofs of a 5-chain map of Lagos Municipal Area corrected. Map publication was considerably accelerated by the Ordnance Survey taking over the production of certain sheets. Upwards of 100 plans were published locally in sun-print form for issue for Government purposes or on repayment.

COST AND REVENUE.

The 1913 estimates provided £25,286 for survey recurrent expenditure in the Southern Provinces and £1,550 for the special Lagos survey. The figures for the actual expenditure were £23,607 and £1,818 respectively. As the whole department was employed on Government work, the actual revenue earned by survey fees and sale

of maps did not exceed £400. By the scale of fees applicable to private individuals, the paper revenue earned by land surveys was approximately :—Cadastral Branch, £4,500 ; Topographical Branch, £3,000.

During the period December 12th to March 14th a total of 487 areas was accounted for by the methods of survey and under the difficult local conditions described in the last report of the Colonial Survey Committee. Numbered survey beacons were left on every mine and were connected to the triangulation. The officers of the party completed 7,500 square miles of triangulation, which included observations and computations for 85 stations, the average probable error being 1 : 15,000 for main stations and 1 : 5,000 for intersected and interpolated points. The thick weather of the harmattan necessitated observations at 30 azimuth stations to supplement the triangulation and enable theodolite traverses of mine boundaries to be run. The triangulation can be readily extended in any direction to form the framework of the Nigeria survey, the bases at Kano and Udi forming check bases, and the absolute geographical co-ordinates becoming available when the Lagos (or Western) triangulation is reached.

Maps and records. One of the most satisfactory points of the work was the complete system of records, both mining and topographical, kept in the mines survey office at Naraguta. Quarter-degree field sheets mounted on zinc on the 1 : 62,500 scale were kept up to date with all surveys executed in the field. Records of the methods of compilation of each sheet, and of the catalogue numbers of all books, plans, traverses and fixed points used, were kept in the "reference book" of each sheet on the system used by the topographical branch. Owing to the pressure of mining work, it was naturally not possible to make these sheets as complete in topographical detail as could be wished, but they can be rapidly completed when experienced topographical native surveyors become available. It is hoped that time will be found to complete many sheets in this manner when the topographical branch are in the neighbourhood at the end of the year. Sufficient material is, however, available for the production of several sheets of the Minefield Map (1 : 62,500) during the next few months, when a sketch map (1 : 250,000) of the minefield will also be published. In view of the constant supply of fresh detail that will be received during the next 12 months, the publication of both maps will be in a cheap and easily altered form.

The total cost of the work will be about £13,948, which is less than was anticipated. An actual revenue of £4,916 in survey fees has been earned. Had the survey fees provided by the new Minerals Proclamation been in force, the revenue would have exceeded the total cost of the party by £470, figures which are useful in showing that a special party can be self-supporting without charging fees that are in any way exorbitant.

NYASALAND.

Governor	Sir GEORGE SMITH, K.C.M.G.
Director of Public Works ..	Mr. T. I. BINNIE.
Assistant Director of Public Works	Mr. T. F. FIRR.
Surveyor	Mr. D. WALLACE.
Assistant Surveyor	Mr. E. H. HOLMDEN.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

FIELD.

Trigonometrical.—A small amount of trigonometrical work has been undertaken by Mr. Firr in connexion with the amended Anglo-Portuguese boundary at the east and south-east of Lake Shirwe.

Topographical.—No work was done.

Cadastral.—The two Assistant Surveyors were engaged on the survey of estates from October, 1913, to February, 1914, inclusive, during which period some 17 estates aggregating some 2,921 acres were surveyed in the Zomba, Blantyre, West Shire, and Lower Shire Districts.

Office Work.—20 plans and 86 tracings have been made.

Cost.

The cost of the Department was £968.

UGANDA.

Governor	Sir F. J. JACKSON, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Director of Surveys and Land Officer	Mr. R. C. ALLEN.
Deputy Director of Surveys ..	Mr. L. R. FRASER.
Conveyancer	Mr. F. GUTHRIE SMITH.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

	Director of Surveys.
	Deputy Director of Surveys.
	Conveyancer.
<i>Headquarters</i>	1 European surveyor.
	3 European clerks.
	1 European draughtsman.
	2 Indian clerks.
	2 Indian draughtsmen.
<i>Native Estate Surveys in</i>	10 European surveyors.
<i>Buganda</i>	1 Indian assistant surveyor.
<i>Crown Lands surveys</i> ..	2 European surveyors.

Compared with the previous year, the staff has been increased by 1 Conveyancer and 1 European clerk. In November, 1912, the Deputy Director of Surveys, Mr. H. Boazman, resigned and Mr. L. R. Fraser was appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Native Estate Surveys.—This work is done in accordance with the provisions of the Buganda Agreement of 1900.

The area over which theodolite observations, at points about 1 mile apart, were finished was 356 square miles (885 square miles in 1912–13). The total area over which points have been fixed is 4,728 square miles.

The area of which the detail was mapped was 663 square miles (704 square miles in 1912–13).

The total area surveyed is now 4,650 square miles.

Crown Land Surveys.—Two surveyors were employed on these, including townships. An area of about 23,000 acres has been re-surveyed in Buganda Province in connexion with sales of native land to Europeans and to natives.

Township Surveys.—A considerable amount of survey work has been done during the year at Jinja, Kampala, Namasagali, Bugondo, and Soroti. Small areas have been surveyed at Bukakata and Kibanga (ports on Lake Victoria). The survey of Mjanji Port on Lake Victoria is now in hand. There has been a keen demand for township plots, especially at Kampala.

Land Office.—The number of leases and grants of land during the year, other than grants to natives under the Buganda Agreement of 1900, amounted to 213 (117 in 1912–13, 77 in 1911–12).

COST.

Expenditure and Review.—The expenditure up to 31st March, 1914, was £9,524 and the revenue £10,460, £6,486 of this being land rents.

Different Classes of Survey.—The cost of *native estate surveys*, excluding the expenditure on headquarters, was £7 16s. per square mile (£6 14s. in 1912–13), or 3·08d. per acre.

The cost of *Crown lands surveys* was roughly £10 per square mile.

III.

THE STATE OF THE SURVEYS

OF

BRITISH HONDURAS, CEYLON, CYPRUS, FIJI, HONG KONG, JAMAICA,
MALAY STATES AND TRINIDAD.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Governor	Sir W. COLLET, K.C.M.G.
Surveyor General	Mr. H. I. PERKINS, I.S.O.
Assistant Surveyor General ..	Mr. W. H. CARLIN.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

<i>Headquarters</i>	{ Surveyor General Assistant Surveyor General. 1 clerk 1 tracer.
<i>Cadastral Surveys</i>	4 European surveyors.

There are also two forest officers in the department.

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

No systematic survey has yet been made. All the evils which are attendant on patchwork survey may therefore be anticipated. These evils have been foreseen and a systematic survey has been recommended, but hitherto there has been no money for it.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Trigonometrical Branch.—None.

Topographical Branch.—None.

Cadastral Branch.—In the Carib Reserve at Stann Creek 382 blocks comprising 2,012 acres were surveyed. This entailed the cutting of over 48 miles of boundary lines and more than 15 miles of traversing.

The limit of error in the surveys is one link in ten chains and one minute in five angles.

COST.

Expenditure and Revenue.—The expenditure was roughly £4,000, and the revenue, mainly from timber licences and sale of Crown lands, was roughly £10,000. The survey, forest and land offices are all in one department, but the cost of survey is roughly £2,500.

CEYLON.

Governor	Sir R. CHALMERS, K.C.B.
Surveyor General .. .	Mr. R. S. TEMPLETON.
Deputy Surveyor General ..	Mr. W. C. S. INGLES.
Assistant Surveyor General ..	Mr. A. J. WICKWAR.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

	10 Superintendents of Surveys.
	1 Superintendent, Observatory.
	2 Assistant Astronomers.
<i>Field</i>	37 Assistant Superintendents of Surveys (27 temporary).
	2 levellers.
	267 grade surveyors.
	7 Assistant Superintendents of Surveys (6 temporary).
<i>Office</i>	217 clerks and draughtsmen.
	1 accountant.
	150 extra clerks and draughtsmen.

Topography.

During the period under review, 1,161 square miles of flat work were surveyed at an approximate cost of Rs.70-94 per square mile.

One Assistant Superintendent and ten men were engaged upon the work, and the progress and accuracy of the work generally were satisfactory.

It is proposed to increase the staff by 10 men before the end of 1914, and arrangements have already been made for training this number.

Provincial maps of the following provinces on a scale of four miles to an inch have already been issued :—

Uva Province,
Northern Province,
North Central Province,
Eastern Province,

and the North Western and Central Provinces will be ready shortly.

Triangulation.

A little minor work was carried out to fill in gaps, principally in connection with the Block Surveys.

Narammala Scheme.—Ten points were visited, nine fixed and one refixed.

Nikaweratiya Scheme.—Nine points were visited, 12 points fixed.

Balangodan-Pelmadulla Scheme.—Eleven points visited and eight fixed.

Office work consisted of the calculations for the fixation of the points in the above schemes, the calculations of the altitudes for Topographical purposes of 143 Trigonometrical Stations from data available from Trigonometrical Records, the preparation of Trigonometrical diagrams and other work of a miscellaneous nature.

One Assistant Superintendent of Surveys and one Surveyor were employed on the above in addition to other duties.

Levelling.

Thirty-five miles of levels were run in duplicate, on the Anuradhapura-Trincomalee Road, at a cost of Rs.81-56 per mile, and 107 Bench Marks established at a cost of Rs.27-27 per Bench Mark.

Seventy-four miles were run on the Colombo-Galle Road, at a cost of Rs.86-42 per mile, and 193 Bench Marks established at a cost of Rs.33-15 per Bench Mark.

Office work consisted of tabulating level figures and preparing Level Sketches, with a view to getting the value of all Bench Marks published in one volume.

Two officers have been running these levels under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Surveys in charge of Triangulation and Levelling. The progress of the work has been very satisfactory.

Block Surveys (including Settlement and Demarcation Surveys).

The average number of men employed on this work was 16 Assistant Superintendents and 126 Surveyors.

An area of some 21 000 acres was block surveyed at an approximate cost of Rs.3 per acre, including landmarking. This small output was due to the fact that the greater part of the staff was employed on Settlement and Demarcation Surveys in connection with the old plans. This latter work is slow and intricate in addition to being disconnected and distributed over a large area. Making the necessary sub-divisions, cutting out the owners' claims, investigating old boundaries, etc., etc., entails a large amount of very tedious work with very little show for it. It must be noted here, however, that this work is now rapidly drawing to a close, and it is hoped by the end of 1914 the greater part of the old plans will have been dealt with. The new Block Surveys are subdivided and landmarked, as far as possible, at the time of survey, and approximate very closely to a Cadastral Survey. Dealing with the work in this manner will increase the outturn and facilitate subsequent settlement surveys. The rate of progress and accuracy of the work done throughout was, taking the exceptional circumstances into consideration, very satisfactory.

Application Surveys.

This class of survey consists principally of the survey of small isolated lots of Crown land, made on the application of intending purchasers. The staff also attends to all surveys under the Acqui-

sition Ordinance, Special Surveys for Revenue Officers, examination and checking of surveys for Certificates of Quiet Possession, Irrigation and Town Surveys. It is difficult to give details of such varied and intricate work, but it is now well up to date, the Provincial Closure System for Application and Special Surveys having proved most satisfactory, and having enabled the surveys to be made in a more systematic manner and arrears overtaken. Some 66 men were employed on this work and attended to 2,638 questions, at a cost of Rs. 211,349.

Training School.

An Assistant Superintendent and two Instructors are in charge of this school, which had 15 surveyors in training for the Department and five qualifying to practise as licensed surveyors.

The students are given three months training in the Colombo Training School and three months at Padukka, twenty miles outside Colombo, where practical work is done in all its branches.

Cost.

The cost of the department was roughly £133,000. The proportional cost was roughly :—

	Per cent.
Personal emoluments	50
Other charges	46
Special expenditure	4
	100

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner Major Sir H. J. GOOLD-ADAMS,
G.C.M.G., C.B.

Registrar General and Director
of Surveys Mr. F. ONGLEY.

Assistant Director of Surveys .. Mr. B. T. WATTS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Field.

	1 Chief surveyor.
	1 Assistant.
	3 Traversers.
<i>Trigonometrical Section</i> ..	1 Surveyor.
	1 Surveyor sent from England for major triangulation of Island.
	1 Assistant and interpreter.
<i>Detail Survey Section</i> ..	1 Chief surveyor.
	1 Assistant.
	9 Surveyors.

Office.

<i>Headquarters</i>	..	..	{	Director of Surveys. Assistant Director of Surveys. 1 Clerk and storekeeper. Chief Computation Officer.
<i>Computation Office</i>	..	..	{	1 Surveyor. 1 " on probation. 2 Clerks.
<i>Coordinatograph</i>	..	..		1 Clerk.
<i>Drawing Office</i>	..	..	{	4 Draughtsmen. 1 Clerk, sunprinting, etc.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Trigonometrical Section.

Triangulation.—During the early part of the year the third order triangulation was joined up to the Armiridia base at the east end of the island. Observations were taken at all points. Fourteen points had to be re-observed owing to their destruction by wandering shepherds. The average triangular error of this triangulation was $4'12''$.

It was necessary to start the Detail Survey as soon as a few triangles had been observed, for this reason the computations were carried on polygon by polygon and the whole work was not computed *en bloc*.

The length of the check base at Armiridia by triangulation was found to be 3,287·68 feet, and by actual measurement 3,287·23 feet.

165 minor triangulation points (4th order) were fixed from the 3rd order points either by resection or intersection.

A second order triangulation of the island had been completed under the then Director of Survey, Captain Kitchener, R.E., in 1878-82 for the purpose of forming a topographical map of the Island on the scale of 1 inch to the mile. This triangulation was found to be too rough for use with the Detail Survey and, as practically none of the original points now remain (including the base points) and no records of the computations are to be found, a new triangulation of the island was recommended by Captain Lyons, R.E., F.R.S., in his report on the Cadastral Survey of Cyprus.

In August a N.C.O. of the Royal Engineers was deputed to do the reconnaissance for this triangulation; the work was carried out rapidly, as with a few exceptions the points were placed near the portions where the original points must have been.

Some trouble was caused at Famagusta on account of a peculiar mirage at that place.

During the summer reconnaissance the Famagusta minaret was quite clear from Pyla, but the observer found in the winter that Famagusta was invisible—on this account alterations were made in the base extensions measured in 1912. Twenty-eight points have now been observed and 15 remain to be done. Astronomical observations have been taken at one base for latitude and azimuth.

Reconnaissance for a 3rd and 4th order triangulation was commenced in the Larnaca District in January and 41 third order points and 15 fourth order points have now been definitely fixed. Observations at the third order stations will commence this month and the fourth order points will be intersected from them.

A plane table-alidade-tacheometer survey will be run off these fixed points and a map constructed on a scale of 1:5000. No map exists except the 1 inch to a mile, and as it is found necessary to complete the valuation of the island in ten years the above Survey was proposed.

The allowable error in the closure of the triangles was fixed at 8"—this was exceeded on a few isolated triangles near the coast where the forests made observing extremely difficult.

Traverses.—The Traverse section of the Field Staff have improved considerably both in the quality and pace of the work.

82,030 acres have been covered with a chain and theodolite traverse and 2,816 points were observed, this includes points placed in 18 villages, the survey of which is carried out on a scale of $1:2500$.

As the work is in the hilly parts of the island all lines have to be stepped—the average error put into the chained lines is about $\frac{1}{250}$. Three men were employed regularly on this work during the year.

Detail Survey Section.

During the year 51 plans have been surveyed on a scale of 2500 and 12 villages on a scale of $1:2500$. Most of these plans have been finally examined on the field by the Chief Surveyor and his assistant. The total area surveyed was 65,500 acres.

The apparently small area surveyed is accounted for by the small staff employed on this work, the many difficulties encountered in the hilly district of the Karpas, and the large amount of work outside the actual survey of the land, which the surveyor has to perform.

The country is divided up into very small properties, the divisions of which are difficult to ascertain, as the proprietors fail to attend the surveyor, who has to rely on the often inaccurate information of the village representatives. Large numbers of taxable trees have to be counted and booked against their respective owners and often a single tree is owned by many people and does not go with the land on which it is situated.

Topographical Section.

No work has been carried out in the field.

The 1:2,500 plans are being reduced to form a topographical map of the island on a scale of four inches to the mile. 137 plans were reduced during 1913-14.

Sunprints for valuers and field clerks were prepared in respect of	11 plans.
Numbering	16 „
Numbers and names inserted and finally completed	105 „

Computation Office.

The following work has been completed during the year :—

Computation of Karpas triangulation by method of least squares.

Computation of 130 4th order points.

Computation of co-ordinates of 3,000 traverse points.

Computation of areas was formerly taken out in the field, this is now done in the Head Quarters Office.

Most of the year's work consisted in correcting the mistakes made under the old system of work when areas were only taken out once and not checked. Of the new work eight plans and three villages were completed. Two areas were taken out for each plot by different computers, adjustment made for shrinkage (or exhaustion) of the paper, and when the sum of the areas agreed with the theoretical area of the plan to within 1 per cent. the final adjustment was made.

Four more computers will be added for this work to keep pace with the valuation section.

A coordinatograph by Coradi of Zurich has been placed in the Computation Office. This machine has been found most useful in plotting the numerous traverse points.

Maps Published.

174 plans on a scale of 1:2,500 have been published and 29 villages on a scale of 1:1,250. £12 was realized by the sale of maps during the year.

Special Work Undertaken.

During the summer months assistance was given to the Railway Department in running a preliminary survey for the extension of the line from Morphou up to Evrychou valley.

No triangulation exists of this part of the country. A theodolite and chain traverse formed the basis of the work, and off this a plane table survey was made on a scale of 1"=4 chains; levels were run along the main line of traverse and sections of the valley taken off them.

Cost.

	£	s.	d.
Headquarters	2,235	5	6
Trigonometrical Section	1,785	7	10
Detail Survey Section	1,953	3	1
Special Work for the Railway Ex- tension	108	1	6

Total cost of Survey branch, as distinct from the land registration branch, was therefore £6,081 17s. 11d.

FIJI.

Governor Sir BICKHAM ESCOTT, K.C.M.G.
 Officer in Charge of the Trigonometrical Survey. Mr. G. T. McCaw.
 Assistant Mr. T. RIMMER.

ISLAND OF VITI LEVU.

The Report of the Survey of Viti Levu is complete except as regards the adjustment and coordinates of some secondary stations.

The allocation of the labour of adjustment has been as shown in the following table:—

Main Figures.		Figs. of 2nd Order.		Intersected Points.	
No.	Conditions.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.
7	62	3	0	29	5
6	77	2	2	0	12

(All finished).

An extract from the statistics of the Triangulation will indicate the quality of the work.

Main Net.

Number of Triangles	173
Average closing error of Triangle ..	1".51
Probable error of observed angle (Ferrero's)	$\pm 0".75$
Probable error of observed angle (from adjustment)	$\pm 1".43$
Probable error of observed angle, excluding figures X and XII ..	$\pm 1".13$

Intersected Points.

Probable error of observed angle from adjustment, about	$\pm 2".0$
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Altitudes.

Average range in measures of height of primary point	1.9ft.
Average range in measures of height of intersected points	2.9ft.

Density of Triangulation.

Total number of stations fixed	112
Side of average square containing one main station	9 miles.
Side of average square containing one station fixed	6 "
(excluding stations fixed purely for photogrammetry).	

ISLAND OF VANUA LEVU.

Measurement of Base.—The Tuatua base of 18,480 feet, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was measured in May, when the reclaimed mangrove swamp was sufficiently dry to afford firm footing. The eight sections were twice measured by a staff of three officers in 17 field days. The chief trouble arose from the crossing of small creeks and numerous drains, but with the help of the preliminary chaining made by Mr. Rimmer and the simple expedient of twice adding certain lengths of a steel tape and deducting the *same* lengths at later stages, practically every obstacle was scientifically surmounted.

The levelling was carried out by Mr. C. L. Leembruggen, of the Lands Department, using a 14-inch Cooke level and a short staff (designed by Mr. McCaw) with two incommensurable scales, black and red. The two measures of the difference of level of the two terminals differ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The maximum discrepancy in a section is 7-10 inch and the average 3-10 inch, *i.e.*, slightly less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in one mile.

The difference between the forward and backward measures of the length of the base is 3-11 inch = 1 : 818,000. The average discrepancy on a section is 1-16 inch, the maximum being 1-9 inch. The tape apparently lengthened between the periods of standardization at Southampton before and after measurement by 1 : 1,400,000—an amount less than the natural elongation with time of stoved invar. The final p.e. of the base is 1 : 364,000 or $\pm 3\cdot5$ inch.

Mean Sea Level.—A tide-gauge was established at Malau, near Labasa, and three months' observations were made here (July-September, 1913) by an intelligent Chinaman. The connection between a B.M. opposite the tide-gauge and the Tuatua base involves 10 miles of spirit levelling, and work on this line is at present (March, 1914) being pursued by Mr. Rimmer. Intermediate concrete bench marks have been set up at suitable points along the route, which passes the Labasa Sugar Mill.

Astronomical Observations.—Latitude was determined at Num-builoka in July, which, though ordinarily a good month, was most unsatisfactory for observers in 1913. After long delays a clear spell of just two hours duration supervened on July 10th, and latitude was then determined by the Gauss method from eight trials of stars; the p.e. is $\pm 0''\cdot53$. The observers remained on the hill eight days more endeavouring to get observations for azimuth, but as no clearance ensued the hill was abandoned and the determination postponed until the occupation of Naseula (Base East) at the end of the month. Here observations were conducted with success on four nights. The method employed was that of low stars in the prime vertical. The p.e. of azimuth is $+0''\cdot47$.

Reconnaissance.—With the exception of a few hills in the Taviuni District and one other, the stations have been selected and beaconed by Mr. Rimmer. Dr. Guppy's contoured map has been a valuable aid in this work, which, as far as mere choice of stations is concerned, has been relatively easy in Vanua Levu, if the Taviuni district be

excepted. The total number of stations already beaconsed is made up as follows :—Main stations, 29 ; secondary, 30.

It will be seen that the reconnaissance of Taviuni is not yet complete. This island has presented unusual obstacles. Normally it is capped with cloud which rarely uncovers the axial ridge. In response to local request an endeavour has been made to establish a ring of stations round the island below normal cloud level, which is about 2,750 feet. This scheme is, however, fraught with difficulty. Owing to the configuration and more especially the straight axis of Taviuni, the essential intervisibility of signals is not easily obtained without undue multiplication of stations and undesirable complexity in the triangulation. When finally the stations are established the observational difficulty remains ; to distinguish opaque signals against a dark near background is only possible where the observer is at a comparatively short distance from the signal. Consequently the helio must be utilized on the longer lines. Considering, however, the persistence of cloud on the ridge it is possible that the labour of observing a double number of low stations will not be a whit greater than the observation of a normal number in the cloudy strata. High stations, moreover, would be permanently disadvantageous.

Angle Measurement.—The computation of the work in Viti Levu and the measurement of the Labasa Base absorbed most of the time of the officer in charge during the earlier part of 1913. Consequently the strictly trigonometrical work was not undertaken till June. Thereafter this work was again interrupted by astronomical observation. Fourteen main and five secondary stations have been occupied, the observations at four of the secondary being made by the assistant, using a 5-inch vernier theodolite. The observations to 19 secondary points are complete.

Computation.—In the intervals of waiting during broken weather on the hills, the completion of the Report of Viti Levu has principally occupied the attention of the leader. Since coming into office both officers have been engaged on the preliminary computations of Vanua Levu, until Mr. Rimmer was requested to undertake the levelling to Malau, which is now being carried on when the weather is propitious. Preliminary distances and altitudes of all main and secondary points have been computed and a beginning made with the laborious work of adjustment.

HONG KONG.

Governor	.. Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.
Director of Public Works ..	.. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.
Principal Land Surveyor ..	.. Mr. L. C. REES.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The Land Survey Office, which at present includes a staff of 11 surveyors and one native apprentice surveyor, is a branch of the

Public Works Department and is under the control of the Director of Public Works.

All matters relating to the sale and occupation of Crown Lands, which are under the charge of the Director of Public Works, are dealt with in this office, such as applications for land, sales of all areas to be let on long leases, preparation of permits for temporary occupation of land, licences for temporary piers, plans for leased areas, quarries, permanent piers, etc., etc.

The taking out of co-ordinates of traverses, the calculation of areas, etc., are done by the two computers engaged in 1911, the results being finally checked by the surveyors, after each set of figures has been worked out independently by each of the computers. This system has proved very satisfactory and a great saving of time has been effected. When all co-ordinates have been taken out and proved, the surveyors then plot their own traverses and fill in the details.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Triangulation.—With the exception of the Tung Hoi, or Eastern Districts of the New Territories and a portion of Lantau and Lamma Islands, the triangulation of the Colony has now been completed, and 40 main and 55 minor Trigonometrical stations have been permanently marked on the ground by beacons or cairns of stones.

The area covered is equal to 300 square miles, and the work was extended by a series of interlacing polygons accurately closed in the office with an angular error of about 6", with one exception, the Lantau Island-Cheung Chau Island section. The error in this series was slightly more owing to the fact that observations had to be taken during the foggy and hot season to allow the survey of Cheung Chau Island to be undertaken. The triangulation has now been closed on the original base and checked with the Military Harbour Survey base with satisfactory results. The majority of the minor Trigonometrical stations were fixed in the more populous and cultivated districts such as Taipo, Sheung Shui, and Pat Heng Valleys to enable the survey of the principal villages to be undertaken.

All polygons have been accurately closed, and all stations valued and recorded in the office.

Topographical and Cadastral Work.—About 135 miles of traverse, including a 20-mile traverse from Castle Peak to Fanling, have been run during the year and traverse stations permanently marked on the ground. The limit of error allowed for this work is 1 in 3,000.

A portion of the Western District of the City containing about 15 acres was surveyed in detail and plotted on the Ordnance plans. Some progress was made with the survey of Kowloon; the survey of Ma Tau Wei and district was practically completed and partially plotted. Kowloon Farm Lots 3 & 4 and surrounding lots containing an area about 806,900 sq. ft. were surveyed and plotted, but owing to lack of staff and the numerous surveys necessitated by applications for land, new leases, etc., it was not possible to keep surveyors continuously on this work.

An area of about 36 acres was surveyed and contoured at Taipo in connection with certain applications for building lots.

One surveyor was engaged for several months in making a detailed survey of the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway and the adjoining lots. This survey was required to finally settle the boundaries of the land taken over for the construction of the line and close the railway land resumption account.

A main traverse was run along the centre of the railway track, commencing at the south face of the Beacon Hill Tunnel and finishing at Sham Chun on the Chinese Border, and was closed on five trigonometrical points on the way.

Subsidiary traverses were run from permanent marks left on the main traverse for the purpose of picking up detail, such as sidings, stations, cuttings, banks, etc., and over 1,500 lots of cultivated land adjoining the railway were either wholly or partially surveyed. All this work has been plotted on the Ordnance plans to a scale of 200 feet to one inch and boundary stones have been fixed defining the area taken up by the railway.

A survey of Cheung Chau Village, the Island of Cheung Chau, containing 500 houses, and about 30 European building lots situated in various parts of the Island has been made.

In addition to the work described above surveys were made and sale plans prepared of 33 plots of land in Hongkong and Kowloon. These lots covered an area of 802,163 square feet.

COST.

The cost of the survey branch, excluding charges for lighting, heating, &c., which cannot be separated from the cost of the Public Works Department, amounted to roughly £6,000. The proportional cost was:—

	Per cent.
Salaries	78
Conveyance allowances	7
Wages for coolies	6
Land survey expenses (camp equipment, &c.)	4
Triangulation	3
Transport and travelling expenses	1
Incidental expenses	1
	—
	100
	—

JAMAICA.

Governor	Brigadier-General Sir W. H. MANNING K.C.M.G., C.B.
Surveyor General	Mr. C. LIDDELL.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

There is no recognised survey department, but any cadastral surveys that are necessary are made by the Crown Lands Department, consisting of the Surveyor General, three assistant surveyors, one accountant, three clerks, one typist and 132 baliffs and headmen.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

No Trigonometrical or Topographical survey has been undertaken.

Cadastral Survey.—This work includes surveys of lands forfeited to the Crown for non-payment of taxes and the delimitation therefrom of tax-paid areas belonging to private owners, of lands recovered from squatters or by escheat of lands sold by the Crown, and of lands purchased by the Crown. These surveys were all, except in cases of opening of boundary lines, closed traverses with closing errors of from 1 in 450 to 1 in 900. 150½ lineal miles of survey and traverse work have been performed in addition to about 100 miles of reconnaissance and locating work. There are large areas requiring boundary lines and road schemes before the land can be offered for sale.

The cost of the survey and traverse work was approximately £6 a mile, and the average rate of speed about 40 chains a day.

Maps.—A large number of maps, plans, and tracings have been made for official use, and 67 plans have been made to the order of the public for defining boundary lines of properties or for the information of proprietors. A closed compilation of the whole Island to a scale of one mile to an inch has been completed and inked in, and the topography partially drawn on. The total expenditure on the map has been only £389 2s. 8d. out of an estimated total of £2,000.

COST.

It is impossible to extract figures for the survey branch alone. The total expenditure for the whole department was £3,427 and the total revenue £4,439.

MALAY STATES.

High Commissioner	.. ..	Sir ARTHUR YOUNG, K.C.M.G.
Surveyor General	.. ..	Colonel H. M. JACKSON, late R.E.
Deputy Surveyor General	.. ..	Major G. S. KNOX, R.E.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Trigonometrical Branch.

The Trigonometrical Branch being again very shorthanded during 1913, the work carried out was necessarily limited. The observations from 15 stations of the Kelantan triangulations were, however, completed. The whole of this work will, it is hoped, be finished in 1914. Parts of the country traversed on this work are amongst the wildest in the Peninsula. On the long and difficult ascent to G. Noring on the main watershed the survey party saw no signs of man for seven days. The important traverse and triangulation along the Pahang river for the control of the surveys of the numerous settlements along this great waterway was considerably advanced, leaving only 33 miles yet to be dealt with.

The traverse commenced in December, 1912, along the rugged watershed of the main range between Selangor and Pahang was continued, and the part most important for the control of the mining surveys on either side completed.

The precise levelling was carried on continuously during the year, 245 ordinary bench marks and 25 permanent marks being emplaced.

Minor triangulation of secondary value—*i.e.*, sufficiently rigorous for the control of the land surveys, was commenced in the district of Upper Perak for the more immediate purpose of supplying points for the control of the topographical survey to be extended into this part of the country in 1914; and the traverse along the Perak river was continued for about 37 miles and for the same purposes.

Base lines to ensure the preservation of the scale of measurement were selected and prepared in Kelantan for the Kelantan triangulation more particularly, and in Kedah for the proposed revision of the principal triangles of the main triangulation of the Peninsula.

The computation of tidal data at Port Swettenham from the records of the automatic tide gauge was carried on.

The cost of ordinary traverses remained about the same. The cost of that along the Selangor-Pahang watershed was very high on account of its position, the nature of the country and labour difficulties.

Topographical Branch.

The normal progress of the (one inch to the mile) topographical survey suffered considerably from lack of supervision during 1913, owing to the absence on leave of the Superintendent and the employment of the Acting Superintendent on special work during five months of the year. With the exception, however, of about 20 square miles of detail and some final examination of the ground, the proposed programme was carried out. This comprised two standard sheets, one containing part of the Plus valley and the other part of the Perak valley—in all about 595 square miles. The cost of the work in the former sheet, which includes some difficult hilly country, is about

£8 5s., including all charges ; and of the latter, which contains mostly easier country, though partly very swampy, about £6 10s. per square mile. The average cost of the field work during 1913 comes to about £6 14s. per square mile, including supervision and all field expenses. This shows a considerable reduction on previous rates, and indicates satisfactory increase in efficiency of the field hands.

A special survey was undertaken with a view to obtain a basis for the planning of the proposed sanatorium or hill station of "Gunong Tahan." The total area thus dealt with was 14·3 miles. A complete meteorological record was kept up, and several streams gauged for estimation of water supply. Owing to the difficulty of communications and therefore of supply and, during part of the time, to bad weather, this work occupied longer than was anticipated, and was attended by considerable hardship. Other special topographical work carried out was the continuation of the detail survey of Kuala Lumpur town on the scale of one chain to the inch. The field work of this was practically completed, excepting for the examination of some parts of it by the end of the year.

Colonial Survey Section.

This Survey Section consisting of two officers and four non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers continued the topographical work in Negri Sembilan. In September the strength of the Section was increased by the addition of two more non-commissioned officers, thus effecting a more economical proportion between the detail topographers and the officers in charge of the preparation of the necessary framework of control and of the final examination of the work. During the year one full sheet was completed and another, containing a strip of coast about Port Dickson, was finished all but the final examination. Work was carried on also in parts of three other sheets which will be finished probably during the first half of 1914. In all, 472 square miles of detail were completed during the year under report. Progress was considerably impeded by rain, by occasional sickness and by parts of the country under survey being flooded at times. The cost of the detail work alone, excluding the officers' parties, which were chiefly engaged in clearing and fixing points ahead for the extension of the detail, was about £6 8s. per square mile. When the addition of the two extra topographers begins to make itself felt this cost should be found to have been somewhat reduced. The average rate per man per working day was 0·51 per square mile. As indicating the difficulty of anything like rapid progress in topographical work in a wet uncertain climate without any regular seasons, it may be noted that the average number of full working days in each month is about 17, allowing for a fortnight's leave during the year, public holidays and Sundays. The remainder of the time is lost by rain, sickness, moving camps and delays, generally due to difficulties with coolies.

Revenue Survey Branch.

The progress of the land surveys during 1913 may be considered as fairly satisfactory. In all, 270,375 acres (about 422 square miles) were surveyed for registration of title—in some form, or for reserve to the State. This is about 5,500 acres more than last year. There is an increase also in the return of total chainage from 642,001 to 663,958. The average cost per acre and of drainage have both, however, also slightly increased. The increase in cost per acre is due to the fact that a lesser number of large rubber estates and forest reserves and a much greater number of small portions were surveyed in the year under report compared with the preceding year, this difference being particularly marked in Perak. The slight increase in the cost of chainage is probably due to increase in transport and labour expenses on mining surveys on the high lands of the Raub and Bentong districts and to the difficulties of work amongst the limestone cliffs of Kinta, where a good deal was done during 1913. The average cost per acre in 1913 was 4s. 0d.; in 1912, 1s. 6d. The average cost per chain in 1913 was 1s. 7d.; in 1912, 1s. 6d.

There has been a diminution in the demand for extensive areas for rubber plantation during the year. The number and average area of mining lots applied for appear to be about the same as in the preceding year. There is a great increase in the number of requisitions received for native holdings. Some large tracts of country gazetted as forest reserves are recorded as for survey in 1913, but have not been completely dealt with.

As regards surveys still on the books of the department at the end of the year: those for agricultural purposes have been considerably reduced both in area and in number. There is a small increase, however, in the arrears of surveys of mining lots and of native holdings. There is a very large increase in the area of forest reserves to be dealt with. Except for the last-mentioned item, which is not important from the point of view of urgency, the department is much in the same position as last year. All old outstanding arrears that can be dealt with at all have now been practically wiped off, though much revisionary work still remains to be done in Negri Sembilan, the legacy of unscientific methods in the past. There was a slight general increase in the effective strength of nearly all grades in the Revenue Survey Branch during 1913.

CENTRAL DRAWING OFFICE AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC SECTION.

Three sheets of the topographical survey of the Malay States were published during the year, the whole of the work having been carried out in this office. The fair maps are drawn on the scale of one and a half inches to the mile for photo-reduction in order to produce fine clear lines and lettering. Other maps completed during the year under report included a map of the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission on the scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, a map of Seremban and environs from the survey of the Colonial Survey Section on the scale of two inches to the mile, several sheets of the Kuala Lumpur Town (topographical) survey, sketch maps of Kedah and Perlis, and revenue survey maps

TRINIDAD.

of several districts and towns. A large number of progress index maps and charts, diagrams, railway maps, posters and illustrations for various reports, etc., was also printed. The total number of impressions was 126,772.

Nine topographical sheets, including two of the Colonial Survey Section's work, are in hand in various degrees of completion.

The Technical School passed out 26 probationers for the Department—mostly for the Revenue Survey Branch.

The number of surveyors employed on different classes of surveys was as follows :—

	Europeans.	Others.
Trigonometrical Survey	8	—
Topographical Survey	4	13
Colonial Survey Section	6	—
Revenue Surveys	50	61

TRINIDAD.

Governor	Sir GEORGE R. LE HUNTE, G.C.M.G.
Engineer in charge of Surveys ..	Mr. E. R. SMART.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Staff	{ Engineer in charge of Surveys. 2 Assistants. 4 Draughtsmen. 1 Clerk
-------------	--

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Triangulation.—None. The triangulation has been completed.

Topographical.—About 70 miles of road have been surveyed and entered on the standard sheets.

Cadastral.—One large estate of about 2,000 acres has been re-surveyed, and 390 other surveys, varying in extent from 5 to 96 acres, of a total area of 2,096 acres, have been surveyed for the Crown Lands Department.

Map production.—One map of Trinidad on scale $\frac{1}{150000}$ has been published in colours, shewing alienated lands, forest reserves, roads, railways, and ward boundaries.

	COST.
	£ s. d.
Salaries	1963 6 8
Travelling	226 13 0
Surveys	1,889 15 0

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912-1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories, Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

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1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 829.

**TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECT-
ORATE.**

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 776.)

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1915.**



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L. B.

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No. 829.

TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC TO THE
SECRETARY OF STATE.

Office of the High Commissioner for the
Western Pacific,

Suva, Fiji, 23rd October, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following interesting report by Mr. H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Agent and Consul, on the Tongan Islands Protectorate for the financial year ended the 31st March, 1914.

2. The effect of the hurricane in the early part of 1913 is seen, principally, in the decrease by no less than £10,671 in receipts from Customs compared with the receipts for 1912-13. Taxes show an increase, whilst the falling off in revenue under other heads is comparatively small. Further increase in the revenue of Tonga depends mainly on the expansion of its agricultural products, to which it is hoped that cotton will be added before long. The climate and soil of many parts of the group are particularly well adapted for the establishment of a successful cotton industry.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
BICKHAM ESCOTT,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable

The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

H.B.M.'s Agency and Consulate,
Tonga,

17th September, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report on the Tongan Islands Protectorate for the year 1913-14.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
H. E. W. GRANT,
H.B.M.'s Agent and Consul.

His Excellency,

The High Commissioner
for the Western Pacific,
Suva, Fiji.

REPORT ON THE TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

The Kingdom of Tonga embraces the groups of islands of Tongatabu, Haabai, and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Niuatobutabu, Tafahi, and Niuafoou, as shown on the accompanying map.

The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643. They were visited by Captain Cook on his second voyage in 1773, and again on his third voyage in 1777, when, on account of the disposition of the natives, he named the group the Friendly Islands.

The seat of government is at Nukualofa in Tongatabu.

I.—FINANCIAL.

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1912-13 AND 1913-14.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	
	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£
Taxes	11,192	11,283
Customs	20,809	10,138
Port and Wharfage	1,844	1,059
Licences and Internal Revenue	3,300	3,044
Fees of Court or Office and Payments for Specific Services	3,551	2,953
Post Office	721	727
Rents and Interest	2,058	2,901
Miscellaneous	463	384
Totals	£43,938	£32,489

Expenditure.

	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£
The King	2,694	2,474
Legislative	1,968	929
Premier	1,630	1,840
Governors	481	542
Audit	824	1,032
Treasury	841	859
Customs and Post Office	3,117	2,446
Lands	5,134	5,099
Justice	1,644	1,727
Police	4,784	4,190
Education	3,441	4,357
Band	309	378
Pensions	195	217
Printing Office	911	940
Government Vessels	464	1,067
Medical	3,484	3,589
Miscellaneous	709	777
Works Department	333	370
Public Works Recurrent	1,101	724
Public Works Non-recurrent	4,436	5,544
Totals	£38,497	39,103

As indicated by the amount of revenue brought to account, which was less by £5,102 than the estimate, and £9,787 below the average receipts for the previous four years, the year 1913 was one of acute commercial depression. The production of copra is the pivot on which the prosperity of the kingdom revolves, and the export of that commodity, owing to the damage done to the plantations by the hurricane in the early part of the year, dropped from 11,120 tons in 1912 to 3,426 tons in 1913. This reverse in fortune was borne with remarkable equanimity by those chiefly affected. The cultivators of the soil accepted the situation and showed increased energy in producing ground provisions—yams, sweet potatoes, and taro—for local consumption, while those engaged in fishing pursuits were unusually active.

In view of the falling revenue a strict economy was exercised in regard to expenditure consistent with conducting the government with efficiency. Although the sums provided under several heads proved to be inadequate, the total expenditure on recurrent services was less by £1,658 than the estimate.

A relatively large sum, £5,544, was expended on public works of a non-recurrent nature, but of this amount the sum of £2,810 was spent in procuring the necessary plant and in making a beginning in the long-designed scheme of metalling those arterial roads in Tongatabu which remained in the natural soil stage.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure for the five years 1909 to 1913—14 :—

		Revenue.		Expenditure.
		£		£
1909	..	40,456	..	34,739
1910	..	44,007	..	42,617
1911	..	51,050	..	50,011
1912—13	..	43,938	..	38,497
1913—14	..	32,489	..	39,103

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st March, 1914, was £17,479.

II.—TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Comparative Statement of the total value of Imports and Exports (exclusive of specie and South Sea Island produce imported for exportation) for the five years 1909 to 1913 :—

Year.		Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
		£	£	£
1909	..	152,870	217,155	370,025
1910	..	160,543	245,946	406,489
1911	..	182,122	240,103	422,225
1912	..	169,472	216,511	385,983
1913	..	81,044	82,321	163,365

Value of Specie imported during the five years, 1909—13 :—

					£
1909	..	..	..	..	50,093
1910	..	..	..	..	52,765
1911	..	..	..	..	40,979
1912	..	..	..	..	23,540
1913	..	..	..	..	1,700

TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, 1913-14.

Value of South Sea Island produce imported for exportation during the five years, 1909-13 :—

	£
1909	1,541
1910	942
1911	2,045
1912	2,595
1913	594

Table showing Values of Imports from Foreign Countries for the five years, 1909-13 :—

	1909. £	1910. £	1911. £	1912. £	1913. £
Australia	51,425	44,388	52,870	50,045	20,443
New Zealand	68,305	78,160	85,635	82,826	41,718
Germany	15,591	16,678	17,466	14,743	9,585
Fiji	7,022	7,964	6,861	3,745	1,791
United States	5,852	6,809	9,649	9,861	4,184
United Kingdom	2,306	3,455	5,570	3,449	1,137
Samoa	3,858	2,103	2,549	3,186	1,466
Other Countries	511	1,027	1,522	1,617	720
Totals	154,870	160,584	182,122	169,472	81,044

Comparative Statement showing the value of Imports (exclusive of specie and South Sea Island produce imported for exportation) entered at Nukualofa, Haabai, and Vavau, during the five years, 1909-13 :—

Year.	Nukualofa.	Haabai.	Vavau.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1909	73,870	38,940	40,060	152,870
1910	83,926	40,687	35,930	160,543
1911	89,085	51,197	41,840	182,122
1912	85,169	33,454	50,849	169,472
1913	42,773	14,265	24,006	81,044
Totals	374,823	178,543	192,685	746,051
Averages	74,965	35,708	38,537	149,210

Comparative Statement of the principal articles imported during the years 1912 and 1913 :—

	1912	1913
	£	£
Bacon and ham	673	566
Bags	5,044	1,227
Beer, ale, and porter	2,071	858
Biscuits	8,529	3,214
Boats	1,648	569
Boots and shoes	759	413
Butter	1,286	1,164
Cement	467	447
Cigars and cigarettes	638	330
Cordage and rope	1,185	966
Doors and sashes	3,143	1,097
Drapery	31,719	14,017
Drugs	726	858
Fish, dried, preserved, and salt	6,238	1,935
Flour	10,506	6,127
Furniture	1,953	985
Galvanized manufactures	3,097	1,514
Hardware	7,090	3,412
Ironmongery	980	571
Leatherware, all kinds	1,709	329
Live Stock	1,188	405
Machinery	1,282	1,170
Meats	15,043	9,862
Oil, Kerosene	2,147	2,256
Oil, other	1,157	1,073
Paints and putty	1,083	803
Pickles and oil-stores	4,817	3,085
Produce	3,160	1,447
Shooks	267	680
Soap	1,535	1,305
Spirits	1,690	750
Stationery	724	565
Sugar	6,591	2,987
Timber, dressed	7,709	3,135
Timber, rough	4,188	1,518
Tobacco	1,394	274
Toys and fancy goods	1,325	959
Vehicles	4,472	630
Waters, aerated and mineral	1,123	353
Wines	331	339

Comparative Statement of the principal articles exported during the years 1912 and 1913 :—

			1912.		1913.		
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
				£		£	
Copra	..	..	Tons	11,120	209,567	3,426	72,480
Candlenuts	..	..	Tons	17	172	309	3,324
Fruit	..	..	Cases	7,240	1,379	10,628	2,007
Fungus.. ..	..	..	Tons	9	268	31	1,093
Live Stock	..	..	Head	333	1,469	175	920
Whale Oil	..	..	Casks	59	125	142	400

Comparative Statement showing the value of exports from Nukualofa, Haabai, and Vavau, during the five years 1909-13 :—

Year.	Nukualofa.	Haabai.	Vavau.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1909	73,116	69,798	74,241	217,155
1910	94,177	87,465	64,304	245,946
1911	74,108	81,505	84,490	240,103
1912	69,388	63,441	83,682	216,511
1913	29,338	15,997	36,986	82,321
Totals	340,127	318,206	343,703	1,002,036
Averages	68,025	63,641	68,741	200,407

SHIPPING.

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of foreign-going merchant vessels entered in 1912 and 1913 :—

		1912.		1913.	
Port.	Nationality.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Steamers—					
Nukualofa ..	British	14	29,060	13	29,069
Vavau	"	23	36,664	15	28,316
Total		37	65,724	28	57,385
Sailing Vessels—					
Nukualofa ..	British	3	447	3	624
"	American	—	—	1	683
Haabai	"	1	683	—	—
"	German	1	37	—	—
Vavau	"	1	37	—	—
"	American	1	281	—	—
Total		7	1,485	4	1,307
Auxiliary Schooner—					
Nukualofa ..	German	1	37	—	—
Total shipping entered		45	67,246	32	58,692

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of foreign-going merchant vessels cleared in 1912 and 1913 :—

Port.	Nationality.	1912.		1913.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Steamers—					
Nukualofa ..	British	18	35,505	14	29,148
Vavau ..	„	22	30,260	14	27,616
Total ..	..	40	65,765	28	56,764
Sailing Vessels—					
Nukualofa ..	British	3	447	3	624
Haabai ..	American	1	683	—	—
„ ..	Norwegian	1	799	—	—
Vavau ..	British	1	149	—	—
„ ..	American	1	281	—	—
Total ..	..	7	2,359	3	624
Auxiliary Schooner—					
Nukualofa ..	German	1	37	—	—
Total shipping cleared		48	68,161	31	57,388

AGRICULTURE.

The coconut plantations have made a good recovery from the damage done to them by the hurricane in February, 1913, and the trees are bearing heavily.

During the year 8,000 plants of the *Gros Michel* variety of banana were introduced from Fiji and established at the Agricultural Station at Vaikeli. The experiment promises well, the trees being of vigorous growth. Shoots from the parent stock have been available for distribution for some time past, and are gradually finding their way to the plantations.

Attention is also being paid at Vaikeli to the cultivation of several new varieties of the pineapple.

An attempt to establish the grape has not so far met with success.

III.—LEGISLATION.

During 1913, 14 Ordinances were passed, two of which were not in force at the end of the year.

By Ordinance No. 1 of 1913 every male Tongan subject is required to plant at least 200 coconuts on his tax allotment within one year from the date of the registration of the allotment in his name.

The Education Ordinance, 1913, repealed all former laws relating to the schools, and placed education on a new and systematised basis.

An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a Land Commission to inquire into and finally settle and quiet all land claims was passed— but has not yet been brought into operation.

IV.—EDUCATION.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

During the year 1913 there were three types of primary schools within the kingdom, namely :—(a) Public Primary Schools, entirely under the control of the Education Department ; (b) schools maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission, assisted by a Government grant ; and (c) schools conducted at the private expense of the various Missions.

At the end of the year there were 55 Public Primary Schools in operation distributed as follows :—

Tongatabu	20
Haabai	20
Vavau	10
Niuafoou	3
Nuatobutabu	2
	—
Total	55
	—

The number of pupils on the roll at the end of 1913 was 2,730. The average attendance for the year was 1,972. Twenty-one schools were classed as efficient.

Of the 14 State-aided Primary Schools under the control of the Roman Catholic Mission, five were considered to be efficient. The returns in respect of the number of pupils on the roll and the average attendance are incomplete.

Private Primary Schools are conducted by the Free Church of Tonga, the Roman Catholic Mission, the Wesleyan Mission, and the Mormon Mission.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

In his Annual Report for 1913, the Director of Education (Mr. W. H. Gould) wrote as follows :—

“ The only secondary institution under the control of the Education Department is Tonga College. The number on the roll at the end of 1912 was 85. At the end of 1913 the number had increased to 157.

“ The only institutions other than Tonga College that provide anything in the nature of a secondary education are Tubou College

and Maofaga College, which are under the control of the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions respectively. The total number of students attending the different High Schools at the end of 1913 was : —

Tonga College	157
Tubou College.. .. .	118
Maofaga College	58
Total	333 "

During the year the curriculum of Tonga College underwent a thorough revision with the object of enabling students to obtain an education of greater practical utility than was possible under the scheme of instruction previously in force, which, while aiming at advanced attainment, fell considerably short of that ideal, without equipping the student with knowledge that would prove to be useful when the time arrived for him to undertake the management of his own affairs. To employ the words of the Director, "An attempt is now being made to give a more practical education. Practical arithmetic and English form the principal subjects, while classes are being conducted in wood work, and a beginning has been made towards placing the plantation work upon a systematic footing."

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

The following is an extract from a memorandum on the medical service of Tonga which has been prepared by the Chief Medical Officer. Dr. Arnold W. Izard :—

"At the three centres, Nukualofa, Haabai, and Vavau, hospitals have been established, each under a European doctor. Each hospital is a wooden building with two wards, male and female, a dispensary, operating theatre, and store-rooms. Native houses have been erected in each hospital compound for isolation cases.

"Each hospital has native medical students. Nukualofa has five, the other two four each. These boys do the work of the hospital, such as nursing, dressing surgical cases, dispensing, etc., under the personal direction of the local medical officer. These boys are paid by the Government of Tonga salaries varying from £2 a month for the junior boy to £5 a month for the head boy, according to the length of service and efficiency. These boys are also supplied with quarters, rations and clothing.

"The policy of the Department is to train these boys to fit them for appointment of dispensers in the outlying islands where there are no doctors. Already four such dispensaries have been opened at Mua, Niuafouu, Eua and Niuatobutabu. Small houses have been built for them of four rooms including a dispensary, and they are supplied with dressing and drugs. They receive a salary of £6 a month and 30s. a month in lieu of rations. The dispenser at Mua is the head boy of the service, and he receives £100 a year without rations.

"The Chief Medical Officer receives a salary of £500 a year, the Medical Officers at Haabai and Vavau £400 a year each. Each Medical Officer has the right of private practice, but all Tongan subjects, and all those who pay taxes, are treated at the public expense.

"A fourth Medical Officer has recently been appointed to Nukualofa, at a salary of £400 a year, to assist the Chief Medical Officer in his duties and to allow him to visit the outlying islands. All the Medical Officers are supplied with furnished quarters.

"In addition to treating the natives they carry out the duties appertaining to the offices both of Health Officer and Port Health Officer. As Tonga is within easy reach both of New Zealand and Australia, quarantine regulations are strictly carried out."

GAOLS.

There are ten gaols—three at Nukualofa (one for males and two for females); one at Haabai (general); three at Vavau (one for males and two for females); and one (general) at each of the islands of Eua, Niuafoou, and Niuatobutabu.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

POLICE COURTS.

The kingdom is divided into five Magisterial Districts, namely, Tongatabu and Eua, Haabai, Vavau, Niuafoou, and Niuatobutabu.

The number of criminal cases tried in the Police Courts during the year 1913 was 14,362, as against 10,256 in 1912, showing an increase of 4,106, distributed as follows :—

Tongatabu and Eua	..	..	..	1,302
Haabai	..	..	..	2,085
Vavau	..	..	..	590
Niuafoou	..	..	..	132
				4,109
Niuatobutabu, decrease	..	..	..	3
Total increase	..	..	..	4,106

It is not to be inferred from the foregoing that there has been a marked increase in crime. Many of the offences consisted of breaches of the taxation, sanitary, and health laws, all of which are grouped under the head of criminal jurisdiction.

The prosecution failed in 1,846 cases, and 373 cases were pending on the 31st December, 1913.

The number of civil cases heard in 1913 was 638, as against 742 in 1912. Judgment was given for the plaintiff in 548 cases, and for the defendant in 76. On the 31st December, 1913, 14 cases were pending.

There were few appeals to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Magistrates.

SUPREME COURT.

The following is a return of the criminal cases which were tried in the Supreme Court of Tonga during the year 1913 :—

Offences.	No. of cases.
Larceny	1
Grievous hurt	1
Perjury	4
Defrauding post office	1
Forgery	1
Attempted stealing of vessel .. .	1
House-breaking.. .. .	1
Defamation	2
Embezzlement	1
Total	13

There were three acquittals and one case was pending at the end of the year.

In addition to 13 criminal, 4 intestacy, 33 divorce, and 17 appeal cases (11 criminal and 6 civil) which came before the Supreme Court in 1913, the Court dealt with 362 applications for exemption from payment of taxes, of which 324 were granted either in whole or in part.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of Tongan subjects on the 31st December, 1913, was 22,925, showing an increase of 398 as compared with the estimated population at the close of 1912.

The birth-rate per 1,000 for 1913 was 35·89, as against 32·76 in 1912, and the death-rate 17·36, as against 24·72.

Chief Justice R. L. Skeen writes as follows on this subject :—

“The registered births for 1913 show an increase of 425 over the registered deaths. This is most satisfactory, as the average increase for the four years past has been 216, and would seem to indicate that more care is now taken than formerly in the bringing up of Tongan children, and that the services of the Medical Officers throughout the kingdom are more appreciated, and their skill far more frequently availed of than in years past.”

In 1913 275 marriages were registered, as against 278 in 1912.

The following table shows the number of births, marriages, and deaths registered in the Supreme Court of Tonga during the five years, 1909-13 :—

Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1909 ..	764	290	442
1910 ..	730	322	451
1911 ..	748	302	665
1912 ..	738	278	557
1913 ..	823	275	398
Totals	3,803	1,467	2,513
Averages	760	293	502

As a result of a census taken in 1913 by the Free Church of Tonga, under the direction of the Rev. J. B. Watkin, the President, the following statement shows in numerical detail the population of the kingdom according to nationality, exclusive of Tongan :—

Nationality.	Tonga-tabu.	Haabai.	Vavau.	Niua-tobutabu.	Niua-foou.	Total.
British ..	236	60	62	5	5	368
German ..	55	32	46	—	—	133
American ..	16	13	16	—	—	45
French ..	8	3	4	1	3	19
Niuean ..	121	14	—	—	2	137
Samoan ..	49	8	—	2	2	61
Fijian ..	14	13	—	—	—	27
Other ..	42	3	—	—	—	45
Totals ..	541	146	128	8	12	835

CLIMATE.

The following meteorological return has been furnished by Mr. H. W. Gould, the Principal of Tonga College :—

Records for year ending 31st December, 1913 :—

	Temperature.		Barometer.		Rainfall.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January ..	89	60·5	30·15	29·49	11·35
February ..	89	59·5	29·98	28·29	25·02
March ..	88	64·75	29·98	29·67	8·11
April ..	89·75	62·5	29·99	29·74	7·01
May ..	89	52·5	30·1	29·75	3·81
June ..	84	51·5	29·92	29·54	5·78
July ..	79·5	55·5	30·5	29·4	7·22
August ..	79	52	30·6	29·16	1·05
September ..	80	44	30·89	29·25	18·05
October ..	89	52	30·8	29·14	1·70
November ..	89	60·5	30	29·63	4·35
December ..	84·5	65	29·88	29·63	19·56

Total rainfall .. 113·01

Barometric readings were taken at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily. A very heavy gale, practically a hurricane, blew during the night of the 9th and the morning of the 10th February. The lowest recorded reading during the hurricane was 27·84 in.

The stand on which the rain gauge was placed blew over during the hurricane and part of the rainfall was lost.

VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE.

The revenue of the Post Office for 1913 was £688 as against £721 in 1912.

There are no separate figures for its expenditure, which is merged in that of the custom-house, the two departments being conducted in the same offices by the one staff.

The Government pays no mail subsidies, and expends practically nothing on the local conveyance of mails.

Tonga is not in the Postal Union.

Telegraph and telephone services are, as yet, non-existent, but the Government of Tonga have under consideration the question of establishing a wireless telegraph station in Tongatabu and of working it in connection with the wireless telegraph service of Fiji, and possibly that of New Zealand. Telegrams can only be received and sent by post *viâ* Auckland and Sydney, or by the "wireless" system when the steamers of the Union S.S. Company of New Zealand happen to be in the ports.

British, foreign, colonial, and interinsular mails are conveyed by the steamers of the Union Company by means of a fortnightly service between Sydney and Auckland, *viâ* Fiji and Samoa.

The local interinsular mail, passenger, and traffic service is also almost entirely performed by the Union Company's vessels, which call at each of the three island groups, Tongatabu, Haabai and Vavau. Two outlying dependencies, the islands of Niuafoou and Niuatobutabu, are served, intermittently, by a trading schooner from Auckland and a small steamer from Samoa, *viâ* Vavau.

The only concession received by the Union Company in return for its carriage of the mails lies in a remission of the port pilotage and shipping dues.

Money order conventions exist between the kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Crown Colony of Fiji. No convention has been established with the United Kingdom and foreign countries, but money orders from those countries are sometimes forwarded by the Post Offices of Auckland and Sydney.

The transactions in connection with the money order system for 1913 were as follow :—

Money Orders issued by Tonga.

On New Zealand.	On Australia.	On Fiji.	Total.
£8,803	£3,670	£253	£12,726

Money Orders drawn on Tonga.

By New Zealand.	By Australia.	By Fiji.	Total.
£356	£142	£21	£519

The scheme for an interinsular postal note system, referred to in last year's report, has been abandoned in favour of the adoption of the British scheme of Imperial postal orders.

The Chief Postmaster, Mr. J. M. Masterton, is also Collector of Customs.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

No public work of any magnitude, apart from the scheme for extending the mileage of metalled roads, was undertaken during 1913, owing to want of funds; but many minor works were carried out for the purpose of maintaining Government property in a good state of repair, as well as making necessary additions and improvements. These included, in Tongatabu, repairs to the beacons, punts, wharf, goods-shed, quarantine station, cutter "Kolofoou," and various official quarters. An Aerogen gas plant was erected for the purpose of lighting the wharf, goods-shed, and custom-house. In Haabai, all Government houses were painted and the wharf was repaired. In Vavau, the Police Court was completed and the Hospital and Medical Officer's quarters were painted.

A dispensary was erected at Eua and one at Niuatobutabu.

Public works of the foregoing description are carried out under the direction of the Premier (the Hon. T. Tuivakano), assisted by a foreman of works (Mr. J. Leger).

Mr. A. B. Wallace, Chief Surveyor, reports that during the year ended the 31st March, 1914, an area of 7,597 acres, comprising 527 tax abis and 405 town abis, was surveyed in Tongatabu. In addition, about 100 subdivisions of abis into the statutory $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres were made, and many miles of small roads were surveyed and pegged. Levels and cross sections of ten miles of main road were also taken, with a view to metalling.

In Haabai, 77 tax abis and 419 town abis, occupying 1,100 acres, were surveyed. In addition some 43 sections, comprising 660 acres, were surveyed for leasing to Europeans.

H. E. W. GRANT,

H.B.M.'s Agent and Consul.

Nukualofa, Tonga,

17th September, 1914.

176° Niuafuou
(Good Hope I.)

175°

174°

173°

16°

15°

Tafahi
(Boceawen I.)

Niuatobutabu
(Keppel I.)

TONGAN' ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

Nukualofa to Sydney 1,900 miles.

" Panama 5,150 "

" Vancouver 4,990 "

18°

18°

Fanualai
(Amagura)

Vavau
Natafu

VAVAU
GROUP

Hunga

Late

Ofolonga

Moungaone

Kao

Tofua

Haabai to Vavau
180 miles

Haano

Foa

Lifuka

Uoleva

Uiha

HAABAI
GROUP

Falcon I.

Honga Tonga

Honga Haabai

Haabai to Haabai 120 miles

Nomuka

Tanumeia

Kalefesi

20°

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :

A N N U A L.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
799	St. Helena	1913
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	1913
828	Colonial Survey Committee	1913-1914

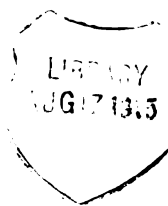
M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

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1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL:



No. 830.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 777.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1915.



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MAP.

No. 830.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 777.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
November 4th, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Acting Resident Commissioner of Swaziland forwarding the Annual Report and Blue Book Return of the territory for the year ended March 31st, 1914.

I have, &c.,
BUXTON,
High Commissioner

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Mbabane, Swaziland,
October 26th, 1914.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Administration for the year ended March 31st, 1914.

I have, &c.,
D. HONEY,
Acting Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency the Right Hon.
Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

**REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR
ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 1914.**

I.—FINANCIAL.

(a) REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £64,248 2s. 6d., being £2,148 2s. 6d. above the estimate, and the total expenditure to £63,966 14s. 0d., showing a saving of £733 6s. 0d. on the original and supplementary Estimates.

The following table shows the comparison between the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the five years from April 1st, 1909 :—

Year.			Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.
			£	£	£	£
1909-10	..	..	43,928	44,143	—	215
1910-11	..	..	46,639	44,836	1,803	—
1911-12	..	..	49,410	45,774	3,636	—
1912-13	..	..	51,428	49,210	2,218	—
1913-14	..	..	50,393	52,277	—	1,884

The decrease in revenue was due mainly to the unsettled conditions in regard to labour on the Rand arising out of the strikes, whereby the supply of native labour was considerably restricted, thereby reducing the number of native passes, native labour contract stamps, and labour agents' licences issued ; and the payment by labour agents of judicial fines imposed on natives was considerably reduced for the same reason.

The excess in expenditure was occasioned by the transfer from Extraordinary to Ordinary Expenditure of certain services in con-

nection with the Survey and Deeds Registry Offices ; by the appointment of a Resident Justice of the Peace at Bremersdorp ; increased costs in connection with the Special Court and under the Vote " Education " and increase to the subsidy payable to the Paramount Chief.

The above table does not include the Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the years indicated. During the year under review the former amounted to £13,855, derived principally from the sales of Crown land, and the latter to £11,689, expended chiefly in connection with the eradication of East Coast fever, and Extraordinary Public Works.

The following comparative statements show the actual Revenue and Expenditure for the financial years 1912-13 and 1913-14 :—

Revenue.

Head.	1913-14.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Licences	2,679	2,897	—	218
Native Tax	26,061	25,744	317	—
Dog Tax	2,890	2,862	28	—
Native Pass Stamps	491	708	—	217
Fines, Court Fees, etc.	1,700	1,953	—	253
Revenue Stamps	837	1,046	—	209
Transfer Duty	1,304	748	556	—
Import Dues	7,571	7,576	—	5
Posts and Telegraphs	1,792	1,524	268	—
Concession Rents	3,523	5,402	—	1,879
Base Metal Royalty	657	200	457	—
Miscellaneous	888	767	121	—
Total Ordinary Revenue	50,393	51,427	1,747	2,781
Sale of Crown Land, Leases, &c.	10,663	6,956	3,707	—
Recoveries of Survey Costs	1,291	52	1,239	—
Recoveries on account of land expropriated in connection with settlement	1,901	—	1,901	—
£	64,248	58,435	8,594	2,781

The increases under the various heads of ordinary revenue may be taken as an indication of slight general progress, whereas the decreases were caused by extraneous affairs as stated above.

The falling off under the head of Concession Rentals was due to the fact that a Proclamation was issued making all rentals payable on a fixed date, viz : December 31st, whereas previously they were payable on the dates fixed in the deed of concession. The deficit under this head will be recovered during the current financial year.

Expenditure.

Head.	1913-14.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Establishments	11,678	11,038	640	—
Police	13,155	13,340	—	185
Transport	1,163	1,019	144	—
Posts and Telegraphs ..	2,434	2,117	317	—
Administration of Justice ..	4,167	2,816	1,351	—
Public works "Recurrent" ..	2,138	4,284	—	2,146
Medical	2,761	2,146	615	—
Education	2,414	2,170	244	—
Veterinary	879	861	18	—
Allowances, etc., Native Chiefs	1,306	1,067	239	—
Pensions	921	921	—	—
Interest	3,600	3,600	—	—
Refunds of Revenue	30	68	—	38
Miscellaneous	1,547	1,709	—	162
Sinking Fund	2,054	2,054	—	—
Deeds Registry & Surveys	2,030	—	2,030	—
Total Ordinary Expenditure	52,277	49,210	5,598	2,531
Public Works Extraordinary	4,624	1,200	3,424	—
Concession and Partition Expenses	325	3,493	—	3,168
Eradication of East Coast Fever	4,658	3,486	1,172	—
Mbabane Township Water Supply	399	—	399	—
Land expropriated in connection with Settlement	356	886	—	530
Refund to Swazi Nation ..	1,328	—	1,328	—
Bremersdorp Township ..	—	75	—	75
Refunds, Overpayments, Land Purchased ..	—	193	—	193
	63,967	58,543	11,921	6,497

Ordinary expenditure shows an increase under most heads, due to casual circumstances, except in the cases referred to above.

(b) PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt is £100,000, made up as follows :—

Swaziland Consolidated Loan, bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum and repayable through the medium of a sinking fund within 25 years from the 1st April, 1900 ;

Swazi National Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

(c) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

On March 31st, 1914, liabilities exceeded assets by £92,218 9s. 4d.

(d) CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic. The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Mbabane, where the amount on deposit at March 31st, 1914, was £28,361. The northern and southern parts of the Territory deal with banks in the Transvaal which are more conveniently situated to those parts. At various Post Offices in the Territory, Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. The number of depositors at March 31st, was 171, with a total credit of £2,141.

e) CUSTOMS.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 30th, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with, for customs purposes, as part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended the 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. The collections for the year under review amount to £7,571, as compared with £7,576 and £7,175 for the years 1912-13 and 1911-12 respectively.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) TRADE.

For the reasons indicated above, no statistics of imports and exports are now kept. The volume of trade is small, as the majority of the natives are not wage earners, and as agriculturists they, as a rule, grow sufficient for their own requirements. A considerable proportion of those who go out to work earn and spend their wages outside the Territory, except where sums of money may be remitted to relatives for the payment of taxes and the purchase of food when there is a shortage of the latter. Competition in trade is keen, though a standard of prices is usually maintained by the traders. Owing to high transport charges and to the small turnover of the traders the cost of living is high. The following were the average prices of food-stuffs obtaining throughout the year. Flour per bag 100 lbs. 25s.; Mealies per bag 200 lbs. 17s. 6d.; Mealie Meal per bag 180 lbs. 20s.; Potatoes per bag 150 lbs. 20s.; Butter per lb. 2s. 6d.; Milk per quart 9d.; Eggs per dozen 2s. 6d.; Sugar per lb. 4d.; Beef and Mutton per lb. 11d.; Rice per lb. 4d.

(b) AGRICULTURE.

Although good crops were not reaped throughout the Territory, the year was not an unfavourable one generally, and there is little likelihood of there being a shortage of food before the new season's crops are available. Want of rain at the right season is the principal cause of failure in native crops, but with the more advanced methods of cultivation that are gradually being adopted the natives of Swazi-

land should not, save under exceptional circumstances, have to rely on outside supplies. As a general rule, however, the native indifferently cultivates less than the minimum quantity of land sufficient for his requirements, so that recourse has to be made to the trader, even in normal years, and a bad season usually finds him short of food. There are indications, however, of a gradual but general improvement in native agriculture.

The annual agricultural show was held at Bremersdorp, under the auspices of the Swaziland Farmers' Association, when two judges, kindly lent by the Union Department of Agriculture, examined the exhibits and addressed the farmers. This show clearly indicates that with the settled conditions of land tenure the European farmers are making favourable progress, and although agricultural farming on a large scale has not yet been attempted, probably owing to the want of a railway and accessible markets, the small farmer is showing that the country is well suited to his needs.

The Government allotted a further number of small holdings to European farmers. In all 31 grants were made, of a total of approximately 55,000 morgen at an average price of 6s. 6d. per morgen, these include a sale of 40,000 morgen to a ranching company (a morgen equals 2·11654 English acres).

The experts of the Union of South Africa kindly lent by the Government for the purpose have reported favourably on the suitability of the soil and climate in various parts of the Territory for cotton and tobacco growing, and for the cultivation of fruits, particularly citrus. Up to the present these branches of agriculture have received but little attention.

(c) STOCK.

The following are the estimated numbers of stock at March 31st, 1914 :—

Horned Cattle	..	..	..	..	73,000
Horses	..	..	..	..	550
Mules	..	..	..	..	350
Donkeys	..	..	..	..	1,550
Native Sheep and Goats	..	..	..	..	163,600
Pigs	..	..	..	..	9,000

In addition to the above approximately 200,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal for winter grazing each year.

The campaign against East Coast fever in cattle continued unabated, and the efficacy of dipping cattle has been conclusively proved in this respect. There were several fresh outbreaks of the disease during the year, 1409 animals dying from the disease. In a few instances the outbreaks were due to the surreptitious movement of cattle from infected areas, but in others the infection can only be attributed to infected ticks having become attached to the clothing of persons, and by that means carried into clean areas. The Government takes control immediately an outbreak is notified and uses such means as may be necessary for arresting the outbreak. Compensation

is paid to owners for all cattle that die of the disease or that may be destroyed after the Government has taken control. At the end of the financial year there were 32 dipping tanks in various parts of the Territory, at which approximately 46,000 head of cattle were being dipped regularly every three or five days. It is proposed to continue erecting tanks until every head of cattle in the Territory can be regularly dipped.

A few outbreaks of quarter-evil, ordinary red-water, gall sickness and heart-water were notified, but none were of a serious nature. In the case of the outbreak of quarter-evil all cattle in the immediate vicinity were inoculated, and no further deaths were recorded after this was completed. With the further extension of dipping operations the other diseases referred to will, it is hoped, gradually be reduced to a negligible quantity.

The Government purchased five more pure bred bulls for service amongst the native herds. These purchases were made from the Swazi National Fund, a fund established and maintained from direct contributions by the natives.

Ranching on a comparatively large scale has been commenced by two companies formed for the purpose. These companies are importing a number of pure bred bulls to cross with the native and other cattle purchased by them. Other companies and persons are obtaining land for similar purposes. Practically the whole of Swaziland, particularly the low and middle veld, is admirably suited for cattle ranching and the development of the Territory is likely to be influenced largely by this aspect.

(d) MINING.

Mining in Swaziland is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Umbandine and the Crown Minerals Order in Council. Gold and tin are the only minerals worked commercially at the present time. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, on which, however, no development has yet taken place.

The outputs for the past five years are as follows :—

<i>Cassiterite Tin.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	Valued at £
1909-10 ..	446 ..	28,368
1910-11 ..	476 ..	42,250
1911-12 ..	313 ..	32,397
1912-13 ..	385 ..	37,946
1913-14 ..	492 ..	51,220
		Valued at
<i>Fine Gold.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>	£
1909-10 ..	11,202 ..	46,707
1910-11 ..	13,543 ..	57,530
1911-12 ..	14,781 ..	62,783
1912-13 ..	13,011 ..	55,266
1913-14 ..	11,324 ..	48,104

III.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation promulgated during the year is embodied in the following proclamations :—

Proclamation No. 19 of 1913, consolidating and amending the law regulating the controlling, procuring and engaging of Natives to work or labour within or beyond the borders of Swaziland ;

Proclamation No. 22 of 1913, amending the Customs law and tariff.

Proclamation No. 24 of 1913, providing for the removal of Natives from private land to Native Areas at the close of the period of concurrent occupation ;

Proclamation No. 36 of 1913, providing for the suspension of Pensions of persons who having been employed in the Swaziland Government become directors of Companies operating in Swaziland ;

Proclamation No. 4 of 1914, amending the tariff of fees allowed to Attorneys on taxation of costs in the Special Court of Swaziland.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Government Schools for European children are established at Bremersdorp, Ferreira's Station, Hluti, Mantambi and Driefontein. The average attendance at these schools was 95. The Zombode School for natives, also a Government School, at which the Paramount Chief, aged 16, attends, shows an average attendance of 46. A private primary and secondary school for Europeans has been established at Mbabane ; it had an average attendance of 41 during the year. This school receives a Government grant and charges no tuition fees. Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4s. per child per week are paid by Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school. Certain Missions receive Government grants-in-aid for native education. During the year under review the grants so made amounted to £300. The total sum spent on education during the year was £2,414.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Hospital at Mbabane, the only Government Institution, contains one European ward and two native wards. 78 Patients were admitted during the year, and 1,820 out-patients were treated. One death occurred in the hospital. The natives do not as a rule make voluntary use of the services of the Medical Officers, and even when treatment is made by the doctors the patient will often consult and follow the advice of a native medicine man.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

(a) POLICE.

The authorised strength of the Swaziland Police was :—

Europeans.

1 Assistant Commissioner,
1 Acting Inspector,
1 Sub-Inspector,
1 Acting Sub-Inspector,
4 Sergeants,
4 Corporals,
11 Troopers,

Natives.

1 Sergeant-Major,
6 Sergeants,
13 Corporals,
125 Constables.

(b) CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

During the year 1,763 cases were reported to the Police. Of these 39 were trivial and no proceedings were taken, and 22 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence. The cases dealt with were made up as follows :—

Homicides	20
Other offences against the person	287
Offences against public peace and order ..	56
Offences against property	168
Other offences	1,232

3,114 persons were brought before the Inferior Courts during the year. Of this number 188 were discharged on the merits of the case, 2,844 were summarily convicted, and 81 were committed for trial before the Superior Court.

The following table shows the number of convictions and acquittals during the last four years :—

Summary Convictions.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Offences against the person ..	264	221	190	352
Offences against property ..	93	225	154	183
Offences against revenue and pass laws	1,020	979	1,633	1,681
Other offences	449	364	518	628

Convictions in Superior Courts.

Homicides	8	12	12	59
Offences against the person ..	2	5	8	10
Offences against property ..	1	—	1	1

Number of persons Acquitted.

In Inferior Courts	167	222	153	188
In Superior Courts	8	4	19	13

The table for the year under review shows little but casual variation except in the case of homicides under the head of "Convictions in Superior Courts," and offences against the person under "Summary convictions." The principal cause of these increases was due to the arrest and conviction of a number of natives who engaged in a faction fight.

(c) GAOLS.

During the year 1 481 persons were received into the various gaols, viz. : 1,427 men, 48 women, and 6 juveniles. Of the number admitted to prison 33 had been once previously convicted, 19 twice, and 15 thrice or more. Five prisoners were admitted to hospital, and there was one death.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) POPULATION.

A census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1911. The following table shows the result :—

Total population of Swaziland on 7th May, 1911.

EUROPEANS.					COLOURED.				
Males.		Females.		Total	Males.		Females.		Total.
Under 21	21 and over.	Under 21	21 and over.		Under 21	21 and over.	Under 21	21 and over.	
240	383	250	210	1,083	54	30	44	15	143

NATIVES.

Males.		Females.		Under 15.		Total	Total Population.
Married	Single	Married	Single	Males	Females		
12,148	10,377	26,258	6,780	21,573	21,597	98,733	99,959

The table shows an increase since the last census (1904) of 193 Europeans, 71 coloured persons, and 14,204 natives.

(b) BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Europeans :—

Births 33, or approximately 22 per 1,000.

Deaths 12, or approximately 8 per 1,000.

Marriages 7.

Births and deaths of natives are not registered. There were 50 marriages according to Christian rites amongst the native population.

(c) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the community was good. The prevalence of malaria in the low veld was less severe in its effects than in the previous year. The Government distributes free issues of quinine to natives, but no great advantage is taken of this, as the majority of the natives still prefer their own remedies. No cases of typhoid were recorded. It is hoped that, as a supply of good water has been laid on to the Mbabane Township, this disease will not reappear there. There was a severe outbreak of measles in the south of Swaziland that resulted fatally in the case of a number of children who developed the usual chest complications; the disease spread to other districts, but was there less virulent and was not attended with such unfortunate results. There was also a sporadic outbreak of chicken-pox, but no case was fatal. Free vaccination amongst the natives was again done during the year, but not to any large extent. No cases of small-pox were notified. The Medical Officer reports the discovery of seven cases of leprosy amongst natives. The patients have been isolated. A few cases of dysentery occurred in the low lying parts of the country and occasional cases of liver abscess were reported. The climate generally is very salubrious except in the low veld, which is malarial during the rainy season.

(d) METEOROLOGY.

The average rainfall throughout the Territory was 32·67 inches. The maximum recorded at an observation station was 47·82, which fell on 136 days; the minimum record 20·37, which fell on 89 days. As with the rainfall, the temperature varies considerably with the altitude of the station. At Mbabane, which lies at an altitude of approximately 4,000 feet, the highest screen temperature recorded was 94°, while the lowest was 34°. At Croydon, an observation station in the low veld, the maximum screen temperature was 108·3° and the minimum 34·8°. The former figures may be taken as typical of the hilly parts of the country, and the latter as reflecting the low veld generally with a probable variation of three or four degrees for the maximum in both cases.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. The revenue for the year amounted to £1,792, and the expenditure to £2,434. The number of Post Offices was 9, Money Order Offices 4, and Telegraph Offices 5. The Postmaster-General has furnished the following figures :—

Estimated total number of letters, etc., dealt with during the year :—

Letters	172,172
Post Cards	5,720
Newspapers	27,820
Book Packets, Samples and Circulars..	15,652
Parcels	2,496
Telegrams (forwarded only)	12,187

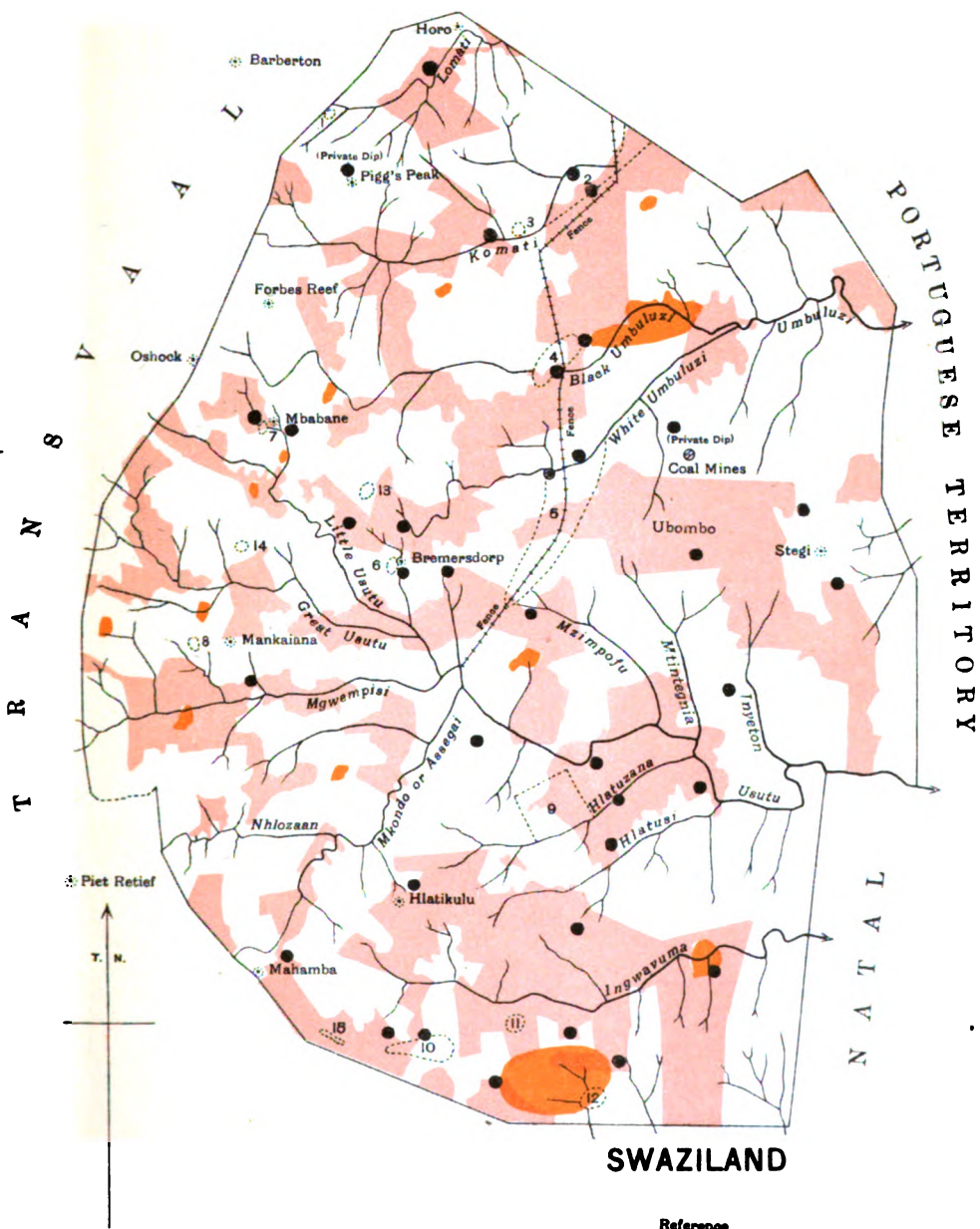
The amount deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank during the year was £1,918 and the withdrawals £1,191. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at March 31st, 1914 was £2,141; the number of depositors being 171. The rate of interest was 3 per cent. per annum. Money Orders were issued to the value of £6,610 and paid to the value of £2,948.

A passenger mule coach service runs twice weekly between Breyten Station and Mbabane, a distance of over 80 miles. Motor car services for passengers have also been established since the roads have been improved and the gradients lessened; these make a saving of about 15 hours on the journey.

IX.—GENERAL.

There is nothing of importance to record from a political point of view. The period allowed for the free occupation of private land by natives under the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation, 1907, expired on the 30th June, 1914, and the Government took such steps, legislative and otherwise, as were necessary to prepare the natives to meet the position. It may not be out of place to state here, though the matter does not come within the purview of events of the year under review in this report, that the movement has, at the date of writing, been completed without friction, such natives as have not moved from private land to native areas having arranged matters with their European landlords.

The labour strikes on the Rand during July, 1913, and January, 1914, were to a slight extent reflected in Swaziland, principally owing to the curtailment of the recruiting of native labour and the consequent reduction of the amount of money advanced as wages by labour agents to natives, and also to the difficulty in obtaining supplies from the area in question.



C.O.N952.

During the year 3,566 labour contracts for service beyond the borders were attested. In addition to this number 6,267 travelling passes were issued to natives, principally for the purpose of seeking work outside Swaziland.

During the year the Chiefs, while accepting the partition of concessions, and the position consequent on the termination of the period of the right of the Swazis to occupy private land, considered it desirable to acquire from concessionaires areas of land for national occupation, additional to the native areas set aside under the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation, 1907. The request for voluntary contributions to be devoted to this purpose has not been responded to by the natives to any large extent. The Chiefs have placed the funds collected in the hands of the Government, which will control any transactions that may be allowed.

Early in 1914 the dissemination of incorrect reports pointing to a native rising in Swaziland occasioned considerable alarm amongst farmers in the Eastern Transvaal living close to the Swaziland border. Much inconvenience to these farmers—and to Swazis living near the Transvaal border, on whom the alarm reacted to some extent—could have been prevented had the existence of the reports in the Transvaal been brought to the immediate notice of the local authorities.

T. A. STEWARD,

For Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,

October 14th, 1914.

COLONIAL OFFICE NOTE:—A sketch map showing roughly the boundaries of native areas is annexed.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.							
No.	Colony, &c.						Year.
801	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	1913
802	Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	"
803	Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	"
804	Weihaiwei	..	..	..	..	..	"
805	Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	"
806	Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	..	"
807	Northern Territories, Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	..	"
808	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	"
809	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	..	..	..	..	..	1912-1913
811	Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	1913
812	Ashanti	..	..	..	..	..	"
813	Basutoland	..	..	..	..	..	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	..	..	..	..	..	1913
817	Falkland Islands	..	..	..	..	..	"
818	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	"
820	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	"
821	Northern Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	1913
822	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	"
823	Zanzibar	..	..	..	..	..	"
824	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	1913
826	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	"
827	British Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee	..	..	..	..	..	1913-1914
829	Tonga Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.				Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	..	..	..	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	..	..	..	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	..	..	..	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	..	..	..	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	..	..	..	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 831.

U G A N D A .

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 787.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

February, 1915.



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No. 831.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 787.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Uganda,

7th December, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Uganda Protectorate for the year 1913-14.

I have, etc.,

F. J. JACKSON,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,

etc., etc., etc.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The Protectorate revenue for the year 1913-14 totalled £256,559, an increase of £17,904 over the amount collected in 1912-13 and exceeding the original estimate by £34,303.

2. The actual expenditure for the year, exclusive of loan expenditure, was £290,180 as against the estimate of £303,947. The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds was £35,000.

3. The following table shows the revenue, grant-in-aid, and expenditure for the last five years :—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	165,145	191,094	203,492	238,655	256,559
Grant-in-aid	103,262	96,000	65,000	45,000	35,000
Total	£268,407	£287,094	£268,492	£283,655	£291,559
Expenditure	£240,140	£252,374	£283,689	£292,147	£290,180

REVENUE.

4. Customs revenue showed an increase of £12,214, of which £11,560 was the increase on the contribution to Uganda funds from the East Africa Protectorate on account of duties on Uganda imports collected at Mombasa. This contribution is fixed at the beginning of the financial year, and is therefore not affected by any unforeseen increase in the value of goods imported. The amount of the contribution for 1913-14 was £37,560. Export duties which are collected in Uganda increased by £610. Collections under the head, Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue, showed an increase of £11,448 over the collections for the previous year and an increase of £23,556 over the estimate. The principal items of increase were Game Licences £1,781, Poll Taxes £6,937, and Trading Licences £2,660; the last figure represents the total revenue received from Trading Licences which were introduced on the 1st April, 1913, under the provisions of the Licensing Ordinance, 1912. The fees for Licences are :—For a general trading licence £10 (Rupees 150), and for each additional general trading store £1 (Rupees 15), for a retail trading licence £3 (Rupees 45) and for each additional retail store £1 (Rupees 15). Other items showing increases worthy of mention were Survey fees £898 13s. 9d., Land Rents £1,448, Interest on Investments £2,928, and Land Sales £847.

5. The only decreases which call for comment are under Transport Services, £5,326, and Government Railways £8,098. In 1912-13 the revenue obtained from the Lake Kioga Marine Service was accounted for under the former heading, but from the 1st April, 1913, this service was amalgamated with the Busoga Railway system and receipts are brought to account under that head. There were, however, actual decreases in the receipts from the Motor Transport Services and the

Lake Albert Steamer Service. The estimated receipts from these services were £4,420 and £1,700 respectively, but, owing to delay in the completion of the motor road from Masindi to Butiaba, traffic along this route did not reach the anticipated proportions.

6. The Busoga Railway had to meet, for the first time, the charges for interest and sinking fund on the construction loan, amounting to £7,650. It was anticipated that a net profit would be obtained, but, instead of this, there was a loss on the year's working of £4,008. This was due, in part, to the fact that the Lake Victoria Marine Transport rates, which had been applied to Lake Kioga, were found to be too low to meet the greater expense of water transport on that Lake, and was partly caused by an over-estimate of the amount of cotton which might be expected as freight. The crop was good, but a much larger proportion of it than was expected was carried to Lake Victoria by other routes. It is, of course, difficult to foresee the exact area which will be tapped by a new railway, and these mistakes will be avoided in future. There is every reason to hope that this railway will soon prove a profitable investment.

EXPENDITURE.

7. The total sum, exclusive of loan funds, spent on development works, was less than that of the previous year by £1,967. The steady development of the Protectorate, however, inevitably leads to an annual increase in the expenses of administration, and most of the principal departments of the Public Service show a higher expenditure than in the previous year. The principal increases were:—Provincial Administration £4,051, Agricultural Department £3,928, and Medical Department, £3,712. The total expenditure of these departments for the year was:—Provincial Administration £29,126, Agricultural Department £10,161, and Medical Department £20,489. The last is exclusive of an expenditure of £6,713 on the upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries and £933 spent on special measures to combat the spread of plague in the Eastern Province. An apparent increase of £7,841 under Native Affairs is due principally to the fact that, owing to a readjustment of the payments made to native chiefs, payments amounting to £4,738 which had become due in the previous financial year were not actually paid until the year 1913-14, and consequently appear in the accounts for that year; another contributing factor was the increase in percentages paid on the collection of poll tax, owing to the increase in the amount collected.

8. The expenditure under the head, Port and Marine Department, and under the head, Railway Department, which amounted in 1912-13 to £25,383 and £6,458 respectively, disappears from the accounts owing to the amalgamation of the Busoga Railway and Lake Kioga Marine services referred to under the head of revenue. The accounts of these departments now form part of the Uganda Railway accounts and only the net profit or loss on working is shown in the Protectorate accounts. As explained above, the result of the year's working was a loss of

£4,008. A portion of the expenditure under Port and Marine reappears under the head, Lake Albert Marine Transport Service, the cost of which for 1913-14 was £3,880.

LOAN EXPENDITURE.

9. In addition to the ordinary expenditure a sum of £52,694 was spent on development works which are being paid for from loans granted by the Imperial Treasury. There are two such loans, one for £170,000 for the construction of the Busoga (Jinja-Namasagali Railway, and one for £125,000 for the improvement of communications mainly in connection with the cotton industry. The latter has been allocated as follows:—£32,000 for the construction of a railway from Kampala to Port Bell, and £93,000 for improvement of the waterways, roads, and telegraph services in the Eastern Province, which is the principal cotton-growing area. The expenditure under these services during the past year has been as follows:—

	£
Busoga Railway	12,013
Kampala-Port Bell Railway.. ..	14,955
Eastern Province Communications ..	25,726
Total	<u>52,694</u>

The total expenditure under the loans up to the 31st March, 1914, was as follows:—

	£
Busoga Railway	156,072
Kampala-Port Bell Railway.. ..	15,290
Eastern Province Communications ..	29,670

Interest at 3 per cent. is paid on the Busoga Railway Loan, and there is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sinking fund.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

10. The total number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 384 as against 335 in the previous year, and the amount standing to their credit was £6,610, as compared with £5,113 at the end of 1912-13. Of 99 accounts opened during the year 40 were opened by natives and 59 by non-natives. The bank is very little used by natives, who are very slow to appreciate either its object or its advantages.

II.—TRADE.

11. The total volume of the Protectorate trade during the year amounted to £1,628,508, an increase of £322,318 over the previous year. Imports show an increase of £229,448, and domestic exports of

£74,777. The value of the imports and exports during the last five years is given in the subjoined tables:—

Imports.

Year.	Private Merchandise	Government Stores.	Specie.	Goods in Transit.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
1909-1910	288,876	34,228	36,901	43,395	403,400
1910-1911	347,823	(a) 32,428	123,383	51,724	555,358
1911-1912	428,199	(b) 51,753	96,374	48,211	624,537
1912-1913	535,891	(c) 54,424	120,397	69,234	779,946
1913-1914	754,754	(d) 61,414	123,993	81,094	1,021,255

- (a) Includes £6,007 value of material for the Busoga Railway.
 (b) Includes £14,806 value of material for the Busoga Railway.
 (c) Includes £21,807 value of material for the Busoga Railway, and £12,347 value of vessels for the Lake Kioga Service.
 (d) Includes £2,516 value of material for the Busoga Railway and £5,934 value of material for the Kampala-Port Bell Railway.

Exports.

Year.	Local Produce.	*Re-exports.		Totals.
		Merchandise.	Specie.	
	£	£	£	£
1909-1910 ..	175,934	43,910	5,427	225,271
1910-1911 ..	306,609	30,847	2,870	340,326
1911-1912 ..	367,575	17,125	7,891	392,591
1912-1913 ..	436,902	15,408	4,700	457,010
1913-1914 ..	511,679	12,581	1,899	526,159

*Re-exports are exclusive of "Goods in Transit," the value of which is shown under Imports.

IMPORTS.

12. The classification of imports has been varied during the year, and the following figures are based on the former classification.

The principal increases in the value of articles imported for home consumption appear under the following items:—

Yarns and Textile Fabrics, £95,421; Wheeled Vehicles, £27,497; Unenumerated Items, £13,805; Metals, £12,269; Wearing Apparel, £10,997; Oils, Fats, and Grease, £9,524; Machinery, £7,214; Provisions, £6,882; Timber, £6,543; Agricultural Implements, £5,622; Hardware, £4,502; Stationery, £4,108.

Imports of Railway, Tramway, and Road Materials show a decrease of £13,325; Ships, Boats, and Launches, etc., a decrease of £12,320; and Ivory a decrease of £1,555.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

The total value of imports classified under this head shows a net increase of £26,574, the largest increases appearing under the heads:—Provisions, £6,882; Tobacco, £4,274; Rice, £3,620; Spirits, £3,001; Sugar, £2,803; Flour, £2,082; Salt, £1,498; and Cigarettes, £1,171.

There are no decreases worthy of note.

Raw Materials.

There was a net increase in the value of imports of articles classified under this head of £15,801. Imports of timber show an increase of £3,543, kerosene oil £5,297, and other kinds of oils, fats, and grease £4,227. Imports of ivory have decreased by £1,555, and the import of rubber has practically ceased. The whole of the rubber formerly imported came from the Congo Free State, or from the neutral zone which formerly existed between that State and Uganda. The great part of this was illicitly obtained, and now that the disputed zone is under settled administration the smuggling of rubber has practically ceased. The amount of rubber from the Congo passed through in transit was increased in value by £11,057. The increase in the amount of timber imported is due to the great activity of the local building trade.

Manufactured or Partly Manufactured Articles.

The imports under this head again show a remarkable increase of £184,287, an advance of 38·33 per cent. on those of the previous year. The most important items showing increases are:—

Yarns and textile fabrics, £95,421, of which £23,516 is on account of american, £18,457 bafta, and £53,448 other kinds, including blankets, £36,161; wheeled vehicles, £27,497, of which bicycles and accessories, including motor, account for £15,675, and motor and other kinds of vehicles, such as wagons and carts, £11,822; metals, £12,269, including galvanised iron, £1,418; brass and copper, £5,762; and iron or steel, £4,895; wearing apparel, £10,997; machinery, £5,398.

The all-round increase in the import of articles in this class is satisfactory evidence of the general development of the Protectorate. The increases under yarns and textile fabrics, blankets, bicycles and accessories reflect the ever-growing prosperity of the native population and wider diffusion of money.

EXPORTS.

13. The increase in the value of exports of £74,777 is again satisfactory, and the figures would have been greater but for the lateness of the cotton crops.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

The value of exports in this class amounted to £58,567, as compared with £55,771 in 1912-1913, a net increase of £2,796. The principal items showing increases were: coffee £14,227, and ghee £1,068. The exports of coffee have increased from 956 cwts., valued at £892, in 1902-1903 to 12,252 cwts., valued at £23,169, in 1913-1914, but it was not until 1911 that any material development of the industry took place, and future years should show a steady expansion of the export trade in this product.

Raw Materials.

The increase in the value of raw materials exported was £74,442, the total value of the exports in this class being £451,512. Of the total increase in value the cotton exports were responsible for £65,472; hides £7,072; ivory £4,836; plantation rubber £2,100; and calf skins, £1,263. Goat skins again show an increase in value but a considerable decrease in quantity.

The amount of cotton exported from the Protectorate has risen from 6,488 bales, valued at £59,594, in 1909-1910 to 27,980 bales, valued at £317,687, in 1913-1914. The export of unginced cotton increased by £5,112 in value and decreased in quantity. The prices for cotton ruled higher than in 1912-1913.

Manufactured Articles.

The total value of the exports under this head was £1,600, a decrease of £2,461. There was a slight increase in the export of sim sim oil, but no cotton seed oil was exported.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

14. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £380,049, an advance of £94,466 on the previous year. Imports from all British possessions totalled £505,015, an increase of £110,006, and from foreign countries £392,247, being an increase of £127,913 over the figures for the previous year.

Articles of import from the United Kingdom which showed marked increases were: Yarns and textile fabrics, £19,045; wheeled vehicles £22,813, of which bicycles and motor-bicycles account for £14,921, and other motor vehicles, carts, and wagons for £7,892; metals, £10,091; machinery, £8,755; and wearing apparel, £5,512.

The following table shows the principal items in which foreign countries hold the market and the value of the imports of each :—

	From United Kingdom.	From British Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Ale and Beer ..	401	78	2,069	2,548
Condensed Milk ..	501	—	2,402	2,903
Tobacco ..	891	39	11,786	12,716
Wines ..	760	7	5,588	6,355
Kerosene Oil ..	—	—	15,533	15,533
Timber ..	160	184	9,457	9,801
Matches ..	47	—	2,494	2,541
Lamps ..	1,469	339	3,877	5,685
Yarns and Textile Fabrics :—				
“Americani” ..	1,039	203	107,192	108,434
Bafts ..	39,055	94	2,453	41,602
Blankets ..	7,654	299	30,133	38,086
Other kinds ..	46,899	34,318	63,977	145,194

TRANSIT TRADE.

15. The transit trade shows an increase of £11,860.

The amount of rubber from the Congo Belge which passed through the Protectorate increased in value by £11,057, and ivory decreased by £3,199. The total value of goods passed “in transit” was £81,094.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

16. The agricultural exports of the Protectorate must be considered in two classes, (1) native-grown crops, and (2) “planters’ crops.” At present “planting” by Europeans is in its infancy and the Native products greatly preponderate. Of these, cotton overshadows all others and is, by far, the most important economic product of the Protectorate.

17. The area under this crop during the year was estimated at over 100,000 acres and the output at approximately 24,000 tons of seed cotton, which is equivalent in ginned cotton to about 40,000 bales. A great part of this crop does not appear in the export returns as, though practically all the seed cotton had been sold by the end of the financial year, only a portion of the crop had been ginned and exported.

The quality of the crop was the subject of some comment, and ginnerers report that the lint percentages obtained have been disappointing and some of the cotton inclined to be weak. It is considered, however, that this has been merely a seasonal variation due to the

lateness of the rains in the Eastern Province, where the greater part of the crop is grown, and that it does not indicate any deterioration of the stock. Uganda cotton is the progeny of some American Upland seed imported in 1910, out of which two varieties, "Allen's long staple" and "Sunflower," were retained. During the past season the whole of the main crop was of the "Allen" stock.

The moving of the cotton crop is a matter of some difficulty, and results in heavy demands for portorage at a time when the natives should be preparing the land for their principal food crops. Every effort is being made to improve means of transport, and more ginneries are being erected at central points in the cotton districts. There are now 19 power ginneries built or building in the Protectorate. The future expansion of the industry depends mainly upon the solution of the transport difficulty.

Owing to the number of natives engaged in cotton growing, other economic crops grown by natives show a tendency to decrease, but considerable quantities of ground-nuts and "sim-sim" (sesame) are still exported.

18. As regards European plantations, progress during the year was satisfactory, though the demand for agricultural land was not so keen as during the previous year. The number of plantations increased, and development was, on the whole, well maintained. The land now under cultivation by Europeans approximates to 20,000 acres. The majority of the plantations are in the Buganda Province, but a considerable area of land has been taken up in Busoga, and a number of plantations opened in the Toro and Bunyoro districts. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by planters in obtaining an adequate supply of labour, and this question is engaging the attention of the Planters' Association and of the Government.

19. Among planters coffee maintains its place as the principal crop, but the presence of coffee-leaf disease (*Hemeleia vastatrix*) has caused some anxiety, and planters are giving increased attention to other crops. The export of coffee during the year was 12,252 cwts. valued at £23,169, an increase of 8,917 cwts. in quantity and £14,227 in value.

20. Cocoa has been extensively planted and promises well, but the plantations are not, as yet, sufficiently advanced to give definite results.

21. The area under Para rubber has also been increased to some extent; other varieties are not favoured. In the case of this commodity also it is too soon to prophesy results.

22. Experiments have been made in the cultivation of tobacco and tea, with results sufficiently encouraging to warrant further trials.

BOTANICAL SECTION.

23. The Botanical Gardens at Entebbe have been greatly improved during the year and the cost of upkeep materially reduced by the planting of wide lawns with "French grass," which has also added appreciably to the appearance of the gardens.

Experimental Rubber Plots.

24. The growth of the Para rubber trees has been good, though the rainfall for the year was less abundant and less evenly distributed than in 1912–1913. Other varieties of rubber trees have not proved satisfactory. Two hundred and sixty-one trees were tapped on 297 days, and the output of rubber, including crepe and “scrap,” gave an average yield of 3·79 lb. per tree. Owing to a misunderstanding, the rubber from the different plots was not kept separate according to the age of the trees, but it is estimated that the output from the older trees was approximately 4 lbs. per tree. A consignment of rubber forwarded for sale in August, 1913, realized for crepe 1s. 11½d. per lb. and for scrap 1s. 9d. per lb., which, in view of the low market prices ruling at the time and the smallness of the consignment, is regarded as satisfactory. It was reported that the rubber itself seemed good but had the appearance of latex taken from young trees, and that with age both the appearance and quality would improve. It was also stated that the quality would have been improved by preparation in a power machine. The trees were attacked during the year by *Fomes semiotus*, but this was promptly dealt with and no trees were lost. boring beetles also made their appearance and gave some trouble.

25. Large numbers of cocoa seeds and Para rubber seeds were sold, and a considerable number of fruit-tree seedlings, mangoes, oranges, limes, and various varieties of bananas, were distributed gratis.

The gardens showed a small profit on the year's working.

LIVE STOCK.

26. The number of horned cattle in the Protectorate is roughly estimated at 780,000 head, and the number of sheep and goats at approximately 1,900,000. These estimates do not take into consideration certain areas of the Northern and Rudolf Provinces where no data can be obtained from which a reliable estimate can be formed, but the number of live stock in these areas is known to be large.

27. The value of hides exported annually has risen from £17,974 in 1909–1910 to £52,926 in 1913–1914. The value of goat and sheep skins exported remains almost stationary, and is approximately £30,000. Considerable difficulty is experienced in inducing natives to prepare hides properly for export. If the methods of preparation could be improved the value of the export might be appreciably increased, but the traditional methods of the natives are difficult to alter and progress must be slow.

28. Rinderpest has been present in the districts east of the Nile for several years, and strenuous endeavours have been made to prevent it crossing the river. The spread of the disease in the Eastern Province has been held in check by inoculation and, in consequence of the measures taken, the Teso and Lango districts have remained almost free during the year, but there were several outbreaks in the Busoga and Bukedi districts, and in September an outbreak was reported in the county of Kiagwe, in the Buganda Province. So far this has

been held in check, and it is hoped that it may be possible to stamp it out before fresh centres of infection are set up in other parts of the province. The natives are beginning to realize the value of inoculation, but the large areas to be dealt with and the possibility of infection by the movements of game, together with the existence of a considerable unadministered area in the Rudolf Province which forms a constant source of infection, render the presence of the disease a continual cause for anxiety.

29. Trypanosomiasis, carried mainly, if not entirely, by the tsetse fly, is responsible for considerable loss of stock. Careful investigations are being made in order to define the localities in which the disease and the carrier are found, and, when the "fly areas" have been accurately mapped, it should be possible to avoid a large proportion of these losses.

30. An outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred in April in Kampala amongst transport cattle engaged in carting hides, and affected certain herds in the province, but without causing serious losses.

Diseases of Dogs.

31. Piropasmosis is very common, but generally yields to treatment with trypanblau.

Rabies has not yet appeared in the Protectorate.

BIOLOGICAL.

32. The staff of the biological division of the Agricultural Department consists of an Economic Entomologist and a Botanist who was appointed in March, 1913. In the entomological division investigations were continued upon the various insect pests attacking economic plants, and tours of inspection were made by the Entomologist through plantations. Large additions have been made to the entomological collections.

33. The Biologist was mainly occupied in the investigation of "coffee leaf disease" with a view to ascertaining the source of infection and, if possible, some means of arresting the spread of the disease. It was ascertained that the leaf disease attacking the so-called indigenous coffee (*C. robusta*) was of the same species as that attacking the plantation coffee (*C. arabica*), and tests in the form of infection experiments were carried out, but with negative results. The experiments are being continued. As regards preventive measures, spraying with Bordeaux mixture was found to be the most successful. Thorough spraying is, however, an expensive process, and it has not been widely adopted.

IV.—FORESTRY.

34. There are considerable areas of forest in the Protectorate which are capable of extensive development, but expenses of transport are too great to allow of the profitable export of timber, and the local market is limited. The exploitation of forest rubber, which has been undertaken in one or two parts, has not proved a commercial success, and has been practically abandoned. The Protectorate forests, therefore, though offering great possibilities for future development, do not at present add greatly to the local revenue. The revenue obtained in various forms is estimated at approximately £3,561, but there is no doubt that with the expansion of the local market and greater enterprise in forest exploitation the forests will, ultimately, prove a valuable source of revenue and probably offer good prospects of profitable commercial ventures. There is a Government saw-mill in the Tero Forest, which touches the shores of Lake Victoria in the S.E. corner of the Masaka district, and this has proved fairly successful. About 200,000 lineal feet of timber were sawn, valued at approximately £1,500, of which about half was supplied to Government departments. The trees sawn were chiefly *Podocarpus milanjianus* and *Maesopsis berchemoides*.

36. A survey of this forest was undertaken during the year, and it was proved that its resources are greater than was at first supposed. A scheme is under consideration for increasing the capacity of the mill and extending the area worked.

37. An interesting proposal has been made to utilize the stems of the "Elephant grass" (*Pennisetum purpureum*), of which there are enormous quantities available, for the manufacture of paper pulp. Experiments made with small quantities have produced a good quality pulp, but the commercial prospects of the scheme will depend upon the cost of transport and the maintenance of a supply of limestone suitable for causticating soda ash. Should the manufacture of paper-pulp on a commercial scale prove feasible, the discovery will prove to be of great importance, as the supply of material is practically inexhaustible and the land on which it grows is now regarded as "bush." The experiments are being continued with the co-operation of the authorities of the Imperial Institute and a firm of paper manufacturers.

V.—LAND AND SURVEY.

A.—SURVEY.

38. *Topographical*.—No further work was done during the year on the general topographical survey of the Protectorate.

39. *Cadastral*.—In the survey of native estates in the Buganda Province, theodolite observations were completed over an area of 356 square miles, and detail work over 663.29 miles. The amount of work completed was considerably smaller than last year owing to the absence

on leave of a number of the senior members of the survey staff. The total area completely surveyed in Buganda is about 4,650 square miles. The cost of the cadastral survey works out at approximately £7 11s. per square mile. The cost of re-survey of native estates sold to planters and others is about £10 per square mile.

B.—LAND.

40. The number of grants and leases of land during the year was 213, divided as follows :—

	<i>Leases.</i>	<i>Grants.</i>
Township plots.. ..	127	7
Agricultural land	26	52

For the previous year the figures were as follows :—

	<i>Leases.</i>	<i>Grants.</i>
Township plots.. ..	89	5
Agricultural land	21	15

The demand for township plots was most active in Kampala and Jinja. The average price paid for grants in townships was £254 per acre.

41. The demand for agricultural land outside the province of Buganda is increasing, the most favoured areas being in the neighbourhood of Masindi (Bunyoro District) and of Fort Portal (Toro District). The country round Fort Portal offers a pleasant climate and a fertile soil, but has the disadvantage of being a long distance from Lake Victoria and the railway system. In Buganda and the Eastern Province the demand has fallen somewhat, partly owing to the outbreak of coffee-leaf disease, and, in the case of Buganda, owing also to the fact that all the available land is native-owned and the price is considerably higher. The labour supply in Bunyoro and Toro is, on the whole, more satisfactory than in areas nearer to Lake Victoria.

42. The area of Crown land sold for agricultural purposes was 9,085 acres, and the average price realized was 2s. 10d. per acre. This price is, however, to a large extent ruled by agreements entered into two or three years ago, and must not be taken to represent the price at which Crown land can be obtained now, which varies from about 2s. 8d. to 11s. 4d. per acre, according to locality, the average being approximately 8s. per acre.

In addition to the Crown land sold, an area of native-owned land amounting to 13,057 acres was sold to non-natives at an average price of 12s. 1d. per acre, and a further area of 5,457 acres was leased with the option of purchase.

43. During the year a conveyancer was appointed to the Land Department and arrangements made by which all leases, grants, or other documents to which the Governor is a party, relating to Crown lands, are prepared in the Land Office.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) GENERAL.

44. Efforts at improving internal communications during the year were devoted chiefly to the construction of the road system designed to feed the Busoga Railway. The construction of a railway from Kampala to Port Bell was also undertaken, but, though this may eventually form part of a main trunk line to Lake Albert, at present it is only of local importance. Owing to scarcity of labour and delay in the receipt of material, the completion of this railway was seriously retarded. When open for traffic it will be under the management of the Uganda Railway. The cost of this line, and of the roads constructed in the Eastern Province, is met from a loan of £125,000 from Imperial Funds.

(b) RAILWAY AND MARINE.

45. The Busoga Railway and the Lake Kioga Steamer Service came under one management from the 1st April, 1914, and were operated as a combined system. As noted elsewhere, the results did not come up to expectations, as the amount of freight offering had been overestimated, and the rates fixed for steamer freights on Lake Kioga proved too low. The steamer service barely paid working expenses, and the surplus of earnings over expenses of the railway was only about £3,600, whereas the charges on the construction loan amounted to £7,650. The steamer rates have now been raised and, as the amount of traffic offering is increasing, the prospects of the railway are satisfactory. The tonnage carried showed an increase of 42 per cent. over the previous year. The line was well maintained and free from serious accidents. The local timber sleepers have been found unsatisfactory and have been replaced by steel sleepers.

46. Some progress was made with the cutting of channels to sudd-blocked ports. This is a difficult and expensive process, and it is necessary to proceed with caution. The intention of the Administration was to open a channel from Lake Kioga to Lake Salisbury, but, owing to the difference in level between these lakes and to uncertainty as to the effect of the sudd in "holding up" the water, it is doubtful, at present, whether it will be safe to proceed with this scheme. Unfortunately, owing to the difficulties experienced in the sudd-cutting, the transport of cotton from ginneries established in the sudd-blocked area was seriously hampered. It is expected, however, that these difficulties will be overcome before the next cotton season.

Lake Albert Marine.

47. A service is maintained from Butiaba to Nimule, and to the ports of Kasendji and Mahagi. There is, at present, one small steamer and one steam launch, but the traffic of the Congo by this route shows signs of increasing, and when the motor-road from Masindi to Butiaba, which is now under construction, has been completed, this service will probably develop considerably.

(c) WHEELED TRANSPORT.

48. Three new motor-vans were purchased during the year, bringing the total number in use up to 13, of which number, however, two were laid up for practically the whole year. The new vans were of the 30-h.p. Thornycroft model, with a carrying capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons. There are three regular motor services, viz., a daily service between Entebbe and Kampala, a service between Kampala and a point some 130 miles out on the road to Toro, and a service between Masindi and Masindi Port. As soon as the road from Masindi to Lake Albert is completed the service will be extended to the port at Butiaba.

A private motor-van service from Jinja to Iganga has been organised, and, as this has proved satisfactory, the Government service on this road has been discontinued.

49. The freight carried by the motor services totalled 2,161 tons, an increase of 640 tons over the figures for the previous year. The cash receipts totalled £3,720, and the value of transport work done for the Government is estimated at £3,786. The cost of running is estimated at about 1s. 1d. per mile, including salaries of the motor staff and depreciation, and the receipts are equivalent to about 1s. 11d. per mile.

50. The vans were formerly driven mainly by Asiatic drivers, but these have now been replaced by native drivers, with a proportion of European chauffeurs and mechanics. The natives have proved satisfactory as drivers, but are unable to carry out any but the simplest repairs.

51. The freight carried by bullock wagons by the Government Transport Department amounted to 2,705 tons, an increase on the amount handled in the previous year of 318 tons.

52. It is satisfactory to note that the use of human portage by the Government Transport Department is decreasing, the amount transported in this way being 1,227 tons, a decrease of 200 tons as compared with the figures for the previous year.

53. The progress made in the employment of wheeled transport by private firms is somewhat disappointing. On five out of seven main roads over which traffic statistics were taken there has been a decrease in porter traffic, but on the other two there was a large increase in the amount of produce carried by human portage. Wheeled transport has not, so far, kept pace with the increase in goods to be handled. It is impossible, however, to take full advantage of the road system until the various centres have been linked up. When that is done it will be easier to establish collecting depôts for produce at distant points which are connected with the rail and water system by roads suitable for heavy wheeled traffic.

(d) ROADS.

54. The principal construction work in progress is that of the road system in the Eastern Province designed to feed the Busoga Railway

and Marine system, and a main road from Masindi to Butiaba, on Lake Albert, connecting with the same system. Progress on the Eastern Province section was fair. The labour available is somewhat raw, and the supply is interrupted during the cotton-sowing and picking seasons. The health of the European staff, too, was poor. About 62 miles of road were completed during the year, making a total of 72 miles completed out of 212 miles of road included in the scheme. The average cost of the completed portion is £135 per mile, not including metalling with hard stone. Twenty-two miles have been fully metalled, at a cost of £1,116, or rather over £50 per mile.

55. On the Masindi Port—Butiaba road 13 miles were completed and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles formed at a cost of £2,500, making a total of £9,731 spent on the construction of this road. The total length of the road is 72 miles, of which $55\frac{1}{2}$ miles were completed at the end of March, 1913, and nine miles still untouched. The last section passes down the Lake Albert escarpment, and is the most difficult to deal with.

(e) TELEGRAPHS.

56. Telegraph lines on temporary poles were constructed from Masaka to Bukakata, the port on Lake Victoria, and from Masaka to Mbarara, $83\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Material was obtained for new lines to connect the main cotton-buying centres in the Eastern Province; construction will be carried out in 1914–1915.

57. There are 1,041 miles of line in the Protectorate and 22 postal and telegraph stations. With the exception of parts of the Northern Province and two stations in the Eastern Province, all the principal administrative posts are now connected by telegraph with headquarters.

58. There are telephone exchanges at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja, but, up to the present, they have been confined to official use. It is hoped that the public may be admitted as subscribers during the coming year.

VII.—METEOROLOGICAL.

59. The meteorological observations given refer to the calendar year 1913.

The number of recording stations during the year was increased to 48.

60. The average rainfall at 37 stations for the last ten years is 43·21 inches.

The highest rainfall during 1913 was registered at Kumi, in the Teso District, and totalled 60·20 inches, distributed over 100 days, the wettest month being May, when 12·49 inches fell. The lowest rainfall was at Mbarara, which showed 20·93 inches, falling on 85 days. The

rainfall at Entebbe was 56·42 inches, registered in 149 days, the wettest month being April and the driest January. The following table gives the average rainfall for five years at seven stations.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Entebbe	65·43	62·27	52·91	75·71	56·42
Kampala	57·18	64·16	41·66	56·76	45·60
*Namukekera ..	58·91	46·35	48·03	52·10	32·93
Jinja	55·62	50·04	50·17	47·32	41·53
Masindi	53·69	40·87	64·96	48·34	55·00
Fort Portal ..	62·86	49·33	51·06	53·13	53·08
Mbale	50·37	47·11	58·80	54·67	47·19

*Buganda Province.

It will be observed that there is a great local variation from year to year and considerable difference in the rainfall at stations not many miles apart.

61. The highest temperature recorded during the year was 104° Fahr., registered at Masindi in November, and the lowest 47° Fahr., registered at Fort Portal, on the 2nd October.

The following table shows the mean maximum and minimum for the year at five of the principal stations :

	Entebbe.	Fort Portal.	Jinja.	Mbale.	Masindi.
Maximum	79·7	77·9	82·2	83·8	87·0
Minimum	62·7	56·3	61·8	60·8	62·6

62. The mean daily sunshine at Entebbe was 5 hours 21 minutes. The month of most sunshine was August, with a daily mean of 6 hours 57 minutes. May was the duller month, the daily mean being 3 hours 44 minutes.

63. The "rainy seasons" are by no means regular in their occurrence, but, generally speaking, heavier rains may be expected to occur between the end of March and the middle of June, and again between the beginning of September and the end of November, but there is great local variation.

VIII.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

(a) *Population.*

64. The population in March, 1914, was estimated at 2,909,122. The European population was 1,017, of whom 761 were males and 256 females. The Asiatic population was 3,651, divided as follows : males, 3,029 ; females, 622. The native population of the areas in which a reliable estimate was obtainable is returned at 2,754,454, of whom 1,246,275 are males and 1,508,179 females. The population of the unadministered areas is estimated at 150,000.

(b) *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

65. The following table gives the statistics of the births, deaths, and marriages of Europeans ; deaths of Asiatics ; and native Christian marriages for the last five years ; the latter being compiled from returns supplied by the Mission Societies.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Europeans :—</i>					
Births	15	10	18	27	25
Deaths	14	11	11	8	9
Marriages	6	2	4	6	4
<i>Asiatics :—</i>					
Deaths	No figs.	27	9	37	39
<i>Native Marriages :—</i>					
White Fathers' Mission (R.C.) ..	850	933	1,233	1,212	1,288
Church Missionary Society ..	407	393	578	538	605
Mill Hill Mission (R.C.) ..	131	142	166	128	161

66. The numbers of adherents of the different religious denominations amongst natives of the areas in which the census of 1911 was carried out were returned as follows :

Protestants	200,733
Roman Catholics	230,568
Mahomedans	73,792
Pagans	1,096,089

67. Returns of births and deaths amongst natives are not obtainable but in certain districts, approximate figures are supplied by the native chiefs. In the districts concerned these show a birth-rate of 24·93 per 1,000, and a death-rate of 22·41. The corresponding figures for

last year were : birth-rate 24·2 per 1,000, and death-rate 21·5 per 1,000. The highest birth-rate in the districts referred to occurs in Busoga, viz., 44·6 per 1,000, and the lowest in Buganda, viz., 12·87 per 1,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

68. Returns from Government hospitals and dispensaries show an increase in the number of cases treated from 97,793 to 112,624. This, however, does not indicate any general deterioration in the state of the public health, but is due to the wider scope of the activities of the medical staff and to the increasing willingness among the natives to resort to European medical treatment. Sleeping sickness has ceased to form a major cause of mortality, but is only kept in check by unceasing vigilance.

Europeans.

69. *Officials.*—The health of European officials was, on the whole, satisfactory. The average number resident during the year was 289, amongst whom there were 485 cases of illness and no deaths, as compared with 395 cases and 5 deaths during 1912. Of the 485 cases 319 were placed off duty for treatment. Of the total admissions to hospital 155 were due to malaria and 4 to blackwater fever. The following table gives figures of the principal diseases occurring amongst officials during the last three years.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Average number resident.	242	265	289
Malaria	140	138	155
Blackwater fever	2	4	4
Digestive diseases	86	68	101

Three officers were invalided during the year. The total number invalided since 1906 (inclusive) is 32, the principal causes of invaliding are nervous and mental diseases, 9 cases ; blackwater fever, 5 cases ; circulatory affections, 5 cases ; and general debility, 6 cases.

General European Population.

70. The European population, exclusive of officials, was 823.

A large number of cases are treated at the central hospital of the Church Missionary Society at Namirembe, and statistics relating to these are not available. At Government hospitals there were 953 cases treated, as against 738 cases in 1912. The principal diseases were malaria, 325 cases ; and digestive diseases, 196 cases.

71. The special report on blackwater fever, which relates to all hospitals, shows 19 cases with 2 deaths, as against 9 cases and 3 deaths in 1912. The number of blackwater fever cases has increased during the last five years, but this is believed to be due entirely to the rapid increase in the susceptible population, which has outstripped the provision of suitable housing accommodation. It was noticed that amongst Government officials, who, as a body, are comparatively better situated as regards housing, mosquito protection, and general condition of living, there was no increase of incidence and the death rate was lower.

Native Population.

72. The diseases which call for special attention are plague, sleeping sickness, tick fever, and leprosy.

Plague.

73. This prevails mainly in the Eastern Province, though it occurs also in Buganda, and in the districts west of the Nile. The number of deaths from this cause during the last three years is returned as 3,734 in 1911, 3,100 in 1912, and 3,292 in 1913, out of which 2,154 occurred in the Eastern Province. There is no doubt that the disease has spread further afield in this Province (more particularly in the districts north of Lake Kioga). It is probable that the establishment of the cotton industry, which is instrumental in bringing very large numbers of natives together at the cotton markets, has been partly responsible for this. Moreover, it is believed that seed cotton is very well adapted to the harbouring of plague fleas, though there is some difference of opinion on this point. Preventive measures adopted are inoculation of contacts and of the population in epidemic areas with Haffkines' serum, and the destruction of rats, for which a small reward is offered. The movement of seed cotton is also regulated to minimize, as far as possible, the danger from this source, and the erection of cotton ginneries in the thickly populated areas within the limits of townships is not now permitted. During the year under report there has been no very serious local epidemic, but at the time of writing the disease has appeared in epidemic form in the port of Jinja.

The population to be dealt with is spread over a very wide area, and consists mainly of somewhat "raw" tribes amongst whom it is extremely difficult to ensure that even the most elementary precaution will be taken upon the appearance of an outbreak. To combat this difficulty native "inspectors" have been appointed, whose duty it is to report immediately the appearance of suspicious cases and to educate the village chiefs in the precautionary measures which can be taken by them.

This system promises well, but it has not yet been long enough in operation to enable an opinion to be formed as to how far it will be effective.

Sleeping Sickness.

74. The decrease in cases continues and is believed to be general, though it is less marked in Busoga and in the districts surrounding Lakes George and Edward. The deaths attributed to this disease in combined native and official returns numbered 708, as compared with 932 last year. There were 96 admissions to hospital. Of the deaths reported 57 occurred in Buganda, 554 in Busoga, 41 in Bunyoro, and 50 in the Western Province. The number of deaths in the Buganda Province in 1905 was 8,003.

75. Although the spread of this disease has been kept in check, this is entirely due to preventive measures, and the conditions favouring its transmission are still in existence. During this year Miss M. Robertson, Protozoologist, reported the presence in the Bunyoro district of a trypanosome not previously observed, resembling morphologically the *T. rhodesiense*, which is responsible for this disease in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is important to ascertain whether this trypanosome is, or is likely to become, pathogenic to man, and investigations on this point are now proceeding. So far the balance of evidence is against the conclusion that this or any other form of trypanosome infecting cattle or game in this area is a new introduction; and there is no evidence that any human being has been infected with this trypanosome.

Spirillum Fever.

76. The number of admissions from this cause has decreased, and it is hoped that the improvement may be maintained. The disease is transmitted by a tick which finds its habitat in mud walls and in old grass huts. It is, therefore, especially common at wayside camps and markets, where carriers gather in considerable numbers. The increase in mechanical transport has, no doubt, been partly responsible for the decrease. European travellers by the exercise of a little care can usually avoid contracting this disease.

Leprosy.

77. An attempt was made to arrange for the segregation of lepers in special settlements under supervision of the local chiefs, but this has not proved satisfactory, and the experiment of segregating them in their own villages is being tried. There is no reason to suppose that leprosy is on the increase.

Small-Pox.

78. Several local outbreaks occurred, but there was no serious epidemic. According to native returns the deaths from this cause in the last four years were: In 1910, 637; in 1911, 1,044; in 1912, 519; and in 1913, 337.

The number of vaccinations was 4,535. The best results were obtained with local lymph made in Nairobi.

MUNICIPAL SANITATION.

79. The functions of the local Sanitary Boards have been extended and defined by legislation which gives these bodies very wide powers in dealing with questions of local sanitation. For the funds they are, however, dependent on the central Government, which is hard pressed to find means to meet even the most necessary expenditure.

80. The laying-out of townships and the type of building permissible have formed the special object of the sanitary authorities' attention, and the visit of Professor W. J. Simpson, C.M.G., enabled them to obtain his advice on these subjects. The general policy adopted is the reservation of a zone of 300 yards between the business and residential quarters, and of a further zone of 300 yards between European and Asiatic quarters. In new townships this is a fairly simple matter, but there is great difficulty in applying this scheme to townships where long leases have been granted and permanent buildings erected.

81. "Anti-malarial" gangs are now employed at all the principal stations, who visit all compounds in search of empty tins and other receptacles likely to contain larvæ, and examine gutters and water barrels, and report the existence of breeding places of mosquitoes. Much improvement has also been effected by the planting of short grass and removal of jungle and scrub near the stations.

IX.—LEGISLATION.

82. Sixteen Ordinances were enacted during the year, of which the following were the most important :

The Game Ordinance, 1913, which revised and consolidated the laws relating to the preservation of wild game.

The Medical Registration Ordinance, 1913, providing for the local registration of qualified medical practitioners and imposing penalties on the practice of medicine by unauthorized persons.

The Immigration Restriction and Removal of Undesirables Ordinance, 1913, which gives power to the Governor to prohibit the entry of undesirable persons or to remove them from the Protectorate.

The Forests Ordinance, 1913, which makes provision for the protection and proper administration of Government forests.

The Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, 1913, which regulates the obligations of employees towards their employers and *vice versa* and places certain restrictions on the recruiting of labour.

The Poll Tax Ordinance, 1914, which consolidates and revises the laws under which poll tax is collected.

Important municipal regulations were also enacted under the Townships Ordinance, entitled the Townships Rules, 1914, under which local municipal authorities are created and given wide powers to deal with the sanitation and laying out of places declared to be townships.

X.—JUDICIAL.

83. The statistics relating to the work of the courts refer to the calendar year 1913, and not to the financial year 1913-1914.

84. The number of criminal cases brought before the Protectorate courts was 1,272, as compared with 1,100 in 1912. The number of persons involved in the charges was 1,687, an increase of 214. Of these charged 1,434 were convicted, 206 acquitted, and 47 discharged for want of evidence.

Civil cases dealt with by the courts numbered 649, a decrease of 125 as compared with the previous year.

85. A comparative statement of the cases of serious crime dealt with during the years 1912 and 1913 is given below.

	1912.	1913.
Murder and homicide	79	88
Rape	6	4
Unnatural crimes	1	0
Offences against property with violence to the person.. .. .	1	15
Other offences against property ..	13	13
Other offences against the person ..	11	17
Miscellaneous offences	3	3
Total ..	114	140

Of these 9 were tried by the High Court, 3 by Courts of Sessions, and 128 by District Courts.

Eighty cases were dealt with by the High Court on appeal and in the exercise of its revisional powers. There were eight civil appeals and 21 criminal. Sixteen death sentences were confirmed by the Governor after confirmation by the High Court.

86. It should be observed that the records of trials before British courts are by no means a complete record of the criminal statistics of the Protectorate, as they do not include large numbers of cases tried by the Native courts which are established in nearly all administered districts under the supervision of the District Commissioners. There are very large numbers of these courts, which vary in importance from the strictly local sub-divisional courts, which deal with petty cases and have very limited powers, to the central or "Lukiko" courts existing

in the more settled areas, having full jurisdiction over natives of the districts in which they are established to try all offences not punishable with death and to hear appeals from the minor courts. These courts are presided over by the local chiefs and tribal elders, and the decisions are subject to revision by the District Commissioners. Cases in which the persons concerned are not members of the local tribe come before the British courts.

87. The work of these courts naturally varies in quality according to the characteristics and standard of progress of the tribe in which they are constituted but, on the whole, they may be said to work satisfactorily and to enjoy the confidence of the natives. Amongst the less advanced tribes it is naturally necessary to exercise an extremely close supervision over their working and to offer every facility for appeals from their decisions. They are valuable in supporting the authority of tribal chiefs for whom also they serve as an excellent educative system and they enable the British officers to deal with a volume of judicial work which would otherwise be quite beyond their powers.

XI.—EDUCATION.

88. There are no Government schools, but a large number of native children are educated at the schools of the three Missionary Societies, which receive subsidies from the Government. These Societies maintain a number of elementary schools at their more important stations, with a few higher-grade schools and normal schools for the training of teachers. In addition to these there are a very large number of village schools of somewhat primitive character under native teachers. The number of pupils at the higher-grade schools of the Mission Societies is as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society	808	438
White Fathers' Mission (R.C.)	368	80
Mill Hill Mission (R.C.)	221	—

At the elementary schools and village schools the number of pupils was approximately :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society	9,994	7,995
White Fathers' Mission (R.C.)	10,696	8,049
Mill Hill Mission (R.C.)	7,739	3,959

In addition there is a very large number of children who receive elementary instruction at the village churches of the Church Missionary Society.

89. At the higher-grade schools small fees are paid by those pupils who can afford to do so, but a great many of the more intelligent boys who are the sons of natives of the peasant class receive their education

free. Boys trained in these schools are much sought after as clerks, and have no difficulty in obtaining well-paid employment upon leaving school. The demand for native clerks and interpreters in the Government service and among commercial firms is considerably greater than the supply. In the Government service, however, the majority of the better paid clerical appointments are held by Asiatics, as the native clerk has not yet attained a sufficiently high standard. Large numbers of native clerks are also employed by the chiefs in the more advanced districts, who find considerable difficulty in obtaining the number they require, and are often reduced to employing the merest youths for these posts.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

90. There are several agricultural schools maintained by the Missions, and instruction is also given in various handicrafts, such as carpentry, brick-making, and masonry, at several centres. The Church Missionary Society and White Fathers' Mission maintain thriving printing presses, which publish magazines and do other useful work on behalf of the Mission.

The grants paid to the Mission Societies in aid of their educational work are as follows:—

	£
To the Church Missionary Society	850
To the White Fathers of Algeria (Roman Catholic)..	300
To the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic)	100

91. The educational system of the Protectorate is still in its infancy, and is capable of very wide development. The natives eagerly avail themselves of the opportunities offered, and have shown that they realize the value of elementary education.

XII.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

92. There has been no appreciable extension of the administered area, which now includes the whole of the Protectorate with the exception of the Rudolf Province and a small portion of the northern part of the Eastern Province. With the exception of the Turkana, who are still somewhat troublesome, and the Dodinga in the Rudolf Province, against whom it was necessary to send a small force early in the year, there has been no serious disturbance among outlying tribes, while in the settled areas the conduct of affairs by the native chiefs continues to improve, though the progress among the more primitive people is necessarily slow and there are many local set-backs. The adjustment of the Sudan-Uganda boundary, which took place in January, has given the Uganda administration control of both banks of the Nile as far as Nimule, and has resulted in greater compactness of the areas to be dealt with in the Rudolf Province.

BUGANDA PROVINCE.

93. Native administration in the Province, which is carried on entirely through the native chiefs, is in a very satisfactory state. The chiefs, as a whole, carry out their duties with remarkable zeal and intelligence, and are rapidly adapting themselves to the changed conditions consequent upon the general development and progress of the Protectorate. The native courts, the records of which are systematically examined by the district officers, are, as a rule, just and impartial. The duties of the chiefs, which have increased considerably under modern conditions, call for a high degree of diligence and organizing ability, and it is gratifying to be able to report so well of them.

94. The supply of labour is the principal difficulty in this Province, where the demands of planters and traders amount to a large total and cannot be adequately met. The Muganda, with his many virtues, has not yet risen to the height of appreciating steady employment, and it is difficult to induce him to work for more than a couple of months at a time. Rather than be harassed by the constant solicitation of his chief to engage for labour, he often prefers to move further afield, and this is responsible for a good deal of movement of population in the more outlying parts of the Province. There is no doubt, too, that the growth of large trading centres, such as Kampala, with a large floating population, and the greatly increased facilities and encouragement to movement among the native population for trade purposes, have increased the difficulties of the chiefs and lessened their hold on their people. This is, unfortunately, an almost inevitable consequence of material progress and prosperity amongst the natives, and, regrettable as it is, can scarcely be remedied.

95. During the year under report the young Kabaka of Buganda paid a visit to England of several months' duration prior to entering upon the duties of his office which, up to the present, have been carried out by three native regents. At the time of writing he has recently attained the age of eighteen and has taken the reins of the native government into his own hands, though he is still assisted by the former regents in the capacity of ministers.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

96. Political conditions in this Province have been satisfactory. The system of native courts has been extended, and has, on the whole, worked well. The population of the greater part of the province consists of somewhat primitive tribes with little tribal organization, and the work of establishing central tribal authorities must proceed slowly, while the work of these authorities requires the closest personal supervision and support of administrative officers. With the exception of a few inter-village brawls which occurred upon the outlying confines of the province bordering on the unadministered area, the peace of the native tribes has not been disturbed and the remarkable progress made in the development of the cotton industry, of which this province is the centre, is striking evidence of the improvement in the general

condition of the natives. The poll tax collected in this province has risen from £25,000 in 1909-1910 to £55,500 in 1913-1914, a fact which also speaks well for the progress of native administration.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

97. The native administration of the Bunyoro district is based on the model of the Buganda Province, and is in a fairly satisfactory condition, though the chiefs of this tribe have neither the energy nor the administrative ability of the Baganda chiefs and do not attain the same standard in their conduct of the business of government.

98. The districts of Chua and Gulu have only come under close administration in recent years and are inhabited by a primitive people among whom are few chiefs of influence and importance. The Chua district suffers, moreover, from its contiguity to the unadministered area of the Rudolf Province, and from having been within the sphere of the inter-tribal raids which, until recently, disturbed the peace of that area. The natives are, however, gradually settling down and learning to appreciate the value of the security assured them by British administration, though they are still somewhat loth to face the obligations which this security brings in its train. A poll tax has been instituted in the Gulu District and promises to show good returns. The policy of the administration is to support and extend the authority of the more enlightened and influential chiefs, but, in their present stage of development, the harmonious working of native affairs depends very much upon the personal influence of the district officers.

99. The district on the West Bank of the Nile came under the Protectorate administration during the latter part of the year, in consequence of a readjustment of the Uganda-Sudan boundary, which has been referred to above. No attempt at active administration has yet been made, but the country has been toured by administrative officers.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

100. The districts of Toro and Ankole have the pleasantest climate and contain some of the most fertile soil in the Protectorate. They are hampered, however, by their distance from the steamer and rail system and by the somewhat apathetic nature of their inhabitants. Consequently, although they have been under settled administration for a good many years, they are somewhat backward as compared with the more central parts of the Protectorate. The native Governments are loyal, but lack energy and a desire to improve; while individual chiefs are often apt to use their position for the benefit of their pockets. There are signs, however, of a gradual improvement, as displayed in the increase in poll tax returns and more particularly in an improved trade in hides and ghee from the Ankole district, which tends to show that the Bahima, a pastoral tribe, who form the ruling caste in that district, are, by degrees, learning that their large herds may be put to profitable uses.

101. The Kigezi district, in the south-west corner of the Province, is still in a somewhat unsettled state, and though the local administration has been successful in the prevention of inter-tribal fighting and has succeeded in getting rough roads made through the more populous parts, it will be some years before a satisfactory native system can be firmly established.

RUDOLF PROVINCE.

102. Upon the re-adjustment of the Sudan-Uganda boundary the northern portion of the area came under the administration of the Sudan. No active administration of the tribes has been attempted, but a patrol of two companies of the 4th Battalion King's African Rifles has occupied posts and patrolled the greater part of the Province. By these means inter-tribal feuds in the southern and western portion of the Province have been prevented, and the illicit traffic in arms suppressed. In the early part of the year operations were successfully carried out against a tribe, called the Dodinga, in the northern portion of the Province in retaliation for numerous raids of friendly tribes. This tribe is now in Sudan territory. The Turkana tribe, who inhabit the north-eastern area, are now the principal source of disturbance, as they are of truculent disposition and are supplied with rifles by the Abyssinians, who encourage them in predatory forays on the friendly tribes. It will certainly be necessary to punish this people for their repeated attacks on friendly tribes before peace can be assured in the Province.

XIII.—GENERAL.

103. The period covered by this report, while in no sense a "boom" year, was marked by steady and satisfactory progress in all important respects. Exports increased by £74,777 and the revenue by £17,904. A substantial improvement was made in internal communications and the prospects of future expansion are excellent. The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds was reduced to £35,000 and in framing the Estimates for the current year it was possible again to reduce it to a sum of £10,000.

104. Financially the Protectorate is at a somewhat difficult stage. The development of its system of communications is an urgent and generally recognized need and considerable progress has been made in this direction. The developments which have already taken place have led to a large expansion of trade and agriculture and to considerable accretions of population in the larger trading centres. These developments call in their turn for increased staff and increased expenditure on sanitation, local needs, and other public services which are not of a directly remunerative character, and as the newly-constructed sections of the communication system do not at once reach a paying stage it is extremely difficult to find funds from local resources to meet the constantly increasing recurrent expenditure. This stringency of local funds not only renders it impossible to undertake sanitary and other improvements which are admittedly highly

desirable, but greatly increases the difficulty of meeting the charges on the loan expenditure from which improvements in the communication system are being carried out.

This is, of course, merely a transition stage, incidental to the progress of a new country, in which funds for development have to be found from the local resources which this expenditure is intended to develop, and, while it hampers the rapidity of development, it acts also as a safeguard against an indiscriminate increase of the Protectorate's liabilities.

105. The visit of Professor Simpson gave the opportunity for the preparation, under his advice, of a general scheme for the improvement of the sanitation of the more important townships, to be carried out as funds allow, and he was also able to advise as to the measures best calculated to prevent the spread of plague in the cotton districts, where the conditions incidental to the expansion of the cotton industry, and more particularly the constant movement of population engaged in the transport of unginned cotton from the fields to ginnery centres, tend to increase considerably the risks of spreading infection.

106. One of the difficulties to be contended with in the present stage is the inadequacy of the labour supply within the Protectorate. Development works make large demands on the available supply, and, pending their completion, very large numbers of natives are engaged in the transport of produce by portage. Although the native population is numerically sufficient to meet the demands, the natives have not yet reached the stage where steady employment is considered the normal state, and the vast majority work only at irregular intervals, and for short periods. Moreover, those in the outlying parts are not sufficiently advanced to seek employment in the more progressive centres, except in insignificant numbers. This condition of affairs makes the supply of labour in the central parts inadequate for the demands of the agricultural and trading community and public works, too, are often delayed by a shortage of labourers. The construction of roads and railways will release large numbers of labourers from portage, and it may be hoped that the natives will become more accustomed to regular employment, but, in the meantime, the situation is difficult to meet and wages in the larger centres show a tendency to rise to a rate which is probably out of proportion to the quality of the labour.

107. The apportionment between the two Protectorates of the import duties collected at Mombasa has given rise to some difficulty, and an inter-Protectorate Commission under the chairmanship of Sir W. Taylor, K.C.M.G., was appointed during the year to make recommendations on this subject. This report is still under consideration by the Protectorate Governments and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

108. At the time of writing war has broken out, and it is gratifying to be able to record that not only has the Government been able to count on the personal services of nearly every able-bodied white man, but is supported by the enthusiastic loyalty of the Indian and native population.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
801	Seychelles	1913.
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee	"
829	Tonga Protectorate	"
830	Swaziland	1913-1914

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 832.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 772.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1915.



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No. 832.

NYASALAND.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 772.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zomba, Nyasaland Protectorate,
19th December, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the usual copies of the Statistical Blue Book of the Protectorate for the year 1913-14, together with a Report on it which has been prepared by Mr. A. M. D. Turnbull, Assistant Chief Secretary.

I have, &c.,

G. SMITH,
Governor.

The Right Honourable,
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

I.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the Protectorate from all sources for the year under review was £124,849, as against £128,272 in the preceding one. The following comparative statement shows the revenue for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 :—

Head of Revenue.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	26,543	17,492	—	9,051
Port, Harbour, and Wharf dues	9,004	5,956	—	3,048
Native Hut Tax	65,685	69,810	4,125	—
Land Tax	7,991	8,085	94	—
Licences, Excise, &c. .. .	5,334	5,675	341	—
Fees of Court or Office .. .	1,553	3,154	1,601	—
Post Office	4,560	7,013	2,453	—
Rents of Government Properties	3,172	3,065	—	107
Interest	382	1,214	832	—
Miscellaneous	3,372	3,020	—	352
	£127,598	£124,484	£9,446	£12,558
Land Sales	677	365	—	312
Imperial Grant-in-Aid .. .	5,000	—	—	5,000
Total	£133,273	£124,849	£9,446	£17,870

As will be seen, there were increases under all heads except Customs, Port, Harbour, and Wharf Dues, Rents, Miscellaneous and Land Sales. The falling off in Customs and Port, Harbour, and Wharf dues is dealt with under the head "Trade." The decrease of £107 in Rents from Government properties is due to arrears, since paid, which were outstanding on the 31st March, 1914. Miscellaneous receipts suffer by comparison with the previous year owing to abnormal sales of stores, etc., which took place then. Land Sales are an insignificant item, the disposal of Crown land being limited to special cases. The Native Hut Tax realised £69,810, as against £65,685 in the previous year, a net increase of £4,125. The number of hut taxes paid rose from 304,617 to 314,579, representing an increase of 9,962 taxes, to which

every district contributed with the exception of Mombera District, where a decrease of 4,424 taxes was due to unfavourable local conditions affecting employment and trade in livestock. Fees of Court or Office were responsible for an increase of £1,601, the result of unusually heavy receipts from Estate duty. Sales of the new issue of postage stamps to stamp dealers account for the rise of £2,453 in Post Office revenue. The increase of £832 under the head "Interest" corresponds with a larger balance of general funds placed out at interest pending disbursement.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the year was estimated at £155,101; the actual expenditure was £133,106. This difference of £21,995 was mainly due to the provision necessary under Head No. 23, "Railway Extension," proving to be £15,147 less than the original estimate. The remaining difference, viz., £6,848, is divided among the other heads of expenditure in the proportions set out in the following comparative table of the actual and estimated expenditure for the year ending the 31st March, 1914:—

Head of Service.	1913-1914.			
	Estimated	Actual	Over.	Under.
1. Charge on Account of Public Debt	£ 1,750	£ 1,750	£ —	£ —
2. Pensions	4,099	4,509	410	—
3. The Governor	2,957	2,111	—	846
4. Deputy Governor	5,406	5,015	—	391
5. Printing	2,954	3,108	154	—
6. District Administration	26,059	25,301	—	758
7. Treasury	4,747	4,353	—	394
8. Customs	1,888	1,978	90	—
9. Audit	1,648	1,610	—	38
10. Marine Transport	4,690	4,633	—	57
11. Legal	3,032	3,088	56	—
12. Prisons and Lunatic Asylum	2,509	2,423	—	86
13. Medical	10,056	9,633	—	423
13a. Scientific Commission	5,489	5,214	—	275
14. Education	1,000	1,000	—	—
15. Transport	1,993	1,887	—	106
16. Military	13,902	12,668	—	1,234
17. Miscellaneous	1,736	1,813	77	—
18. Post Office	5,740	5,465	—	275
19. Agricultural Department	8,183	7,406	—	777
20. Public Works Department	6,242	6,127	—	115
21. Public Works Recurrent	3,453	3,331	—	122
22. Public Works Extraordinary	13,869	12,171	—	1,698
23. Railway Extension	21,300	6,153	—	15,147
24. London and Bombay Agencies	399	359	—	40
Total Expenditure ..	£155,101	£133,106	£787	£22,782

Less than estimated, £21,995

The following table shows the receipts from all sources and the expenditure (exclusive of loan expenditure, to which reference is made under "Public Debt") during the past five years :—

Year.	Receipts.				Expendi- ture.
	Local Revenue.	Grant in Aid.	Contribution by B.S.A. Co.	TOTAL.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1908-9	70,534	15,000	10,000	95,534	103,032
1909-10	68,647	30,000	8,000	106,647	108,728
1910-11	86,980	31,500	8,000	126,480	112,369
1911-12	97,356	31,500	—	128,856	118,070
1912-13	128,273	5,000	—	133,273	116,361
Average, 5 years	90,358	22,600	5,200	118,158	111,712
1913-14	124,849	—	—	124,849	133,106

It will be seen that the year under review was the first in which the Protectorate was able to meet its expenditure without the assistance of a Grant-in-Aid from the Imperial Government.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities at the close of the year stood at £44,589 19s. 9d., as shown in the following statement :—

	£	s.	d.
Balance of Assets over Liabilities at 1st April, 1913	52,846	19	10
Expenditure, 1913-14	£133,105	12	1
Revenue, 1913-14	124,848	12	0
Excess Expenditure over Revenue ..	8,257	0	1
Balance of Assets over Liabilities at 31st March, 1914	44,589	19	9

Assets comprised the following items :—

	£	s.	d.
Cash	19,107	13	6
Trade Goods	2,683	2	8
Unallocated Stores	1,982	7	1
Advances	6,898	18	3
Deposit at call	83,000	0	0
Drafts and Remittances	2,672	14	0
Post Office Savings Bank Investments	4,500	0	0
	£120,844	15	6

Liabilities were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank..	5,281	10	11
Deposits on account of Deceased and Bankrupts' Estates, etc.	3,830	8	0
Sundry Depositors	2,142	16	10
Loan Account	65,000	0	0
		£76,254	15 9
Balance 31st March, 1914	£44,589	19	9

NOTE.—The value of investments on behalf of the Government Vessels Insurance and Depreciation Fund was £518 12s. 9d. on the 31st March, 1914.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt outstanding on the 31st March, 1914, amounted to £115,000, this sum representing the total of the two first instalments of a loan from the Imperial Government for the redemption of the Railway subsidy lands. The loan, when complete, will be £180,800, the value of 361,600 acres at 10s. per acre.

The third and last instalment, i.e., £65,800, will fall due for transfer to the Protectorate Government towards the close of the financial year 1914-15.

The Protectorate pays interest on the amount outstanding at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum to the Imperial Government and arrangements have been made to set aside 1 per cent. per annum from the 1st April, 1916, as a sinking fund to liquidate the debt in from 43 to 44 years.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The currency of the Protectorate consists of British coin ; gold, silver, and bronze.

There is no note circulation.

The amount of coin in circulation among non-natives is estimated at £80,922, consisting of

	£
Gold	35,224
Silver	40,984
Bronze	820
Unclassified	3,894

These figures must, however, be accepted with caution. The total values of specie declared as imports and exports during the past 17 years are as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.
Gold	12,400	180,881
Silver	79,420	44,046
Bronze	2225	20
Total	£94,045	£224,947

The great excess of exports over imports is due to the exportation by the banks of the accumulation of coin introduced into the country by natives on their return from employment in the Transvaal and in Rhodesia, in regard to which no accurate statistics are available.

The banking business of the Colony is provided for by the Standard Bank of South Africa, with a branch at Blantyre, and the African Lakes Corporation, with branches at Blantyre and Zomba and agencies at Chinde and all the principal stations in the Protectorate.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Savings bank business conducted during the calendar year ended 31st December, 1913, at the four branches, situated at Zomba, Blantyre, Fort Johnston, and Port Herald, shows little progress in the number of depositors, although the gross value of deposits has increased. At the commencement of the year there were 226 depositors, with balances to their credit amounting to £3,928 18s. 7d., at its close 228 depositors, with £4,567 15s. 6d. to their credit, representing a gain of two depositors and of £638 16s. 11d. in value. 186 new accounts were opened and 184 closed. The average of the amounts standing to the credit of depositors was £20 0s. 8d., as compared with £17 7s. 8d. at the close of the previous year, an average gain of £2 13s. 0d. per head.

The balances standing to the credit of the different classes of depositors at the close of the year and those at the close of the previous year are compared in the following table :—

Depositors.	31st Dec., 1912.		31st Dec., 1913.		Increase of Value of deposits.	Decrease of Value of deposits.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Europeans ..	62	2,317 6 6	60	1,880 2 6	— — —	437 4 0
Indians	18	332 18 3	32	1,015 5 6	682 7 3	— — —
Natives	123	998 10 7	104	1,047 10 4	48 19 9	— — —
Trustee Accounts	23	280 3 3	32	624 17 2	344 13 9	— — —
Total ..	226	3,928 18 7	228	4,567 15 6	1,076 0 9	437 4 0

It will be seen that while deposits by Indians and Trustees and the gross value of deposits by natives have increased, the number of native depositors has decreased by 19.

The investments on behalf of the Savings Bank as at the 31st December, 1913, were as follows :—

Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed	£3,000
Straits Settlements 3½ per cent. ..	1,500
	<u>£4,500</u>

The Assets and Liabilities, as shown in the books of the Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1913, are given in the following statement :—

Balance to the credit of depositors ..	£4,567	15	6
Warrants for repayment issued, but not paid until after 31st December, 1913		16	0 0
		<u>£4,583</u>	<u>15 6</u>
Value of investments ..	£4,500		
Cash balance	83	15	6
		<u>£4,583</u>	<u>15 6</u>

II.—TRADE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Exclusive of specie and goods in transit the imports and exports for the year were of a value of £389,935, as compared with £447,539 in the last preceding year.

The following table exhibits the trade development of the Protectorate in the last ten years :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Transit Trade.	
	For Home consumption.	Specie.	Products of Protectorate.	Specie.	To other Countries.	From other Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-5	(a) 212,497	8,200	46,453	2,000	8,725	6,327
1905-6	(a) 217,581	5,000	56,778	—	31,351	6,148
1906-7	(a) 233,835	9,100	49,138	1,109	20,402	19,855
1907-8	(a) 169,541	—	54,371	14,233	19,041	4,223
1908-9	(a) 138,711	2,205	81,791	40,853	14,182	5,993
1909-10	111,783	846	97,504	13,362	15,113	5,246
1910-11	193,490	6,220	148,176	20,735	23,415	7,675
1911-12	236,628	20,420	151,460	74,594	23,257	19,804
1912-13	272,889	4,100	174,650	53,490	28,294	20,383
1913-14	189,201	420	200,734	49,623	15,732	19,090

(a) These figures include railway material for the Shire Highlands Railway, as follows :—1904-5, £69,684 ; 1905-6, £32,569 ; 1906-7, £35,575 ; 1907-8, £37,975 ; 1908-9, £8,852.

The value of Imports from and Exports to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign countries during each of the last five years is shewn in the following table :—

Imports.

From.	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	78,901	150,630	183,963	198,917	134,403
British Possessions	9,066	13,053	15,992	16,318	14,640
Foreign Countries	24,662	36,027	36,673	57,654	40,158
Total	112,629	199,710	236,628	272,889	189,201

NOTE.—Government Imports are included, but not specie.

Exports.

To.	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom . . .	76,172	140,651	132,671	163,796	183,425
British Possessions	10,710	6,304	1,012	814	3,301
Foreign Countries	23,984	21,956	17,959	10,040	14,008
Total	110,866	168,911	151,642	174,650	200,734

NOTE.—Government Exports are included, but not specie.

As compared with the preceding year the decline in the value of imports was due mainly to an undue inflation of imports in 1912-1913; minor contributory causes were the depression in the native trade after the failure of the previous year's harvest, a low river, the absorption of several of the river steamers in the transport of materials for the railway extension, and a serious wash-out on the Shire Highlands Railway in March, 1914.

For the first time in the history of the Protectorate the exports exceed the imports in value.

Of the total imports 71 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 7·7 per cent. from British possessions, and 21·3 per cent. from foreign countries. Compared with the year 1912-13 the trade from the United Kingdom has decreased by 32·4 per cent., that with British possessions by 10·2 per cent., and with foreign countries 30 per cent.

The direction of the export trade has been in the following proportions, viz:—To the United Kingdom 91·4 per cent., to British possessions 1·7 per cent., and to foreign countries 6·9 per cent. The trade with the United Kingdom has increased by 11·9 per cent., and that with Germany by 14·5 per cent. when compared with the year 1912-13.

The total value of goods passing through the Protectorate in transit, inwards and outwards, has decreased by 28 per cent. In the inward trade the decrease is £9,204 (32·5 per cent.), and in the outward trade £4,651 (22·8 per cent.). The decline indicates that neighbouring territories have shared in the depression of trade which has prevailed during the year in Nyasaland. The transit imports consist of general trade goods; the exports are mainly represented by cotton grown in Northern Rhodesia and sent into Nyasaland for rebaling and shipment, ivory from the same country, and ivory, beeswax, unmanufactured tobacco and a limited quantity of hides from Portuguese East Africa.

IMPORTS.

The value of the imports in 1913-14 was less by £83,688 than in the previous year, representing a decrease of 30 per cent. This decrease is principally in textiles, the bulk of which are Manchester goods imported for native trade. In textiles the trade has fallen from £156,475 to £94,017, being a decrease of £62,458, equal to 39·8 per cent.

Other noteworthy decreases are:—

	£	Per cent.
Agricultural Implements	4,258	36
Vehicles	8,396	55
Glassware and beads	3,349	65
Other hardware	10,485	51
Salt	2,026	66
Other provisions	4,665	24
Alcohol (distilled spirits)	737	28

House-building materials show an increase of £1,028, equal to 83 per cent., and free goods £7,360, equal to 32 per cent.

The following table shows the principal items of trade imports during the last five years :—

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Alcohol :	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Spirits, distilled .	1,530*	2,182*	1,848	2,592	1,855
(b) Wines and beers			2,287	2,559	2,182
Fire-arms and Ammunition	1,400	2,115	2,122	2,588	2,198
Free Goods :					
(a) Agricultural machinery ..	†19,865	†29,303	17,183	11,802	7,550
(b) Vehicles			4,878	12,930	4,534
(c) Live Stock			396	233	11
(d) Other Free Goods			25,160	22,978	30,338
Hardware :					
(a) Glassware and beads	†9,046	†13,058	5,786	5,149	1,800
(b) House building material			1,538	1,236	2,264
(c) Other hardware			15,562	20,548	12,596
Kerosene and Petrol	—	—	656	953	2,053
Provisions	14,994	17,493	24,090	26,465	19,736
Sundries :					
(a) Stationery	—	—	1,792	2,322	2,412
(b) General	3,756	7,212	4,635	4,059	5,655
Textiles	61,192	122,127	128,695	156,475	94,017
Total	111,783	193,490	236,628	272,889	189,201

(*) Wines and beers included in Provisions in 1909-10 and 1910-11.

(†) Classification of Free Goods and Hardware under sub-heads commenced in 1911-12.

The United Kingdom continues to be the largest supplier of alcohol, arms and ammunition, agricultural implements and machinery, hardware, provisions, and textiles.

Germany furnishes many of the cheap lines of hardware, enamelware, tools, and native truck.

Fez caps, beads, and Hungarian flour form the specialities supplied by Austria.

EXPORTS.

The quantity of produce exported has increased from 7,023,584 lb. to 8,108,529, and the value from £174,628 to £200,623, equal to an increase of 14·9 per cent. This is an indication of the agricultural expansion which has taken place during the year. The principal increase is in tobacco, of which 3,763,014 lb. have been shipped as against 2,262,545 lb. in the previous year, the increase being £37,567 (66·3 per cent.).

Under other headings there are increases as follows :—

		Increase in weight. lbs.	Increase in value. £ Per cent.	
Cultivated rubber	..	23,564	2,938	47
Tea	.. ..	48,348	1,209	41·6
Ground nuts	.. ..	968,058	5,150	99·7

The increased export of ground nuts is due to the removal of the prohibition of export in force in the previous year.

Cotton shows the largest decrease in exports, having declined by 836,413 lb. in weight and £15,453 (17·8 per cent.) in value as a consequence of short crops caused by unfavourable climatic conditions. Other products showing decreases are :—

		Decrease in weight. lbs.	Decrease in value. £ Per cent.	
Uncultivated rubber	.	19,593	4,342	56·3
Strophanthus	..	19,321	2,430	92·6
Fibre	.. ..	103,732	926	73·7
Coffee	.. ..	2,628	66	1·3
Chillies	.. ..	156,346	2,988	94·3

The reduced export of uncultivated rubber, strophanthus, and chillies has been caused by the low prices prevailing on the home market.

The value of cattle exported has declined by £1,155 due to the importation of animals into Southern Rhodesia being prohibited.

The subjoined table is a comparative statement of the principal exports from Nyasaland for the last five years :—

Year.	Rubber.		Tea.	Cotton.	Tobacco.
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1909-10* ..	27,144	—	36,281	858,926	1,084,757
1910-11* ..	59,471	—	42,042	1,736,999	1,704,637
1911-12 ..	4,698	43,011	43,876	1,356,904	2,146,615
1912-13 ..	14,798	46,314	67,726	3,237,555	2,262,545
1913-14 ..	38,362	26,721	116,074	2,401,142	3,763,014

*In the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 rubber exports were not kept under the separate heading "cultivated" and "uncultivated."

The bulk of the export trade is with the United Kingdom. Ground nuts, beeswax, and strophanthus are, however, exported principally to Germany, which takes also a considerable proportion of castor oil seed and sesame oil seed and a small quantity of tobacco, coffee, and cotton.

Maize, maize flour, and potatoes are exported to Portuguese East Africa, as also much of the cotton seed.

Export trade with France is confined almost entirely to ground nuts.

SHIPPING.

Navigation of the Lower Shire river presented the usual difficulties during the dry season, and though no undue accumulations of produce occurred at Port Herald as has been the case in former years, this was mainly due to the principal exporters and buyers of produce holding up their shipments until the river became navigable. The construction of an extension of the railway to a navigable head of navigation on the Zambesi river will do much to remove these difficulties and it is hoped that the line will be open for traffic early in 1915.

The number of vessels of all classes cleared inwards from Chinde was 117, as against 143 in 1912-13. These vessels carried 3,521 tons of cargo, 357 European, 125 Indian, and 2,538 Native passengers, the figures for the previous year being 6,661 tons, 362 Europeans, 169 Indians, and 3,740 Natives.

The outward clearances were 165 vessels (as against 146 in 1912-13), carrying 4,219 tons of produce, 309 European, 104 Indian, and 1,835 Native passengers, as against 3,492 tons, 274 Europeans, 167 Indians, and 1,390 Natives in the previous year.

The number of steamers plying on the Zambesi and Shire rivers between Chinde and Nyasaland remains unchanged, viz., 24. Of these vessels 11 are under the British flag and 13 under the Portuguese.

The number of vessels registered in the Protectorate is 138, as against 134 in 1912-13.

Seven steamers ply on Lake Nyasa, six of which are under the British flag and one under the German.

Of the six British steamers three are Government vessels. Two of these are engaged in the transport of Government cargo and passengers between lake ports, the third being used as a tender at Fort Johnston.

Two Government barges ply on the Upper Shire river during the months when it is navigable, but there is now every indication that this service will have to be suspended permanently owing to the fall in the level of the lake and consequent drying up of the river.

The Government vessels carried 1,005 tons of cargo, 63 European, and 1,257 Native passengers during the year.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

COTTON.

Unfavourable climatic conditions combined with severe attacks by boll worm militated against the success of cotton cultivation in the Shire Highlands, wheremost of the European plantations are situated. In the lower levels, on the other hand, and notably in the Lower Shire, Ruo, and West Shire Districts, the late rains produced exceptionally fine crops.

No difficulty was experienced in disposing of the crop on the home market, first quality cotton finding a ready sale at from 8*d.* to 9*d.* per lb., inferior grades only commanding less than 7*d.* per lb. A marked reduction in length of staple calls for greater care in the selection of seed so as to obtain a staple of one and three-sixteenths.

In former years the unsatisfactory baling of Nyasaland cotton was commented upon, but the difficulties have now been overcome and the increase in the number of hydraulic presses has had the effect of standardising a 400 lb. bale and thus meeting the requirements of the home market.

The exported crop in bales of 400 lb. lint amounted to 6,003 as against 8,093 in the previous year, the acreage under European cultivation being 25,697 as compared with 24,155 in 1912-13. The local value of the crop was £65,486 or a decrease of £15,453 on that of the preceding year.

The following table shows the acreage under cultivation and the production and value of the cotton crop for the past five years :—

Year.	Total Acreage under European Cultivation.	Crop (including native-grown cotton) exported at 31st March of each year.	Value.
		lbs.	£
1909-10.. ..	8,975	858,926	26,209
1910-11.. ..	12,752	1,736,999	58,687
1911-12.. ..	23,332	1,356,904	44,099
1912-13.. ..	24,155	3,237,555	80,939
1913-14.. ..	25,697	2,401,142	65,487

NOTE.—The export of any one year is from the cultivation in the preceding year.

The acreage under European cultivation of the crop now being harvested is estimated at 26,407 acres.

NATIVE-GROWN COTTON.

The native-grown cotton industry has made steady advance during the year under review, the crop having exceeded that of the previous year by 453½ tons of seed cotton, which is equivalent to an increase in lint of 685 bales of 400 lb. each.

The progress of the industry during the past five years can be gauged from the following statistics :—

Year.	Seed Cotton.		Lint.
		Tons.	Bales of 400 lb.
1909-10	220	332	
1910-11	692	1,046	
1911-12	962	1,454	
1912-13	744	1,126	
1913-14	1,198	1,811	

The system of Government markets for the sale and purchase of native cotton, which was introduced on experimental lines in 1912-13, has been extended with marked success, as is evidenced by the enhanced prices secured on the home market, certain consignments having been valued as high as 9d. per lb. The institution of licence fees and market tolls payable by the local purchasers has enabled the industry to be placed on practically a self-supporting basis, the extra expense to the buyer having been more than compensated by the improvement in quality consequent on the natives, realising that by grading the crop a better price can be secured.

Inadequate transport facilities in the districts north of Zomba continue to retard the industry, thereby demonstrating the importance of extending the existing railway system to Lake Nyasa.

TOBACCO.

The quality of the tobacco crop was adversely affected by the climatic conditions prevailing during the year under report, a considerable proportion of the early crop having been destroyed by secondary growth and mildew. The main crop fared better, but an abnormal amount of spot caused by *Cercospora nicotianæ* had to be reckoned with.

Ten thousand four hundred and ninety-nine acres were planted as compared with 7,411 in 1912-13. The export of cured tobacco amounted to 3,763,014 lb., valued locally at £94,168, or an increase of 1,500,469 lb. in weight and £37,569 in value on the figures for the past year.

The acreage under cultivation and the production and value of the tobacco crop for the past five years are shown in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Total acreage under cultivation.		Crop exported at 31st March of each year.	Value.
			lbs.	£
1909-10	8,975	1,084,757	27,120	
1910-11	12,752	1,704,637	42,627	
1911-12	23,332	2,146,615	53,690	
1912-13	24,155	2,262,545	56,599	
1913-14	25,697	3,763,014	94,168	

NOTE.—The export of any one year is from the preceding year's cultivation.

The highest quality leaf commands a ready sale on the London market at satisfactory prices, but the future success of the industry is dependent on quick markets being secured for the medium grades, which form the major portion of the crop.

It may be noted in this connexion that the establishment by the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., of a buying and packing warehouse in Nyasaland has been of considerable benefit to those planters who prefer to dispose of their crop locally.

TEA.

The production of tea is confined almost exclusively to south-east Mlanje, and the industry continues to be a promising one. A noticeable improvement has taken place in the quality of the crop since the establishment of up-to-date machinery. There are now three factories in the Mlanje district, all of which are increasing their operations yearly. Prices on the whole have been satisfactory, London sales varying from 5*d.* to 9*d.* per lb. as compared with the local price of 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

A satisfactory feature is the increase in local consumption.

The export for the year amounted to 116,074 lb., as compared with 67,726 lb. in the previous year, the local value being £2,902, or an increase in value of £1,219 over the export of the year 1912-13. The acreage has increased from 2,812 to 2,870. The restricted area with a suitable rainfall unfortunately debars the crop from ever developing into a very extensive industry.

Statistics for the past five years are appended in the following table :—

Year.		Total acreage under cultivation.	Crop exported at 31st March of each year. lbs.	Value. £
1909-10	.. ..	518	34,681	867
1910-11	.. ..	1,190	42,042	1,051
1911-12	.. ..	2,593	43,876	1,097
1912-13	.. ..	2,812	67,726	1,693
1913-14	.. ..	2,870	116,074	2,902

RUBBER.

The growth of Para rubber in Nyasaland is, on an average, about two years behind that in Ceylon, but, considering the periods of drought to which the trees are subjected, it must be regarded as satisfactory. Experimental tapping on trees over 21 inches in circumference at 3 feet yielded satisfactory results, and demonstrates the better bleeding qualities of the variety as compared with Ceara grown under similar conditions. The production of Ceara rubber is satisfactory only when the trees are grown in rich soil highly retentive of moisture and where the annual rainfall is not less than 40 inches.

It has been found that the profitable tapping of Ceara rubber is limited to the few months when the soil is saturated, and that operations have to be suspended immediately the trees begin to cast their leaves in the early part of the dry season. This variety still gives no evidence of ever becoming suitable for general cultivation throughout the Protectorate.

The depressed nature of the rubber market had the effect of rendering the collection of wild rubber no longer profitable, with the exception of the exploitation of *Landolphia parvifolia* by the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., within the area in the West Nyasa District held under a concession from Government on a royalty basis.

The value of the exported crop amounted to £9,598, of which £6,238 represents the value of cultivated rubber and £3,360 that of uncultivated rubber. The acreage under cultivation has increased from 8,896 acres to 10,562 acres.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

The area under chillies and capsicums has greatly decreased as a result of low prices on the home market, the crop for the year having been 12,547 lbs., valued at £178. The fluctuation in price during recent years and the restricted extent of the market combine to prevent these products from attaining any prominence as exportable crops.

Coffee continues to be gradually abandoned, the export having amounted to 192,076 lbs., valued at £4,802. The area under cultivation has sunk to 1,976 acres, being a decrease of 624 as compared with the previous year. Falling prices and the fickle nature of the crop have been responsible for the virtual abandonment of a crop which at one time was the premier export of the Protectorate.

The native rice crop, which is grown at present for sale locally, amounted to 1,203 tons during the year under review. Further development of this industry must await the extension of railway communication to the coast.

Within recent years cotton has been the most valuable crop produced by natives for export, but the export during the year of 970,346 lbs. of ground nuts, valued locally at £5,163, was mainly the output of native gardens.

With the extension of the railway system northwards to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, and southwards to Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, for which provision has been made, although execution is delayed by reason of the war, it is hoped that markets will be found for many articles which the Protectorate is capable of producing, but which it would be unprofitable to cultivate in the existing condition of its external communications.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

The Government farms at Nyachiperi in the Lower Shire District, and at Namiwawa, in the Zomba District, continue to be made the centres of experiments with new crops and of seed selection.

The gradual extension in the use of agricultural labour-saving implements on European estates has been a satisfactory feature of the year, and although the initial cost of such machinery and work oxen is considerable, it will be found to be a profitable outlay of capital, especially in the case of tobacco plantations, where the whole system of farming is so exhaustive of soil nitrogen, the cattle being also utilised to manure the land by feeding off green crops.

LIVE STOCK.

A considerable proportion of the Protectorate is undoubtedly suitable for cattle-raising, but owing to the continued prohibition of the entry of cattle from Nyasaland into Rhodesia there is at present no market for surplus stock, and no real progress can be looked for until railway communication has been extended to the coast.

There are estimated to be 75,897 head of cattle in the Protectorate, of which 65,003 are owned by natives.

The erection during the year in the Shire Highlands of dipping tanks and spraying machines, both by Government and private owners, has resulted in a marked diminution of tick-borne diseases as also of demodectic mange. It is hoped to extend facilities to the Mombera and North Nyasa Districts, where the bulk of the native-owned cattle are located.

The presence of rinderpest in German East Africa necessitated the strengthening of the veterinary staff, and special protective measures were initiated with a view to giving effect to the policy drawn up at the Veterinary Conference held at Bulawayo in April, 1913.

The energetic action taken by the Government of German East Africa to combat this epidemic appears to have been successful and there has been no spread of the disease in the direction of Nyasaland.

The concentration of the various herds of Government cattle at the Namiwawa farm has been undertaken as a preliminary step to the establishment of a Government stock farm and the initiation of experiments to ascertain the breeding, milking, and transport qualities of Nyasaland cattle and the possibility of profitable crossing with imported breeds.

FORESTRY.

The continued deforestation in the vicinity of thickly populated native settlements and the conservation of Crown forests are questions in respect of which action has been unavoidably curtailed by the exigencies of the financial position. To provide a remedy for the former, efforts have been made in certain districts to encourage native communities to plant up small areas with rapid growing trees under

the supervision of the District Residents. Action in regard to the latter question has been limited at present, pending expert examination, to the proclamation of Zomba Mountain plateau as a demarcated Crown forest and to a preliminary survey of the natural resources of the cypress forests on Mlanje plateau.

The Mlanje cypress (*Widdringtonia whytei*) is indigenous on the higher slopes and plateaux of Mlanje mountain, growing at an elevation varying from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level. The trees attain thier finest growth on the Tuchila and Likabula plateaux, where the rainfall averages about 60 inches, and these two plateaux are comparatively well stocked with cypress. On the Lichenya plateau, on the southern side of the mountain, where the annual rainfall averages about 100 inches, quite two-thirds of the aggregate wooded area carries no cypress. The natural reproduction of the tree, is on the whole, poor, and steps are being taken to assist its natural regeneration by the removal of worthless trees and shrubs from the cypress woods. The timber is sawn on the plateaux and is extensively used by the Public Works Department for building purposes, as it is not only of excellent quality and durable, but impervious to the attacks of white ants. Plantations of this tree were first established on Zomba Mountain plateau in the year 1902-3, the area being increased by 20 acres during the year under review, making an estimated total area of 277 acres. The trees are as yet too young to enable an idea to be formed of the success of this experiment.

In the nursery at Blantyre 80,000 eucalyptus plants were raised during the year, a large number of which were issued free to natives through the Resident for the purpose of planting up small areas near their villages for the production of poles and firewood.

Owing to the absence on leave of the Chief Forest Officer no extensions were possible to the eucalyptus plantations at Zomba. The growth in the plantations is, however, satisfactory, and the oldest plantation, which is six years old, is now yielding at the rate of 2,455 cubic feet of solid wood-fuel per acre.

The principal plants raised during the year in the nurseries at Zomba were 100,000 eucalyptus and 70,000 Mlanje cypress.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

The investigation of insect pests affecting the principal crops in Nyasaland was continued by the Entomologist until his departure, in November, 1913, and various bulletins on the subject were published during the year.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological observations are taken at Zomba Observatory and records of temperature and rainfall at fourteen other stations. The Observatory is 2,948 feet above sea level. The climate of Nyasaland falls into two main divisions, that of the Shire River Valley and Lake Nyasa, the other of the remaining districts of the Protectorate, which lie at a much higher elevation.

There are consequently considerable variations in temperature and humidity, the low levels being hotter and drier than the highlands.

The seasons comprise a rainy season, extending, as a rule, from the end of November to the end of March, and a dry season, during the remaining portion of the year. During the past five years there has, however, been a tendency for the rains to commence later.

The rainfall at Zomba for the calendar year 1913 was 51·73 inches or about 4 inches below the average, and the number of rainy days recorded was 110. The total number of rainy days for the agricultural season, October, 1913, to April, 1914, was 86, or 15 days less than the average of the last 16 years. The maximum rainfall during 1913 was at Mlanje station (2,462 feet above sea level), where the total amounted to 87·70 inches, rain having been recorded on 140 days.

The mean temperature of the air at the Observatory was 68°, the highest temperature recorded being 92°, on the 15th of October, and the lowest 47°, on the 14th of June.

IV.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

INDUSTRIES.

Industrial ventures on the part of Europeans may be said to be confined at present to the making of tinware and furniture, and to a local manufactory of soap and oil. The main native industries are an extensive fishing industry on Lake Chilwa, the fish being sold in Blantyre and Zomba markets, basket and mat making, and pottery.

MINES.

Operations during the year have been confined to the mining of mica in the South Nyasa, Upper Shire, and Dedza Districts. This mineral up to the present has been found in scattered surface deposits only, and so long as this is the case it is doubtful whether its exploitation will result in any considerable output. The quantity of mica exported in 1913-14 amounted to 19,248 lbs., as compared with 40,518 lbs. in the previous year.

The mining and burning of limestone is undertaken in some districts by natives, notably at Chendausiku, in the Upper Shire District. The deposits of limestone on Nchisi Island in Lake Chilwa are worked by the Public Works Department for plastering and ordinary building purposes.

V.—LEGISLATION.

Sixteen Ordinances were enacted during the year under review. Among the more important legislative measures were the following :—

The Public Roads Ordinance (No. 2 of 1913) provides for the declaration of certain roads as public roads and for the protection of such roads from damage.

The Immigration Restriction Ordinance (No. 4 of 1913) repeals the Immigration Restriction Ordinances of 1905 and 1908, and, while generally following previous legislation, makes better provision for contingencies likely to arise in consequence of the Protectorate being made more accessible through the extension of its railway system into foreign territory.

The Native Lunatics Ordinance (No. 5 of 1913) has as its object the regularisation of adjudications of lunacy in the case of natives and the proper care of such persons.

The Central Africa Railway (Construction) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1913) removes the restrictions imposed by the Employment of Natives Ordinances of 1909 and 1911 on the recruitment of labour for service outside the Protectorate, in so far as to permit natives to be recruited in Nyasaland for service in the construction of the new railway extension from the Zambesi River to Port Herald.

The Mining (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1914) simplifies the procedure in regard to the making of bricks, the burning of lime, and the quarrying of stone on Crown lands.

The Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance (No. 3 of 1914) enables the Governor to appoint commissions of inquiry and to confer special powers upon such commissions.

The Medical Practitioners' Registration (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1914) extends the scope of the Medical Practitioners Registration Ordinance (No. 9 of 1906) by enabling medical men with lesser qualifications than are therein contemplated to practise in the Protectorate under certain conditions and limitations.

A revision and consolidation of the Ordinances in force on the 31st of March, 1913 (prepared by Mr. C. J. Griffin, Judge of the High Court of Nyasaland), was published during the year and a codification of the Orders of His Majesty the King in Council, relating to the Nyasaland Protectorate and Local Proclamations, Orders, and Rules in force on the 31st of December, 1913, is in course of preparation and will be published at an early date.

VI.—EDUCATION.

There are no Government schools in Nyasaland, the education of the native population being undertaken by the various missionary societies established in the Protectorate. Of these, ten participated in the annual grant of £1,000 from Government funds.

Mission schools are graded and as a rule may be divided into the following classes, viz., elementary schools, situated usually in native villages where instruction is given up to the first English Primer to all pupils who pass satisfactorily in the vernacular; central schools, in which the curriculum extends to Standard 3 of the Nyasaland Education Code; and secondary schools or central institutes, to which central school pupils are drafted who wish to learn a trade or to become teachers. The training at the central institutes extends over a period of six years and comprises the following branches: carpentry, printing, hospital work, gardening and simple agriculture, blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work, office or clerical work. Girl pupils are instructed in laundry work and needlework.

The Dutch Reformed Church Mission have introduced a basket and chair-making industry, utilising local products for the purpose.

The teaching of the principles of hygiene and sanitation receives special attention both in the schools and training institutes of the larger missions. In this connexion it is satisfactory to record that several missions report a noticeable improvement in the sanitation of the villages in which they work. The instruction in the village schools is necessarily confined to the rudiments of hygiene and the practical value of sanitation and cleanliness. More advanced teaching takes place at the institutes, where lectures are delivered on the common diseases of the country, while, for example, at the Overtoun Institute of the Free Church of Scotland Mission the elements of anatomy and physiology are taught, together with instruction as to the rational treatment and prevention of the commoner diseases.

The Mission Schools at the end of the year 1913-14 numbered 1,952, as against 1,768 in the preceding year. The average attendance in these schools was 49,903 boys and 33,575 girls, the number of pupils on the roll being 76,205 boys and 52,728 girls.

The standard of education shows an annual improvement, the younger generation of more intelligent natives being keenly alive to the advantages resulting from a general education and recognising that the more highly paid classes of employment are open to those who avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

VII.—JUDICIAL.

POLICE.

The authorised strength of the Native Police establishment on the 31st of March, 1914, was 360, consisting of 2 Sergeants-Major, 17 Sergeants, 22 Corporals, 18 Lance-Corporals, and 301 Privates.

There is no European Police Force at present.

Police units are attached to every Administrative Station and Sub-Station; their recruitment, training, and discipline are under the supervision of the Residents and Assistant Residents in charge of

the stations, and are governed by the provisions of "The Civil Police Discipline Ordinance, 1909."

SYSTEMS OF COURTS.

The High Court of Nyasaland exercises full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and all matters in the Protectorate. Courts subordinate to the High Court consist of (1) District Courts, with jurisdiction over non-natives, in civil cases where the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £250, and in criminal cases any sentence except a sentence of death or of imprisonment exceeding seven years, but sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months or fine exceeding £20 are subject to confirmation by the High Court; (2) Sub-District Courts, with jurisdiction over non-natives where the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £50, and in criminal cases a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month, or fine not exceeding £5, or both; (3) District Native Courts, with civil and criminal jurisdiction over natives, sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months, or of fine exceeding £5, or of whipping exceeding twelve strokes, or of flogging exceeding twelve lashes, being subject to confirmation of the High Court; and (4) Sub-District Native Courts, which may try any native civil case, and may, in native criminal cases, pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or of fine not exceeding £1, or of whipping not exceeding twelve strokes, or of flogging not exceeding twelve lashes; any sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month, or any sentence in which more than two of the above forms of punishment are ordered, are subject to confirmation by the District Native Court.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Seven criminal cases were tried in the High Court, as against two in 1912-13, and there was in addition one criminal appeal.

Criminal cases involving 67 persons were received from subordinate Courts for confirmation by the High Court, as compared with 101 in 1912-13. In 62 the sentences was confirmed, and in 5 it was modified, including 2 cases in which the prisoner was acquitted. The following is a classification of these cases:—

Murder, other than wife or child murder	..	..	2
Manslaughter	..	..	10
Attempt to murder	..	..	4
Murder of wife	..	..	0
Murder of child	..	..	0
Concealment of birth	..	..	0
Abortion	..	..	0
Rape	..	..	4
Unnatural crimes	..	..	2
Other offences against the person	..	..	5
Malicious injury to property	..	..	0
Robbery with violence	..	..	0
Other offences against property	..	..	25
Miscellaneous offences	..	..	15
			67

Sentence of death was carried out in one case of murder. —

The number of offences reported to the Police or Magistrates during the year was 3,264 as against 3,187 in 1912-13. They are classified as follows :—

Offences against the person	841
Offences against property	610
Other offences	1,813
	3,264

In connexion with these offences 4,106 persons were apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates, seven of whom were committed for trial in the High Court.

The cases prosecuted in the Subordinate Courts (including preliminary enquiries with a view to commitment to the High Court) were distributed as follows :—

Offences.	Discharged for want of prosecution or evidence	Dismissed on the merits.	Convicted.	Committed to the High Court
Against the person	61	114	788	1
Against property	68	81	496	5
Against Regulations, Ordinances, etc.	35	51	2,200	1
Other offences	31	21	153	—
Total	195	267	3,637	7

The total number of offences, apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals during the last five years were distributed as follows :—

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Number of offences reported to the police	2,270	2,729	4,080	3,187	3,264
Number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates	2,589	3,211	5,054	4,076	4,106
Number of Summary Convictions :—					
1. For offences against the person	674	930	1,001	893	788
2. For offences against property	419	353	429	584	496
3. For other offences	1,083	1,441	3,188	2,027	2,353
Number of persons acquitted or discharged	415	482	436	570	462
Committed on trial before the High Court	—	—	—	2	7

The offences most prevalent during the year were assault, larceny, evasion of hut tax, and evasion of the pass laws.

CIVIL STATISTICS.

The Civil business of the High Court witnessed a considerable increase, 88 actions having been tried, as against 41 in 1912-13. In addition there were 85 interlocutory applications arising out of these actions.

Natives continue to have recourse in increasing numbers to the District and Sub-District Native Courts, since they have learned by experience that their cases secure a ready and patient hearing and are dealt with expeditiously.

PROBATE.

Four deceased estates were wound up by the High Court during the year, 19 others being in process of administration on the 31st March, 1914.

PRISONS.

There are two prisons for long term prisoners, that is, for prisoners sentenced to terms exceeding six months, Natives being detained in the Central Prison, Zomba, and Europeans and Asiatics in the Central Prison, Blantyre. Asiatics are sometimes transferred to Zomba Central Prison.

The total number of prisoners confined in the Central Prison, Zomba, on the 31st of March, 1914 was 166, classified as follows :—

Class.	Sex.	Hard Labour.	Light Labour.	Lunatics.	Total.
Asiatics ..	Male	1	—	—	1
Natives ..	Male	149	13	—	162
„ ..	Female	2	—	1	3
Totals ..	—	152	13	1	166

During the year under report the administration of the Zomba Central Prison was strengthened by the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent, the establishment of prison warders placed on an organised basis, and improvements effected in the discipline and feeding of prisoners and in the efficiency of the convict labour.

A system of prison gardens maintained by the prisoners themselves was instituted both at the Zomba Central Prison and at District native prisons wherever suitable land was available. The results have proved satisfactory, for the more varied scale of rations has been of benefit both to the health of prisoners and to the output of their labour.

Criminal lunatics are confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Zomba.

VIII.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) POPULATION.

The European population on the 31st March, 1914, was returned at 799, thus showing an increase of 41 as compared with the previous year. The Asiatic population amounted to 408, this being an increase of 52 over the population of the preceding year.

The European and Asiatic population during the last five years is shown in the subjoined table :—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12			1912-13			1913-14		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
European ..	409	178	587	531	235	766	539	234	773	518	240	758	540	259	799
Asiatic ..	421	14	435	445	36	481	427	36	463	327	29	356	388	20	408

The native population is estimated at 1,065,119, as against 1,020,537 last year.

(b) BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Twenty-six European births and seven deaths were registered during the current year, as against 27 and 11 respectively in 1912-13, the birth-rate being 32·54 and the death-rate 8·76 per mille.

There were no Asiatic births, whereas seven were recorded in the preceding year. The deaths among Asiatics decreased from eight in 1912-13 to one in 1913-14.

Nine European marriages were celebrated during the year.

Native Christian marriages celebrated under the Christian Native Marriage Ordinance numbered 254.

No organisation exists at present for the registration of marriage by native custom, or for recording births and deaths among the native population.

IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

GENERAL.

The health of the Protectorate, generally, has been satisfactory during the year 1913, and there has been no outbreak of epidemic or other sickness as a factor in the death-rate.

The investigation of ankylostome infection amongst natives was continued in various districts, and the results show that this disease prevails with about equal intensity throughout Nyasaland.

In regard to sleeping sickness it may be said that up to the present there would appear to be no tendency to any spread of the disease. Sixty-four cases were reported during the year—49 occurring in the "proclaimed area" of the Dowa district, 11 in the Marimba and 2 each in the South Nyasa and Upper Shire districts. The preventive measures which have been adopted consist mainly of clearings around villages and along some of the more frequented paths in the infected areas. Where extensive clearings have been made a quite appreciable diminution in the number of tsetse flies has been noticed.

But one case of small-pox was recorded, the patient having acquired the infection in the adjoining Portuguese territory. Measures were at once instituted to prevent any spread of infection and proved completely successful.

There has been no recurrence of small-pox in epidemic form since the year 1909, a result which is due to the systematic vaccination of the general population and which has removed one of the principal factors militating against a normal increase of population.

The total number of vaccinations performed during the year 1913 was 143,502, as compared with 132,992 in the preceding year.

Excluding injuries and the commoner skin affections, the chief causes of sickness, in order of frequency, were digestive and bowel complaints, bronchitis, malaria, dysentery, and syphilis.

Among the diseases with increased admission rates were malaria, respiratory disorders, venereal diseases, and tuberculosis. Chicken-pox and measles showed a considerable decrease.

Malarial fever represented nearly 5·64 per cent. of the total admissions, and was most prevalent in January, February, and May, or, in other words, at the height of, and shortly after, the rainy season.

HEALTH OF EUROPEAN OFFICIALS.

The health of officials has been satisfactory on the whole, and there have been no invalidings. There were two cases of enteric, one of which terminated fatally.

The general adoption of quinine prophylaxis caused an appreciable decline in the admissions for malarial fever.

HEALTH OF GENERAL EUROPEAN POPULATION.

A large proportion of the sick are treated by mission doctors and therefore do not come under the notice of Medical Officers. Six deaths were recorded by the medical staff, namely one each from malarial hyperpyrexia, cerebral embolism, myocarditis, appendicitis, and septicæmia.

The number of European patients admitted into the Government hospitals amounted to 73, and were distributed as follows :—Blantyre 47, Zomba 26.

HEALTH OF NATIVES.

The chief causes of sickness, in order of frequency, were digestive and bowel complaints, bronchitis, malaria, and dysentery. Among the diseases with increased admission rates were malaria, respiratory disorders, and venereal diseases. Although vital statistics are not available to enable any accurate reference to the health conditions obtaining in native villages, there is reason to believe that there is a large mortality among infants and children, the principal causes of which are mismanagement at childbirth, improper feeding, and the contagious and infective maladies to which the young are liable.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The position of Government hospitals and dispensaries is shown in the sub-joined table :—

Station.	European Hospital.	No. of Beds.	Native Hospital.	No. of Beds.	Native Dispensary.
Port Herald ..	—	—	1	6	1
Mlanje ..	—	—	—	—	1
Blantyre ..	1	6	—	—	1
Zomba ..	1	6	3	46	2
Fort Johnston ..	1	2	1	6	1
Kota-Kota ..	—	—	—	—	1
Karonga ..	—	—	—	—	1

There is no native hospital at Blantyre, but at this station Government makes a yearly grant of £20 to the Church of Scotland Mission for the treatment of in-patients. At Zomba one of the three native hospitals is the property of the Church of Scotland Mission and is temporarily under the control of Government, an annual ground rental of £10 being paid for the use of the building.

Apart from these Government institutions much medical work, both among Europeans and natives, is undertaken by the various Missions established in the Protectorate.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

There is a Central Native Lunatic Asylum at Zomba accommodating an average of 22 inmates. The building is at present being extended, and when completed will enable the authorities to deal with a larger number of cases.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS.

GENERAL.

The necessity for the improvement of external communications in consequence of the marked annual fall in the level of the Lower Shire river has been recognised by the Imperial Government, with the result that during the year under report a commencement was made with the construction of a railway from Port Herald to Chindio, on the Zambesi river, a distance of 62 miles. This line will connect at Port Herald with the Shire Highlands Railway and will thus give through communication from the Zambesi to Blantyre.

The importance of this undertaking lies in the fact that it provides an outlet at a point on the Zambesi river which will be open to navigation by river steamers all the year round in a normal season, whereas under present conditions the Lower Shire river is navigable up to Port Herald for but six months of the year.

Chinde, in Portuguese East Africa, continues to be the ocean outlet for the Protectorate. The narrow and shallow bar outside the harbour and the rapid erosion of the settlement by the waters of the Zambesi combine to make it one of the least advantageous ports on the east coast of Africa. So long as the Protectorate is dependent on this port the transportation of cargo to and from Nyasaland will be fraught with difficulty and delay, and it is therefore to the further extension of the railway to Beira that this country must look for the final solution of its external transport problems.

The level of Lake Nyasa continues to fall, and as a result the Upper Shire river has ceased to be a navigable waterway between Port Johnston and Liwonde. The transport of produce from the districts bordering Lake Nyasa to rail-head presents great difficulties, which can be obviated only by a northward extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa. Provision was made for this extension, but the outbreak of war has entailed the postponement of its construction.

The policy of providing macadamised roads to connect producing centres with the railway, which was initiated with the construction of the road from Zomba to Limbe and Blantyre, is being continued and a macadamised road between Mlanje and Luchenza railway station is now under construction.

RAILWAY.

There are no Government railways in the Protectorate. The railway from Port Herald to Blantyre, 113½ miles in length, is owned and worked by the Shire Highlands Railway Company. This is a single line of 3 feet 6 inches gauge. An extension of the line southwards to Chindio, on the Zambesi river, is under construction and will, it is expected, be open for traffic in 1915.

MARINE TRANSPORT.

The Government steamers maintain a regular monthly service on Lake Nyasa in connexion with the transport of Government cargo and passengers.

The needs of the public are mainly served by the steamer of the African Lakes Corporation, Limited, which has run regularly throughout the year.

Reference has already been made to the condition of the Upper Shire river as a waterway. Barges plied between Fort Johnston and Liwonde for about three months of the year, the service being finally suspended in consequence of lack of water, accumulation of sudd, and formation of sand bars.

ROAD TRANSPORT.

The Government motor lorry service for the transport of Government cargo and passengers between Limbe and Zomba has been maintained.

Further experience has demonstrated the success of the undertaking, and it is intended to acquire an additional lorry in the ensuing year. At present there are two lorries, the older of which is, however, no longer suitable for a regular service.

The Albion lorry ran 7,913 miles during the year, carrying 435 tons of cargo and 203 passengers. The Wolseley lorry was laid up for six months of the year owing to a breakage of one of the wheels, and ran 2,243 miles, transporting 106 tons of cargo and 29 passengers.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total outlay on public works (including surveys) was £21,638 or £7,831 in excess of that of the previous year. The principal increases were £4,567 for new public buildings, £772 for new roads, and £1,748 for machinery, etc.

BUILDINGS.

The new buildings erected comprised houses, offices, stores, etc., and do not call for special comment, no work of special importance having been undertaken. The approximate value of all Government buildings in the Protectorate (including Chinde) was £53,735 at the 31st March, 1914.

ROADS.

Maintenance and repairs of main roads and bridges necessitated an outlay of £750. The cost of the maintenance of other roads and bridges was £966.

The construction of new roads accounted for an expenditure of £5,137, the principal item being the commencement of a macadam road to connect the plantations in south-east Mlanje with Luchenza railway station. Work was started on the most difficult section of this road along the southern slopes of Mlanje mountain with the result that five and a quarter miles only could be completed by the close of the year. An additional two miles of road was formed while metal was carried and broken for a total of eight and a quarter miles. The expenditure on this work amounted to £2,940.

Improvements at a cost of £500 were effected to the Zomba—Fort Johnston road with a view to making it fit for hand cart traffic in consequence of the Upper Shire river between Fort Johnston and Liwonde ceasing to be a navigable waterway for barge traffic.

The most important of the bridges erected during the year was that over the Tuchila river near Luchenza railway station. This work cost £680.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The installation has been in operation for ten years and after providing for depreciation at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, a profit amounting to £215 has been earned in this period. 1,163 lamps of 8 candle power are now installed as compared with 415 lamps of 8 candle power originally, the dynamos having been increased from an aggregate capacity of 15·4 to 58·74 kilowatts. During the year the work of bricking the water channel from the Mlungusi river to the reservoir tank at the head of the pipe line was carried out, and improvements were effected in the tank by lining the bottom with cement concrete and the sides and ends with brick work rendered over in cement. These works cost £496 and have been of great benefit to the installation by obviating stoppages caused in the past by lack of water.

XII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

POSTAL.

The postal service now comprises 19 Post Offices and 7 Sub-Post Offices.

The revenue for the year amounted to £7,012, as against £4,559 for the previous year, an increase of £2,543, due principally to more extensive sales of postage stamps to foreign dealers, consequent on a new issue. The expenditure was £5,465, being a decrease of £331 as compared with 1912-13.

The number of articles, exclusive of parcels, passing through the Post Office was approximately 1,304,839, as compared with 1,068,528 in 1912-13.

Foreign and inland letters, post cards, and newspapers show a considerable increase.

The total number of parcels dealt with was 8,460, being a slight decrease on the number in the preceding year. The increase in the number of registered articles was 727.

Postal order business again increased. The orders issued increased in number from 14,622 to 15,937, and in value from £12,080 to £12,957. The orders received increased in number from 12,080 to 14,021, and in value from £9,820 to £11,182.

The total value of the money orders issued amounted to £7,781, as against £7,376 in 1912-13. The total value of those drawn on the Protectorate rose from £2,996 in 1912-13 to £6,183 in 1913-14, the bulk of which represents money remitted by Nyasaland natives employed in Southern Rhodesia.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Telegraphs.—The telegraph service is owned and managed by the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company, whose line runs from Umtali, in Southern Rhodesia, to Tete, in Portuguese East Africa, where the Zambesi river is crossed; from Tete it is connected with Chikwawa, in Nyasaland, and thence traverses the Protectorate *via* Blantyre, Zomba, and the stations on Lake Nyasa to Karonga. From Karonga the line crosses the Tanganyika Plateau, passing through the northern districts of Northern Rhodesia to Lake Tanganyika and northwards into German East Africa. A branch line connects Domira Bay, on Lake Nyasa, with Fort Jameson, in Northern Rhodesia.

The Shire Highlands Railway Company own a telegraph line along the extent of railway between Port Herald and Blantyre.

A Portuguese line connects Chiromo and Chinde.

Telephones.—The only telephone system in existence at present is at Zomba, where there is an exchange between the various Government offices. During the year five additional offices were connected, making the total number of telephone connections twenty-one.

XIII.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The condition of the native population continues to be satisfactory throughout the Protectorate, and nothing has occurred to vary the good opinion formed in the past of the general law-abiding character of the Nyasaland native or his ready compliance with constituted authority. A feature of the year has been the marked recovery of the population in the Lower River Districts from the depression caused by the drought and famine of the previous year. This state of affairs was largely contributed to by the excellent native cotton crop and an abundant harvest throughout these districts.

The harvest was generally a good one throughout the Protectorate, such shortages of food crops as did occur being confined to one or two small areas.

The application during the year of the provisions of the District Administration (Native) Ordinance to the Lower Shire and West Shire Districts and to the Ncheu and Kota-Kota divisions of the Upper Shire and Marimba Districts, respectively, has been attended by results which encourage every hope that the scheme will eventually remove many of the administrative difficulties attendant on the decentralisation of native society, the weakening of authority among native headmen, and the inclination of each individual native to free himself from the salutary discipline and control to which he had formerly to submit himself in his village. In initiating a scheme at once so comprehensive and so far-reaching, the policy has been not to attempt too much nor to burden the principal and village headmen too suddenly with the numerous responsibilities imposed by the Ordinance. For this reason attention was devoted to the concentration of villages and to the improvement of sanitation. It is gratifying to record that the concentration of scattered collections of huts into proper villages has been carried out rapidly and with an entire absence of friction. Sanitary problems do not enter into the ken of a primitive people and progress in this direction has therefore been slow. It is hoped, however, that as the headmen acquire confidence in themselves and secure the support of the natives within their administrative village areas the principles of sanitation will become more recognised and more closely observed.

Later in the year the Ordinance was partially applied to the Lilongwe division of the Lilongwe District and to the North Nyasa District; to the former at the special request of the Resident, to the latter for the purpose of dealing more effectively with ankylostomiasis, a disease very prevalent among the natives of that locality.

The native labour market has presented similar features to recent years—a plentiful supply in the dry season, and a shortage in the rainy season, when the cultivation of foodstuffs for his subsistence claims the native's attention.

The employment of Nyasaland natives is no longer permitted in the Witwatersrand Mines. Natives, more especially those residing in the northern and western districts of Nyasaland, show an increasing desire temporarily to leave the Protectorate for the purpose of securing more highly paid employment in Southern Rhodesia. Nyasaland natives formed the bulk of the labour employed in the construction of the new railway extension from Port Herald to the Zambesi river, the terms of their recruitment and engagement having been specially legislated for under the Central Africa Railway (Construction) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1913) and the Rules made thereunder. It is satisfactory to record that their labour proved efficient and that they enjoyed generally good health despite the fact that the locality in which they were employed is regarded as possessing a very trying and enervating climate.

XIV.—MUNICIPALITIES.

Townships have been proclaimed at Port Herald, Chiromo, Limbe, Blantyre, Zomba, and Fort Johnston, the administration of each being vested in a Town Council elected by the ratepayers. In the case of Zomba, Chiromo, and Fort Johnston Town Councils, the Resident of the district acts as chairman *ex-officio*.

The total revenue and expenditure of these Town Councils during the year 1913-14 was as follows:—

Township.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Amount of Debt
	£	£	
Port Herald	99	96	Nil.
Chiromo	63	59	„
Limbe	101	79	„
Blantyre	487	541	„
Zomba	59	30	„
Fort Johnston	46	51	„

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G., was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Nyasaland Protectorate on the 13th

of August, 1913, in succession to Colonel Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed to be Governor of Jamaica, and assumed the administration of the government on the 23rd of September, 1913.

Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., who had held the post of Deputy Governor since 1907, was appointed British Resident of the Zanzibar Protectorate on the 25th of March, 1914. He was succeeded by Mr. H. L. Duff, Secretary to the Administration, with the title of Chief Secretary.

A. M. J. TURNBULL,

Assistant Chief Secretary

19th December, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :

A N N U A L.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
802	Ceylon	1913
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei.. .. .	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria.. .. .	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria.. .. .	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee	"
829	Tonga Protectorate	"
830	Swaziland.. .. .	1913-1914
831	Uganda	1913-1914

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.



No. 833.

BRITISH GUIANA.

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 780.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1915.



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No. 833.

BRITISH GUIANA.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 780.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Georgetown, Demerara,
19th December, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of British Guiana for the year 1913-1914, prepared by Mr. G. D. Bayley, Assistant Government Secretary.

I have, &c.,
WALTER EGERTON.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1913-1914

FINANCIAL.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The revenue for the year was £608,633, showing an increase of £28,187 as compared with the previous year.

2. Excluding a sum of £48,812, representing extraordinary expenditure on loan works temporarily charged against the accumulated surplus balances of the Colony pending the raising of an authorised loan, the expenditure for the year was £592,532, or £16,674 more than the previous year, and there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £16,101.

Details of the revenue and expenditure are as follows :—

<i>Revenue.</i>		1912-1913.	1913-1914.
		£	£
Customs	..	336,907	352,479
Port, Harbour, and Light Dues ..	..	13,406	15,359
Excise and Licences	..	122,670	116,597
Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ..	..	14,092	21,023
Fines, Fees, and Reimbursements ..	..	21,484	23,584
Post Office, Telegraphs, and Telephones ..	..	18,975	19,127
Rents	..	4,552	5,025
Forests and Mines	..	23,036	29,951
Interest	..	12,264	11,930
Miscellaneous	..	3,146	2,125
Sale of Crown and Colony Lands ..	..	2,320	1,950
Premiums on Grants, Leases, etc. ..	..	402	19
Interest on Surplus Revenue	..	588	588
Refunds of Loans made by the Colony ..	..	6,604	6,835
Revenue Defence Fund.. .. .	..	—	2,041
		<u>£580,446</u>	<u>£608,633</u>

<i>Expenditure.</i>	1912-1913.	1913-1914
	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	6,269	6,496
Legislature	105	114
Government Secretariat	4,608	4,530
Auditor General	3,760	3,797
Receiver General	3,939	3,593
Customs	11,792	11,984
Commissaries	9,936	10,326
Harbours and Pilotage	2,977	2,893
Lands and Mines	19,743	19,956
Immigration Department	7,154	6,861
Local Government Board	2,815	2,809
Registration	1,491	1,388
District Commissioners	2,751	2,627
Supreme Court	10,595	10,471
Law Officers	2,614	2,800
Magistrates	12,726	12,973
Official Receiver	974	1,334
Police	52,035	52,136
Fire Brigade	2,997	3,108
Prisons	13,007	12,278
Ministers of Religion	19,092	18,983
Poor	13,631	13,783
Medical Department	29,079	28,200
Hospitals, Asylums, and Dispensaries	43,887	43,413
Bacteriological Department	1,484	1,546
Education—Queen's College	2,707	2,814
Primary	33,458	35,164
Miscellaneous	1,607	2,190
Industrial School, Onderneeming	2,437	2,402
Orphan Asylum	1,332	1,314
Post Office	23,684	26,922
Science and Agriculture	11,540	11,442
Colonial Civil Engineer	10,066	10,913
Sea Defences	5,759	10,250
Public Works—Annually Recurrent	13,402	15,043
Extraordinary and New Works	2,976	4,255
Surveys	927	1,249
Roads and Waterways	30,185	30,114
Subventions—Municipal	10,395	11,469
Subventions—other	40,082	40,290
Militia and Volunteers	3,952	4,102
Pensions	49,838	51,633
Miscellaneous	9,237	9,931
Public Debt	42,811	42,636
Expenditure	£575,856	£592,532
Extraordinary Expenditure on Loan Works..	14,886	*48,812
Total Expenditure	£590,742	£641,344

* Temporarily charged against the accumulated surplus balances of the Colony pending the raising of authorised loans.

3. The following table gives the totals of revenue and expenditure in the last five years :—

	£		£
1909-1910 Revenue ..	540,269	Expenditure ..	546,711
1910-1911 ..	563,101	..	542,757
1911-1912 ..	593,499	..	*575,639
1912-1913 ..	580,446	..	*575,859
1913-1914 ..	608,633	..	*592,532

TAXATION.

4. The Customs Duties Ordinance No. 2 of 1913 was repealed by the Customs Duties Ordinance No. 8 of 1913, and was passed to give effect to the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement, which was signed at Ottawa on the 9th day of April, 1912. The repealing Ordinance took effect from the 2nd day of June, and made provision for the admission at preferential rates of duty of a number of articles certified to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada, or Newfoundland. In most instances the preference was effected by means of a reduction of the existing rate of duty to form the preferential rate, the former rate thereby becoming the general rate. The preferential rate in nearly every case was four-fifths of the general duty rate, except in the case of flour, the preference on which was fixed at 25 cents per barrel of 196 lbs. each. The financial effect of the preference is estimated to approximate an annual loss amounting to \$28,000 (£5,833 6s. 8d.)

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

5. The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1914, was £9,980, made up as follows :—

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£
Deposits		99,062
Unclaimed Balances		5,167
Repayment of Loan by Corporations (Reserve Fund)		173,051
Drafts on the Crown Agents		490
Advance to Colony by Crown Agents		35,500
Bondholders		813,415
Sinking Funds		351,956
Surplus and Deficit	£86,665	
Less amount expended on Loan Works and temporarily charged against General Revenue pending the raising of an authorised Loan ..	£76,685	
		9,980
		<u>£1,488,621</u>

* Excluding extraordinary expenditure on loan works temporarily charged against the accumulated surplus balances of the Colony, pending the raising of authorised loans.

Assets.

	£
Advances	70,673
Imprests	1,562
Deposits Investments	13,802
Repayment of Loans by Corporations (Reserve Fund) Investments	172,601
Surplus Revenue invested	14,790
Suspense Account Revenue and other collections ..	160
Remittances to Crown Agents	15,573
Remittances to Foreign Creditors	26
Loans to Corporations	92,211
Loan Ordinances	719,460
Trustees Sinking Funds	1,261
Sinking Fund Investments	350,695
Receiver General—	
Cash	35,807
	£1,488,621

PUBLIC DEBT.

6. The public debt of the Colony at 31st March, 1914, was £883,415, a decrease of £1,200 as compared with the previous year. Of this amount £813,415 represents sums borrowed for the construction of Public Works and for public purposes, the balance of £70,000 having been raised for immigration purposes and being repayable out of moneys received from the planters under the provisions of the Immigration Loan Ordinance, 1864.

7. There has been no loan issued during the year of report.

8. The necessary provision for sinking fund and interest in respect of the Colony's loans, exclusive of immigration, has been regularly made, and the sum of £350,695 stood at credit of Sinking Fund Account on 31st March last.

9. Taking the population at 304,149 souls, the public debt, exclusive of that portion of it raised for immigration purposes, amounts to £2 18s. 1d. per head of population.

CURRENCY.

10. Accounts are kept in dollars—the dollar being equal to 4s. 2d. The currency consists of British gold, silver, and bronze. There is little gold in circulation however. Notes are issued by the Royal Bank of Canada and Colonial Bank in denominations of \$5, \$20, and \$100.

*MUNICIPALITIES.**Revenue and Expenditure.*

11. The revenue and expenditure of the City of Georgetown and the town of New Amsterdam in each of the past five years were as follows —

Georgetown.

		£			£
1909-1910	Revenue	.. 54,073	..	Expenditure	.. 53,518
1910-1911	"	.. 55,992	..	"	.. 54,089
1911-1912	"	.. 56,978	..	"	.. 55,060
1912-1913	"	.. 56,278	..	"	.. 56,002
1913-1914	"	.. 59,150	..	"	.. 58,289

New Amsterdam.

		£			£
1909-1910	Revenue	.. 11,203	..	Expenditure	.. 11,965
1910-1911	"	.. 10,650	..	"	.. 11,012
1911-1912	"	.. 12,035	..	"	.. 11,745
1912-1913	"	.. 10,369	..	"	.. 11,135
1913-1914	"	.. 12,647	..	"	.. 12,426

12. Revenue is derived principally from a 2 per cent. tax on the appraised valuation of all houses and lands in the City and the usual municipal and water rates. The towns are well laid out. They are lighted by electricity and provided with day and night telephone service. There is also an efficient electric tramway service in Georgetown controlled by a private company with some 13 miles of lines in operation within the town, and an extension outside the town limits of four miles of line to Plantation Peter's Hall. Georgetown has an efficient and well-equipped fire brigade.

13. In New Amsterdam the Municipality operates its own electricity works, producing and supplying light to about two hundred consumers, including the Government institutions in the town and environs, and lighting the streets and municipal buildings. A light of 150 candle power burns nightly on the tower of the Town Hall as a guide to mariners to the entrance of the harbour. Revenue is derived from a 2½ per cent. tax on the appraised valuation of the houses and lands in the town, from water supply, and electric light. The town properties are protected by a competent and well-disciplined fire brigade in conjunction with an excellent and reliable water service.

14. The funded debt of Georgetown at the end of the year was £60,752, and that of New Amsterdam £12,033.

15. At the close of the year there were close on 102 village and country districts under the control of the Local Government Board, ranging in importance from the small town with its 5,000 inhabitants to the hamlet with 100. They enjoy a liberal measure of self-government. Revenue is derived chiefly from a tax on the value of land and buildings—the revenue collected during the year was £14,247, against an expenditure of £12,743. Grants-in-aid or loans are from time to time made from general revenue to such of the villages as may need them. Provision for repayment is made regularly every year.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

16. The total value of the imports for the year 1913 (including transit trade) amounted to £1,694,155, being £9,201 less than the aggregate value of the imports of 1912.

17. The items Bullion and Coin, Flour and Plants, Bulbs, and Seeds for propagation are mainly accountable for the decrease.

18. The goods imported may be classified as follows :—

	1912. £	1913. £
1. Food, Drink, and Tobacco.. .. .	645,376	622,186
2. Raw materials and articles mainly un- manufactured	151,424	106,643
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured..	787,260	902,976
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	32,235	8,174
5. Bullion and Specie	87,061	54,176

19. On and after the 1st January, 1913, official import and export lists, compiled on models furnished by the Board of Trade, were brought into use with a view to securing greater uniformity in the keeping of the customs statistics throughout the British West Indies and British Guiana. The figures appearing in the above table for the year 1913 represent the value of the total imports of all articles into the Colony and not merely the value of the imports entered for consumption as in the former year, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the revised method of keeping the statistics, makes a true comparison between the two years impracticable.

20. Under the group Food, Drink, and Tobacco, the imports of flour show a great falling-off. The reduction in the imports of that article in comparison with 1912 was 37,587 bags or barrels and the decrease in value amounted to £47,189. Very large supplies of flour were brought into the Colony in 1912 as a result of the scarcity of ground provisions in that year and owing to the rice supply available for local consumption being restricted. It is therefore natural that, with a large output of rice, and a more liberal supply of locally produced vegetables, the imports of flour should be less in 1913 than in 1912.

21. The value of the imports of tobacco in 1913 amounted to £30,398, as against £26,882 in 1912, showing an increase of £3,516. The increase in the imports of leaf tobacco is chiefly responsible for the rise in the value of the total tobacco import, and is due to the fact that up to March, 1913, it was limited to six per cent. of fat, but the fat restriction was eliminated in that month, causing a more moist tobacco to be entered for consumption.

22. Of Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, reduced imports of plants, bulbs and seeds for propagation took place to the extent of £3,336, owing to the fact that less rice seeds, rubber plants, and coconuts were sown or planted in 1913 in comparison with the preceding year.

23. An increase occurred in the imports of refined petroleum ; the increase in quantity over 1912 being 68,504 gallons, and the increase in value £5,143. The imports of kerosene in 1912 were 88,673 gallons below the imports for the former year, so that the increase in 1913 was due mainly to ordinary adjustments of stock.

24. The great falling-off in the class Miscellaneous is due to the revised method of keeping the statistics.

25. The value of silver coin brought into the Colony was less than in 1912 by £32,569, and the exports also show a decline of £45,515. During 1912 there was a large sum of silver coin on hand, the result of accumulations of 1911 and previous years, and advantage was taken of certain favourable conditions to export a large part of this sum, leaving sufficient, together with small importations, to meet the requirements of a decreased circulation as a result of the closing down of several sugar factories and lesser spending power on the part of the people generally.

26. The value of the imports (including transit trade) for the past five years is as follows :—

	£
1909-1910	1,774,457
1910-1911	1,749,766
1911-1912	1,811,180
1912-1913	1,703,355
1913-1914	1,694,155

EXPORTS.

27. The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1913, was £2,193,129. This amount includes British and foreign goods re-exported and transhipped during the year valued at £200,236. The value of the export trade was greater than the previous year's transactions to the value of £394,523, or an increase of nearly 22 per cent.

28. The table below shows the value of the exports (including transit trade) under the five classes into which they naturally fall :—

	1912. £	1913. £
1. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,287,178	1,505,248
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	148,096	247,054
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufac- tured	63,889	98,530
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	15,534	785
5. Bullion and Specie	283,950	341,503

29. The principal articles responsible for the increase under Class 1. are Sugar, Rum, and Rice. The exports of sugar were 9,593 tons greater than in 1912, with a value of £83,181, the figures for 1912 and 1913 being 77,821 tons, valued £1,019,489, and 87,414 tons, valued

£1,102,670, respectively. This is not a matter for congratulation, however, as the exports during 1912, as a result of the drought, were the smallest known for many years. With the exception of 1899-1900, the exports of sugar during the period under review are less than they have been for any trade period for over twenty years. About 8,000 tons of sugar were lost in the fire which destroyed the premises of the Demerara Company on the 22nd December. A proportion of this quantity would no doubt have gone to swell the sugar exports for 1913, but the principal cause of the short crop compared with the average annual output for many years back was the drought during 1912, which adversely affected the mid-year canes of 1913.

30. The exports of rum were much greater during 1913 than during the previous year, 3,260,986 proof gallons, valued at £204,140, being exported. The increase amounted to 876,804 proof gallons, and the value was £55,129 in excess of 1912. Rum commanded a good price in the British market in 1913, and consequently more molasses was made into rum than usual.

31. Very satisfactory is the increase in rice exports, the quantity sent abroad during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1913, being the largest since the inception of the rice industry in the Colony about ten years ago. The exports amounted to 154,192 cwts., and the value to £106,155, being 44,417 cwts. and a value of £41,538 in excess of the exports for the previous record year, viz., 1909-10. The establishment of the Abary Rice Company has considerably augmented the rice output, several thousands of acres of virgin savannah land having been empoldered by them for the purpose of producing rice by mechanical tillage. A considerable portion of the community is also devoting more attention to rice cultivation, so that the industry is gaining in importance. The rice grown in this Colony is of excellent quality.

32. The chief increases under Clause II. occurred in the exports of balata, diamonds, and wood and timber. 1,323,609 lbs. of balata, represented by a value of £160,096, were exported during 1913. The quantity exported was nearly double the quantity sent out of the Colony in 1912, the increase being 618,395 lbs. The export of Colony balata during the year under review was the largest amount, both as regards quantity and value, that has been exported in any one trade year. The drought in 1912 retarded work in the up-country balata areas, and the low state of the rivers in that year prevented a certain quantity of balata reaching Georgetown in time for exportation in 1912, so that the exports for 1913 were unduly inflated, but nevertheless the amount of balata actually bled in 1913 was larger than in any former year. Unfortunately the price of balata fell considerably during 1913, and so the producers did not profit to the same extent as it was hoped they would with the increased yield.

33. There was an increase in the output of diamonds to the value of £10,289, the increase in quantity being 3,849 carats. The diamonds found in this Colony, although of small size, are said to be of excellent quality, and the recognised diamond district of the Colony has been

more diligently worked during the year, with the result that diamond exports have shown an upward tendency. The total exports of diamonds during 1912 amounted to 5,229 carats, valued at £6,860.

34. Wood and timber exports in 1913 showed the substantial increase of £27,720 in value over those of 1912. The drought in the latter year retarded the collection of up-country woods, the rivers being very dry for a portion of the year. The year 1913 therefore got the credit of a certain portion of the wood exports which would ordinarily have been credited to 1912.

35. Under Class III. the value of the exports of cattle foods for the year was £7,664 in excess of those for the preceding trade period. The principal constituent of cattle foods made in this Colony is molasses and, with a satisfactory price, a greater quantity of molasses was made into cattle food, and a smaller quantity shipped in the form of molasses

36. The decrease in the exports shown under Class IV. is due to the revised method of keeping the statistics introduced in the year under review.

37. The chief increase in the Colony's export transactions occurred in the exports of raw gold, which showed an advance over the previous year's exports to the extent of 30,415 ozs., of a value of £109,393. The export of gold for the year totalled 79,194 ozs., of a value of £287,361. During the year rich surface deposits of gold were discovered at Pigeon Island, on the Cuyuni river, and some of the dredging companies had a successful year. Satisfactory mining operations are now in progress in some parts of the Colony, so that there are signs that the gold-mining industry in the Colony may take a new lease of life.

38. The value of colonial produce exported in each of the last five years is as follows :—

	£
1909-1910	1,829,920
1910-1911	1,628,105
1911	1,850,733
1912	1,576,988
1913	1,992,884

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

39. The following table shows the trend of the aggregate trade of the Colony for 1913 :—

	Imports. per cent.	Exports. per cent.	Aggregate trade. per cent.
United Kingdom	54·45	48·72	51·22
Dominion of Canada	8·57	36·33	24·23
Other British Possessions	6·14	5·83	5·96
United States of America	22·67	3·74	11·99
Other Foreign Countries	8·17	5·38	6·60

40. The Mother Country has appropriated a larger portion of the aggregate trade of the Colony in 1913, as compared with 1912, by 3·88 per cent., mainly as a result of larger quantities of gold and balata being exported to the United Kingdom in 1912. Canada increased her hold on the import trade from 6·59 per cent. to 8·57 per cent., mainly as a result of the effect of the Canadian-West Indies Trade Agreement, under which Canadian flour enjoys a preference of 25 cents per barrel of 196 lbs.

41. There is a noticeable decline in the proportion of trade with the United States, and an increase in the trade with Canada.

AGRICULTURE.

42. The after effects of the intense and long-continued drought which affected British Guiana from August, 1911, to near the end of April, 1912, were very noticeable during the year on the sugar plantations in the Colony.

SUBSIDIARY AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Rice.

43. The area under rice amounted to 33,889 acres, yielding 37,000 tons of paddy last year. Attention is being given to cultivation and reaping of rice by mechanical means, and this method has passed successfully through its experimental stage. The rice grown is of excellent quality. 7,709 tons of rice and 1,803 tons of rice-meal were exported during the year 1913. Owing to the dry weather in the early months of 1913 a large area planted in rice was not productive of crop and is not included in the returns for 1913. This is the cause of the decrease in area between the years 1912 and 1913. The very keen demand amongst planters of rice for the specially selected seed paddy produced at the experimental fields of the Board of Agriculture became accentuated during this year. Very large areas of the front lands of the Colony undoubtedly are pre-eminently suitable for the cultivation of rice.

Cacao.

44. The acreage under cacao did not increase, and now does not exceed 2,000 acres. Para rubber has been interplanted through considerable areas on some of the cacao plantations and the decrease reported as taking place in cacao planting is mainly due to this. The export of cacao increased from 102 cwts. in 1912 to 800 cwts. this year. A very large proportion of the cacao produced is, however, used locally either in the preparation of chocolate or of sweets, etc. There is an extensive belt of land in the Colony well suited for cacao.

Rubber.

45. The planting of Para rubber continues to increase. It is estimated that over 4,000 acres are now planted with Para rubber in the Colony. There has been a fair demand during the year for Para rubber plants, and some 61,000 have been sold by the Department

of Science and Agriculture. There were some private importations of seeds from Surinam and the East. Para rubber grows satisfactorily in the river lands and on some of the back-lands of the sugar estates. On some estates trees were planted during the years 1907-8, 1908-9, are being tapped. Very satisfactory yields are being obtained and the quality of the rubber is excellent.

46. Work at the several experimental stations established by Government in the interior of the Colony was systematically carried on during the year and satisfactory progress was reported from them. *Hevea brasiliensis* is the principal kind grown. A considerable number of Bullet or Balata trees, *Mimusops globosa*, were planted at the north-western station. Only 11 cwts. of rubber were exported during the year.

Coffee.

47. The area reported to be under coffee was 3,166 acres. Of this upwards of 1,600 acres are situated in the Canal Polder area of West Demerara. The export of coffee during the year amounted to 798 cwts., as compared with 1,293 cwts. in 1912, the decrease being an after-effect of the 1911-1912 drought.

Coconuts.

48. Coconuts are planted on some 14,200 acres of land, the acreage last year being 13,700. The export of nuts decreased from 1,042 to 876 thousand, whilst, in addition, 1,127 cwts. of copra were exported. The decrease in the export of nuts was an after-effect of the 1911-1912 drought. By far the greater number of the nuts grown were used locally for the manufacture of oil. There is a wide area of land suitable for the planting of coconuts, on parts of which extension of such planting is being actively carried on. Under proper cultivation and drainage the yearly crop will be very largely increased in the near future.

Limes.

49. The cultivation of limes is slowly increasing. 940 acres are now occupied by this product. The erection of machinery at Plantation Providence, Berbice, for the production of citrate of lime is giving this promising industry a much desired impetus. Over 4,000 lbs. of citrate were exported, its value being £424.

Sisal.

50. Although the fibre obtained from the sisal cultivation at the Hill's Estate, Mazaruni river, was of excellent quality, the relatively low yield per acre, coupled with the ravages of disease and transport difficulties, prevented its cultivation from being a financial success. The 250 acres occupied by it have been planted with Para rubber, the success of which at the Hill's Estate appears to be assured.

Cattle.

51. There are large areas of land suitable for the raising of cattle. The number in the Colony is estimated at 81,000, including 9,000 on the savannah region, but it is probable that this estimate is considerably below the actual figure. The value of 965 cattle exported was £6,310. Horses are returned at 960; sheep at 18,500; goats at 14,000; swine at 14,000; and donkeys at 6,060.

MANUFACTURES.

52. Sugar, rum, molasses, molascuit, rice and rice-meal are the principal articles of manufacture exported. A certain quantity of leather and cacao is prepared for local consumption. Matches are made and there is a large and well-equipped ice factory with cold storage accommodation.

53. One of the three iron-work foundries has good accommodation for the docking and repairing of steamers of small size. There is also a Government dry dock, 160 feet long and 35 feet wide, in course of construction.

54. There are two well-equipped factories in Georgetown which manufacture boots and shoes of all description for the local market. The larger is capable of turning out between 2,000 to 3,000 pairs per week, while the smaller can handle 500 pairs. Both establishments manufacture strong and serviceable footwear, which finds a ready sale with the great bulk of the people. The prices charged are very reasonable.

FISHERIES.

55. There is room for considerable development in several directions, especially in sea fishing, curing with the aid of ice, and smoking. A fair supply of sea fish is generally kept at the ice dépôt, but ice is not generally used. In early times smoked or barbecued paku was got from the north-west in large quantities, but is now rarely seen. Salt cod, herrings, and mackerel are imported in quantity, but no Colony fishes are cured. Fresh water fishes are obtainable in the markets, but not to the extent desired; in fact, the supply is precarious. Rarely can a particular kind be got to order. The angler may enjoy good sport with tarpon or cuffum as well as several other fish that are more grateful to the palate. The river fishing in the interior is exceptionally good. Fish glue or isinglass from the gilbaker was exported to the amount of 15,197 lbs., value £1,286 13s. 4d.

MINES.

56. Eighty-two thousand seven hundred and six ozs. of gold were passed through the Department of Lands and Mines for the year, being an increase on the production of 1912-1913 of 30,941 ozs., or 60 per cent., and is the largest output since the year 1906-1907.

57. The Peters, Aremu, and Barima Mines remained closed down during the year. A small Tremaine hammer mill was operated by the Minnehaha Development Company, Limited, on their hill claims in the Minnehaha creek and produced 511 ozs. bullion.

58. There was a large increase of 33,869 ozs. in the gold produced from placer washing, chiefly the results of the workings at Pigeon Island, Cuyuni river, and Kaburi, Mazaruni river, which districts attracted considerable attention during the year.

59. The Guiana Gold Company and the Minnehaha Development Company, Limited, continued their dredging operations throughout the year in the Konawaruk river and Minnehaha creek, respectively; the former obtained 7,405 ozs., and the latter 2,783 ozs. Dredging operations were also commenced in March, 1914, by the Minnehaha Development Company, with a new dredge in the Mahdia creek on claims purchased from Mr. F. W. Hutson (Inflexible Syndicate).

60. Hydraulicking work was practically at a standstill, only 243 ozs. having been produced from this source at the Tassawini mine, Barima river.

61. Work in the diamond industry was continued with activity throughout the year, and the output, which is the largest obtained in any year, amounted to 11,119 carats, a large increase of 5,022 carats on the production for 1912-1913. The stones won averaged 8.42 to the carat, which is an improvement on the previous year.

CROWN LANDS AND FORESTS.

62. The cultivation of rubber was continued on the Hills Estate, Mazaruni river, at Alik, on the Essequibo river, and on the Aruka river, North-western District, the growth and healthiness of the *Hevea brasiliensis* trees continued satisfactory.

63. The weather conditions during the year were favourable for bleeding balata, and there was a large increase on the production for 1912-1913. 1,356,646 lbs. were collected by licensees on their tracts, and 26,581 lbs. collected by aboriginal Indians from off the Indian Reservations.

64. Three hundred and eighty-six thousand, two hundred and fifty-seven cubic feet of timber of all kinds were exported, an increase of 40,975 cubic feet on 1912-1913, and is the largest quantity of timber exported from the Colony since 1896-1897.

65. Two hundred and sixty woodcutting licences, covering an area of 112,585 acres, were issued and renewed during the year.

66. The Mara Mara Gold Mining Company temporarily suspended operations in connexion with their timber concession in the vicinity of Kartabu Point.

67. Two hundred and twenty-eight grants, with an area of 2,687 acres, and 132 homesteads, with an area of 638 acres, were issued. No large tracts were granted as in the previous year

68. The Abary Plantation Company, Ltd., continued active planting and reaping operations of rice on their tracts on the right bank, Abary river.

SHIPPING.

69. There was a decrease in the number of vessels which entered and cleared from the various ports in the Colony during the year. 4,415 vessels, with an aggregate of 921,385 tons, entered and cleared during 1913, as against 5,319 vessels, with an aggregate of 934,745 tons, in 1912.

70. There was a larger export of domestic products than in the year previous, and although fewer vessels visited the Colony they carried away larger cargoes than they did in 1912.

71. The following table shows the nationality, number, description, and tonnage of the vessels which entered at the various Custom Houses of the Colony, together with the percentage tonnage of each nationality to the total tonnage :—

Nationality.	Entered.						Per-centage of total tonnage entered.
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
British	195	288,129	277	11,128	472	299,257	65·24
American	—	—	1	961	1	961	·21
French	33	21,519	1	1	34	21,520	4·69
Dutch	264	80,595	94	1,734	358	82,329	17·94
Norwegian	24	23,470	—	—	24	23,470	5·12
Danish	14	21,641	—	—	14	21,641	4·72
Swedish	1	1,292	—	—	1	1,292	·29
Russian	—	—	9	2,526	9	2,526	·55
German	4	4,268	—	—	4	4,268	·93
Venezuelan	3	12	1,304	1,423	1,304	1,435	·31
Total	538	440,926	1,683	17,773	2,221	458,699	100·00

72. Outward bound there was a total tonnage of steam vessels of 443,555 tons, against 443,836 tons in the previous year. Of sailing ships, 1,659, with an aggregate tonnage of 18,858, cleared against 2,154, aggregating 23,277 tons, in 1911-1912.

73. The totals of arrivals and departures during the past five years are shown below :—

		No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.
1909-1910	Entered ..	2,097	447,658	Cleared ..	2,043	450,706
1910-1911	"	2,460	504,153	"	2,300	502,046
1911-1912	"	2,738	488,921	"	2,687	499,742
1912	"	2,685	467,632	"	2,634	467,113
1913	"	2,221	458,972	"	2,194	462,413

LEGISLATION.

74. During the year thirty-one Ordinances were passed, two being in the nature of private Ordinances, the rest being public general Ordinances.

Taxes (No. 1).—This is the Ordinance under which what may be called the inland revenue of the Colony, consisting of various taxes and licence duties, is collected. This Ordinance is enacted annually, the Combined Court, which alone has power to levy taxes, always refusing to authorise the raising of revenue for more than one year at a time. This Ordinance was twice amended during the year, first on the 21st June by Ordinance No. 10, which altered the rates for licences for motor cars, and then on the 9th July by Ordinance No. 11, which explained certain words imposing spirit duties.

Customs Duties.—Ordinance No. 2 enacted the Customs duties to be levied on goods imported into the Colony during the ensuing financial year. But on the 21st May it was repealed and another Ordinance (No. 8) passed, which enacted another table of duties in accordance with the Canadian Reciprocity arrangement with British Guiana and the West Indies, which came into operation at this time.

Sea Defences (No. 9).—The coastline of British Guiana being below the level of the sea, an elaborate system of sea defences is necessary. Hitherto, under the Ordinances dealing with this subject, the proprietors of land abutting on the sea shore are made responsible for constructing and maintaining the sea dams in front of their lands. The Government, however, has now agreed to assume the responsibility of constructing and maintaining the sea defences and of defraying one quarter of the cost of so doing, the proprietors remaining liable for the other three quarters. The Ordinance in question (No. 9) carries this new arrangement into effect and makes provision for dividing the Colony into Sea Defence Districts and constitutes six commissioners for each district, the Colonial Civil Engineer and five others selected by the proprietors of the land in the district, who are empowered to deal with the sea defences of the district, the actual work of construction and maintenance being in the hands of the Public Works Department. Power is given to assess and recover from the proprietors their share of the cost of the work. A somewhat similar scheme was enacted in 1906 for a part of the Colony, but the new Ordinance extends it to the whole Colony.

Pensions (No. 12).—This Ordinance makes an important amendment in the pension law of the Colony by providing that if any Government official who has retired on a pension accepts the post of director of a Company carrying on business in the Colony, without previously obtaining the permission of the Governor, he shall forfeit his pension. A retired Governor must obtain the permission of the Secretary of State. Power is given to restore the whole of the pension or a part on such terms as may be considered advisable.

A further amendment was also made in the pension law (Ordinance 11 of 1903) by No. 27, by providing that Government officials who come from another Colony may retire from the service of this Colony on pension although they may not have completed ten years' service in the Colony (the minimum period qualifying for a pension in ordinary cases), provided that their total service in all the Colonies they have served in is not less than ten years. It further provides that leave of absence on half pay for not more than three months at any one time may be counted in full as service for pension purposes. Formerly, no leave of absence on half pay counted for pension.

Disease of Animals (No. 14).—This Ordinance prevents the importation of animals suffering from disease or coming from a place where disease exists.

Insolvency (No. 16).—This Ordinance amends the Insolvency Ordinance, 1900, by enacting several sections of part 1 of the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1913 (3 and 4 Geo. V, Ch. 34), thus bringing the Bankruptcy law of the Colony as far as local circumstances permit into line with the law obtaining in England.

Companies (No. 17).—This Ordinance practically reproduces the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII, Ch. 69) with such variations as local circumstances require and thus brings the Company law of this Colony into conformity with the latest legislation on the subject in England.

Sale of Goods (No. 26).—Until 1913 the sale of goods in this Colony was regulated by the provisions of the Roman-Dutch law, many of which, such as the doctrine of *laesio enormis* are inapplicable to the requirements of local commerce. The Roman-Dutch law also has no provision for many things which are necessary for the proper transaction of business under modern conditions, such as the vendor's lien, stoppages *in transitu* and *caveat emptor*. This Ordinance, therefore, abolishes the Roman-Dutch law as to the sale of goods, following the example of most other Colonies where Roman-Dutch law prevails, and substantially reproduces the Sale of Goods Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vict., Ch. 71) with a few variations rendered necessary by local circumstances. Henceforth, therefore, the English law on this subject will be the law of British Guiana.

Early Closing of Shops (No. 13).—This Ordinance repeals one passed in 1911 dealing with the same subject and provides that no shop shall be opened before 6 a.m. nor be left open after 4 p.m. or 6 p.m. or 8 p.m., according to a classification of shops which depends on the amount of licence duty paid by the proprietor.

A half holiday is to be allowed on one day in each week, the day on which it is to be allowed being fixed by the Town Council after taking a ballot of the shop-keepers, but any shop-keeper is at liberty to give the half holiday on Saturday instead of the other day if he prefers. On the half holiday the shop closes at 1 p.m. This Ordinance only applies to the two towns in the Colony, Georgetown and New Amsterdam, shop-keepers in other places being left free to open and close when they like. This Ordinance follows to some extent the provisions of the Shops Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. V., Ch. 54).

Indian Hemp (No. 29).—This Ordinance forbids the importation of Indian hemp, which includes gange, bhang charas, and *cannabis indica*, to everyone except a licensed wholesale dealer, and restricts its sale to licensed retail dealers, and not more than four ounces can be sold to one person at a time or within seven days.

Opium (No. 30).—This Ordinance was passed to give effect to the recommendations contained in the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the 23rd of January, 1912, and regulates the importation and sale of opium, morphine, cocaine, and similar drugs. It prohibits the importation and sale of prepared opium and requires all other opium, whether raw or medicinal, as well as morphine, cocaine, and similar drugs, to be deposited in bond on importation and only allows them to be withdrawn from bond on a written authority of the Surgeon General and only by registered medical practitioners, registered dentists, or registered chemists and druggists.

Inscribed Stock (No. 31).—This Ordinance enables the Government to raise loans in England by debentures or inscribed stock. It consolidates the provisions of two Ordinances passed for the same purpose in 1886 and 1897, which are repealed by this Ordinance.

Of the remaining Ordinance, ten are Ordinances which amend other Ordinances or deal with the departmental arrangement of Government Departments. One (No. 20) extends the municipal area of the City of Georgetown, the capital of the Colony, and another (No. 23) makes provision for the carrying out of a contract between the Government and the Demerara Railway Company for an extension of the railway.

The two private Ordinances incorporate respectively a missionary society (No. 18) and a society for the prevention of tuberculosis (No. 24), giving them power to hold property and to use and be sued in the Courts.

EDUCATION.

75. The Primary Education Code is based on the system of grants-in-aid for each child who passes in writing and arithmetic and sewing; in all the other subjects, namely, geography, practical work in gardens, elementary hygiene, nature knowledge, singing, and drill, the pupils are examined by some of them being selected by the Inspector from one or more classes or standards. These grants vary between 10s. and 4s. 2d. per head; there is also an attendance grant of 12s. 6d. for every 30 children presented for examination. Nine-tenths of the total grant earned must be paid to the teachers and assistant teachers.

and those holding certificates are entitled, when in charge of a school, to pay at the rate of £50, £37 10s., or £20 per annum, accordingly as they hold a First, Second, or Third Class Certificate. The question of the training of teachers has proved to be of considerable difficulty, but there is every reason to hope that, in lieu of a local training college, the decision arrived at to send every year six students (three males and three females) selected by competitive examination from the pupil teachers to the Mico and Shortwood Training Colleges in Jamaica, respectively will prove to be entirely satisfactory. Two batches of students, having completed their two years' course at these Colleges, have returned to the Colony, the first in April, 1913, and the second in January, 1914. With one exception, all of these students have been awarded certificates and are employed in aided schools.

76. The expenditure in grants-in-aid during the year was £31,357, and this sum was distributed among 227 schools, with an average daily attendance of 3,072, the number on the books being 36,820.

77. British Guiana is essentially an agricultural country, and the importance of sound agricultural training for its growth can hardly be over-estimated. There is a system of Model Gardens in the various districts of the Colony, under the direction and control of the Director of Science and Agriculture, and a good number of the Primary Schools have gardens attached to them. Something more is, however, wanted and the Combined Court have approved of the establishment of an Agricultural School in the Colony on the same lines and principles as those on which such schools have been established by the Imperial Department of Agriculture in Dominica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

78. Secondary education is provided for in the case of girls mainly by private enterprise. Boys are provided for at Queen's College, which is maintained by Government, and at two or three private schools. The staff at Queen's College is mainly recruited from graduates in honours of Oxford or Cambridge. The Science Department is in charge of the Director of Science and Agriculture, with an Assistant Demonstrator.

79. There is a system of scholarships under which pupils from the primary schools can pass on the Secondary Schools; these scholarships are open to both boys and girls. A Guiana Scholarship of the value of £600 and extending over three, four, or five years, is awarded every year on the result of an examination by the Cambridge Syndicate.

80. Georgetown is a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations and those of the College of Preceptors. The matriculation and other ordinary degree examinations of the University of London may also be taken in the Colony.

81. Out of 194 candidates examined from the Colony at the last Cambridge Local Examination, 111 passed.

82. The honours and distinctions gained were 30 and 23 respectively.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

83. The instruction and training of vagrant boys and youthful male offenders is provided for by the Government Industrial School Ordinance, No. 8 of 1907. The Government Industrial School at Onderneeming, which is governed by the Ordinance, has accommodation for 160 boys. The number of inmates on the 31st March, 1914, was 121, while the daily average during the year was 112·8. The net cost per head was £17 6s. 2½d.

84. The large majority of inmates are trained in agriculture, the institution being worked as a farm school and possessing 100 acres of land in cultivation with coffee, cacao, rubber, limes, nutmeg, and fruit trees. A small number of the boys are also trained as carpenters, tailors, and bakers.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

85. The hospitals and asylums of the Colony were maintained during the year in their usual efficient condition. The total expenditure on the Medical Department, including the Bacteriological Department, Quarantine Services, vaccination, and medical examinations under the Coroners Ordinance, was £73,153. Of this, £43,411 were for salaries, including the salaries of the dispensers attached to the various prisons, the Industrial School at Onderneeming, and the Alms House.

86. There are five public hospitals in the principal centres of population and the outlying districts are served by dispensary hospitals and dispensaries. The immigration law also requires the maintenance of hospitals on every plantation on which there are indentured East Indian labourers, and those institutions are available for the treatment of emergency and pauper cases from the general community.

87. There were 667 patients in the public hospitals at the beginning of the year and 13,283 were admitted during the year. The daily average was 603. There were 1,352 deaths. In addition to those admitted to hospital, out-door treatment was given to 46,345 persons.

88. The daily average of inmates in the Lunatic Asylum was 724. Of this 439 were males and 285 females; 65 were discharged cured and 39 died.

89. At the Leper Asylum there were 387 patients when the year began, 266 males and 121 females. During the year 105 were admitted.

POOR HOUSE.

90. There is only one Poor House for the Colony and this is situated in Georgetown. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 775, against 860 in the previous year. £8,615 were expended in maintenance and there was in addition an out-lay of £5,951 on out-door relief. Included in this category were some 73 school children who were given a meal each daily.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

91. There is only one Savings Bank under Government control, managed by the Post Office.

92. The Post Office conducted savings bank business at 49 offices. The amount at credit of depositors on 31st December, 1913, was £246,788 (inclusive of £449 due to depositors for unclaimed balances), or £16,273 more than in 1912. The number of accounts increased also from 27,184 by as much as 3,052 to 30,236. Against the amount due to depositors, investments to the value of £268,156 were held, the market value of which on 31st December, 1913, had depreciated, however, to the extent of £27,282. Of the total on deposit, East Indians (indentured and unindentured) were responsible for £123,522; Portuguese, £21,382; Chinese, £3,361; and others, £98,074.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

93. There were 4,142 persons committed to prison during the year, being 483 less than in the previous year; of the total 3,560 were males and 582 females. For purpose of penal imprisonment 3,228 persons were received into the prisons, as against 3,283 in 1912-1913. The daily average in prison was 453·03, as compared with 451·93 in 1912-1913. The total number in custody on 31st March, 1914, was 489, as against 439 in the preceding year.

94. There were four deaths among prisoners during the year; 10 were subject to corporal punishment, and there were no executions.

95. The total expenditure for the prison administration was £12,329.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

96. The cases reported to the police numbered 7,325, an increase of 340 cases over the number reported last year, when crime must have been at its minimum, as the number of cases reported this year is no less than 2,523 under the number reported in 1907-1908, 1,630 less than for the year 1908-1909, 961 less than in the year 1909-1910, and 411 cases less than the number reported for the year 1910-1911.

97. The principal heads of increase are :—

Offences against the person.
Vagrancy
Minor offences.
Town Council.
Immigration.

98. The number of cases of unlawful possession declined from 373 in 1912-1913 to 239, a decrease of 134 cases.

VITAL STATISTICS.

99. The birth and death-rates appearing in this report have been calculated on the Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Colony at the 31st December, 1913, which was 304,149, or 157,972 males and 146,177 females.

100. There were 10,515 births registered during the year, or 621 more than in 1912, when there were 9,894 births registered, or an increase of 1,364 on the previous year's figures; consequently, there has been an appreciable increase in the birth-rate this year.

101. The figures are 34·6 per 1,000 for 1913, 33·1 per 1,000 for 1912, 28·8 per 1,000 for 1911. The mean rate for the previous five years was 29·2 per 1,000.

102. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of each of the several races representing the community is as follows:—

Races.	1913	1912.	1911.	Mean rate for the previous five years (1908–12).
Europeans other than				
Portuguese ..	10·6	10·7	10·7	12·1
Portuguese ..	25·8	28·4	25·9	24·9
East Indians ..	38·1	32·5	26·0	27·0
Chinese ..	30·1	29·7	32·5	31·8
Aborigines ..	45·6	66·6	67·7	62·8
Blacks ..	32·3	32·5	29·4	30·4
Mixed Races ..	32·1	35·3	32·9	30·2

103. Of the births registered 4,249, or 40·4 per cent., were legitimate and 6,266, or 59·6 per cent., illegitimate.

104. The deaths registered were 7,370, or 1,357 less than in the previous year, when 8,727 deaths, or 658 less than in 1911, were registered. The death-rate was 24·2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which compares most favourably with 29·2, the death-rate in 1912, and 31·7 in 1911. The mean rate for the previous five years was 31·2.

105. *Infantile Mortality.*—The number of deaths of children under one year of age has shown a slight increase this year, but the infantile death-rate shows an appreciable decrease in spite of this—due to the increase in the number of births. The figures are 1885, or 179 per 1,000 births, as compared with 1,879, or 190 per 1,000 births, in 1912, and 1,865, or 229 per 1,000, in 1911. The mean rate for the previous five years was 212 per 1,000 births.

106. The following table shows the proportions of the deaths of the children under 1 year of age of each race to every 1,000 births of

each such race for the year under review, and, for comparison, the corresponding figures for 1912 and 1911 :—

Races.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Europeans other than Portuguese	—	95	119
Portuguese	263 } 226	279 } 255	258 } 238
East Indians	176	158	205
Chinese	112	167	176
Aborigines	153	178	119
Blacks	191	227	248
Mixed Races	151	173	207

PUBLIC HEALTH.

107. The birth rate per 1,000 persons living of the total population for 1913 is 34·6. The death rate per 1,000 persons living of the total population for 1913 is 24·2. The infantile mortality rate is 179 per 1,000 births.

The death rate for persons of white race during 1913 is 13·1 per 1,000 living.

108. The five principal causes of death throughout the Colony during the past five years are given by the Registrar General of Births and Deaths as follows :—

Malarial and other fevers, 17·9 per cent. ; bronchitis and pneumonia, 13·1 per cent. ; bowel complaints (including dysentery, diarrhoea, and enteritis) 12·7 per cent. ; kidney diseases, 7·8 per cent. ; and phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis, 6·7 per cent.

109. Enteric fever is a notifiable disease. During 1913, 438 cases were notified, with 106 deaths.

110. Anti-malaria and anti-mosquito measures are being generally and gradually enforced, with visible signs of success. The number of screened vats in the city of Georgetown has increased, as a result of the screening regulations being enforced. In 1906-1907, 33,748 cases of malarial fever were treated in the sugar estates' hospitals ; at the end of 1913-1914 the numbers have fallen to 7,447. Quinine has been for some years sold at all Post Offices to the general public at cost price. It is also distributed by the sugar estates free to their labourers. Prisoners, members of the Police Force, the inmates of the Industrial School at Onderneeming and the Orphan Asylum, and attendants at the public institutions are also supplied by the Colony with free quinine.

111. Ankylostomiasis, which has engaged the attention of the Medical Department for several years, has considerably decreased on the sugar estates ; this is attributed to improved sanitary measures and the erection of latrines.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

112. The revenue collected by the Post Office was £33,659, as against £32,538 in the previous year. The number of articles posted is estimated at 294,320 more than in 1912-1913. 272,816 more letters were dealt with, postcards were less by 9,152, and printed matter 30,576 more.

113. The business done in inland money orders show a slight increase. The orders dealt with numbered 74,641, of the value of £117,076, as against 69,364, of the value of £108,810, in the previous year.

114. Foreign money orders were issued to the value of £23,669, while orders were cashed to the extent of £39,483. British postal orders were sold to the value of £9,638 and local orders £7,069.

115. The inland and foreign parcels post services show an increase on the previous year, the parcels handled being 15,362 and 18,833, as against 14,570 and 16,461, respectively, in 1912-1913.

116. The number of local telegrams received for transmission was 69,545, against 69,490 in the previous year.

OCEAN COMMUNICATION.

117. A contract has been entered into between the Imperial Government and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for a fortnightly mail service with the West Indies. For the conveyance of mails by this service the Colony pays £3,000 per annum.

118. Under a contract between British Guiana and certain of the West Indian Islands and the Royal Mail Company, a regular fortnightly connexion with the service referred to in the preceding paragraph is maintained. The Colony's share of the subsidy for this service is £5,000 per annum.

119. Mails are also received and despatched by boats of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the Koninklijke West Indische Mail Dienst, the East Asiatic Company, the Quebec Steamship Company, Direct Line, London, Liverpool Line, and Dutch Fruit Boats, Dutch Government Boats, Sproston's Surinam Service, the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company, Limited, and Seeberg Line.

MILITARY FORCES.

120. The Police Force, which is recruited from the general population and officered by Europeans, the Militia, and the Volunteers were maintained at their normal strength during the year. The expenditure on the Militia and Volunteers was £4,102.

IMMIGRATION.

121. The number of East Indian immigrants introduced during the year was 1,342 souls, equal to 1,260½ adults, a decrease of 857 souls compared with the number in previous year.

122. The Commissioners appointed in the previous year by the Indian Government to inspect and report on the condition of East Indian immigrants in this Colony completed their tour of inspection, and certain interim remarks submitted by them have received careful consideration pending receipt of their full report.

123. The number who returned to India was 681 souls, equal to 640½ adults. The savings remitted by them amounted to £6,094, and the estimated value of the jewellery they took with them was £1,016.

124. There were some 13,895 cattle owned by East Indians on estates, besides 4,128 sheep and goats. The value of the real property which passed into their hands was £12,695. The property acquired by Chinese immigrants during same period was £4,680.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

125. Excluding a sum of £48,812 representing extraordinary expenditure on loan works temporarily charged against the accumulated surplus balances of the Colony pending the raising of an authorized loan, the public accounts for the year of report closed with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £16,101.

126. The year under review was not a prosperous one for our staple agricultural product, sugar. The effects of the disastrous drought of 1912 adversely affected the mid-year canes of 1913, and as a result the crop, although in excess of that for the previous year, was the smallest for many years back. The heavy fall in the price of sugar in the latter months of the year also rendered the output less profitable to the sugar estate owners.

The failure of the New Colonial Company, Limited, a corporation which in the past has controlled a large number of the Colony's sugar estates, caused grave apprehensions that the estates owned by them might go out of cultivation. Happily, however, all of the estates have since found purchasers and are being continued in cultivation by the new owners with, it is reported, satisfactory results. There was much to criticise in the management of this Company and its business in British Guiana was only a small part of the whole.

127. While the output of balata for the year of report was a record one, there was an unprecedented depreciation in the value of this produce, which ended the increased returns by no means remunerative to the companies engaged in the industry.

128. The year for the rice industry was a prosperous one, the production for the twelve months under report having nearly trebled that of the previous year.

129. Both the gold and diamond industries showed considerable increased activity. The outputs were the largest for a good many years past and amounted to an increase of over 50 per cent. in gold and over 150 per cent. in diamonds above the previous year.

130. Perhaps the most important event of the year was the visit undertaken by His Excellency Sir Walter Egerton, accompanied by Mr. E. M. Bland, Chief Construction Engineer of Southern Nigeria, to the Brazilian frontier in connexion with the proposal to construct a main line of railway to the southern Savannah country of the Colony. Both were favourably impressed with the possibilities of the hinterland, provided transport facilities can be secured, and as a result of their joint tour the Governor has placed a concrete scheme before the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a trunk line of railway extending from Georgetown to a point near the juncture of the Ireng and Takutu rivers on the Brazilian border. The route selected has been chosen with a view to the possibility of later linking up the line with Manaoas, the collecting and distributing centre of the whole of the immense Amazon River system above the junction of that river with the Rio Negro, and thus forming a transcontinental railway running through the Colony and with its seaboard terminus at Georgetown. Application has been made for a loan from the Imperial Government to meet the cost of construction of the railway and for colonization and development schemes in connexion with it. At the close of the year the decision of the Secretary of State in the matter was being eagerly awaited. The outbreak of the war has since indefinitely postponed consideration of this project.

131. Advantage was taken of Mr. Bland's visit to the Colony to get him to report on the long proposed Corentyne Railway from New Amsterdam to the mouth of the Corentyne river, at Springlands. It has been decided in this connexion that a railway might with advantage await further enquiry on the subject of drainage and irrigation schemes for the district; and that for the present the hinterland railway is of paramount importance, and that the Colony's efforts should be concentrated on securing a main line to the Savannah country.

132. The work of extending the West Coast Railway from Greenwich Park to Parika, the proposed terminus for the Government steamers which will serve the Essequibo river and coast, had made good progress at the close of the year.

133. Satisfactory progress was also reported at the end of the year on the building of the six Government steamers.

134. Among the most important events of the year was the finding of ample supplies of exceptionally pure artesian water in Georgetown. The water is reported by the Director of Science and Agriculture to be of exceptional purity for drinking and domestic purposes, and its alkaline nature renders it much more suitable for irrigation than the "hard" water usually obtained from artesian bores. The sinking of another well, on land adjoining the Ferry Steamer Quay, has been

started. With a view to confirming the probable existence of similar underground supplies along the whole coast line, it has been decided to purchase a new rotary plant, which, it is expected, will enable wells to be sunk in a fraction of the time taken with the machinery at present in use.

135. A new road connecting the Pomeroon river with the coast was at the close of the year reported to be making rapid strides towards completion. In view of the facilities for transport that it offers, land which had been lying idle in the vicinity for years past was being eagerly taken up, and there is every reason to believe that no small amount of further capital will be invested in the district.

The work of re-opening the old roads on the east bank of the Demerara river and the east bank of the Berbice river, respectively, was being slowly pushed forward.

136. The officer selected for the newly created office of Irrigation Engineer arrived in the Colony in October, 1913. Since his arrival he has been busily engaged in the preparation of irrigation and draining schemes for different sections of the coast lands, and, as a result of his labours, several important schemes, principally in connexion with the Corentyne coast, have been formulated and are now under consideration. Great difficulty is, however, being experienced in getting the small proprietors concerned to co-operate in bearing the cost of the schemes designed for their mutual benefit.

137. One of the most important measures introduced during the year was the new Sea Defence Ordinance, under which the Director of Public Works has been responsible for the maintenance of the whole of the sea defences of the Colony, and the general revenue is called upon to provide 25 per cent. of the cost of all sea defence work. Under the Ordinance the coast line of the Colony is divided into nine districts. As the Ordinance is applied to each district the whole of the sea defences of that district will become Colony land. Provision is made for the election of a body of Commissioners representing the villages and estates in the district over which the Director of Public Works presides.

138. The Canada-West Indies Reciprocity Agreement became operative from the 2nd June. There are already indications that it will prove a stimulus to the exchange of products between Canada and the West Indies.

139. A fortnightly steamship service for the purpose of conveying passengers and cargo between Canada and the Colonies which are parties to the Reciprocity Agreement was arranged for by the Government of Canada, and subsidized by them for a period of five years.

140. The vital statistics for the year show a further increased improvement in the public health over the average for the last few years. There are evidences that the strenuous efforts being made by the Medical Department, assisted by estates managers' to stamp out malarial fever and ankylostomiasis, and to improve sanitary conditions, are having the desired effect. On all sugar estates the

birth rate has largely exceeded the death rate, and it is gratifying to record that the birth rate for the whole Colony continues to rise steadily while the death rate falls still lower.

141. The year will be memorable for the occurrence in Georgetown of the most disastrous fire that has taken place for half a century, which, accompanied by a terrible loss of life, destroyed one of the most congested of the business portions of the town, including valuable riverside warehouses and wharves, and no less than 8,000 tons of sugar, alone worth close on \$500,000.

GEO. D. BAYLEY,

Assistant Government Secretary.

15th December, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

A N N U A L.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Wei-hai-wei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories, Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee	1913-1914
829	Tonga Protectorate	"
830	Swaziland	"
831	Uganda	1913-1914
832	Nyasaland	"

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Wei-hai-wei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

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1915.



No. 834.

IMPERIAL BUREAU OF
ENTOMOLOGY.

REPORT FOR 1914.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 781.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1915.



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No. 834.

IMPERIAL BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

REPORT FOR 1914.

Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

London, 16th February, 1915.

SIR,

In December, 1913, the Earl of Cromer submitted a report (Colonial Report Annual, No. 781), on the work accomplished by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology during the year, and stated that he proposed in future to make a report every year.

2. Unfortunately Lord Cromer has had to resign the Chairmanship of the Managing Committee of the Bureau owing to ill-health, and you have done me the honour to ask me to succeed him as Chairman, a request to which I readily agreed. Although I have only just accepted your offer, it is clear from the papers which I have had before me and from what I have been able to learn by personal enquiry, that the Bureau is doing excellent work, and I have much pleasure in being able to submit so satisfactory an account of its operations during the year 1914.

3. Before proceeding to the report itself, I must express on behalf of all the Committee the deep regret with which they have learnt of Lord Cromer's resignation and the reasons which have led him to take that step. I am assured that he was an ideal Chairman, and that his wise judgment has been invaluable in guiding the decisions of the Committee ever since it was instituted by your predecessor, the Marquess of Crewe, as the "Entomological Research Committee" in June, 1909.

4. The Bureau has now been established for two years, and I am glad to be able to record the emphatic opinion of the Committee that it has more than justified its existence. From many quarters the Director has received appreciation of its work, and there is no reason to doubt that if the necessary funds for its maintenance are obtained, it will continue to be of real assistance not only to the Dominion and Colonial Governments, but also to foreign Governments which are closely interested in entomological problems. It appears, moreover, that commercial firms who are engaged in enterprises in the Colonies are realising the value of having practical entomologists on their staffs, and it is satisfactory to note that the senior assistant

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entomologist at the Bureau has been selected for a post in Fiji with the Colonial Sugar Refining Company of Sydney. If, as a result of the work of the Bureau, the importance of economic entomology is more widely understood, this would alone be ample justification for the expenditure of money which the creation and maintenance of the Bureau has involved.

5. The publications of the Bureau have been continued as in previous years. Every month the "Review of Applied Entomology" is published in two parts, one dealing with Agricultural Entomology, and the other with Medical and Veterinary Entomology. In this Review summaries are given of current literature on all aspects of economic entomology. The work in this connexion has grown considerably, and although the scope of the Review is comprehensive, even now it cannot be called complete, for untapped sources of information are still being discovered. Volume I (1913) contained 788 pages, or an average of 65 pages a month; while Volume II just completed (1914) contains 926 pages, or an average of 77 pages a month, and but for the war, which has prevented German, Austrian and Belgian publications from being received by the Bureau, this volume would probably have reached 1,000 pages. An idea of the general extent of the work can be gathered from the following table, which shows the number of abstracts published:—

RECORD OF ABSTRACTS PUBLISHED IN 1913 AND 1914.

Country of Publication.	No. of Abstracts.	
	1914.	1913.
United States	315	231
France	202	147
Russia	192	72
Great Britain	160	144
Germany	117	65
British Africa (including Egypt) ..	97	48
India and Ceylon	65	43
Italy	58	43
Central and South America ..	51	25
West Indies	43	23
Australasia	43	39
Canada	41	41
East Indies	29	39
Belgium and Holland	19	25
French Africa	17	12
Austria-Hungary	11	9
German East Africa	11	6
Switzerland	10	12
Scandinavia	5	1
Portugal and Colonies	4	0
Spain	3	10
Hong Kong	1	2
Totals ..	1,494	1,037

It should be added that the total number of periodicals examined for the purposes of the Review is now 1,001, and approximately 4,600 separate parts have been searched for entomological information. Of these periodicals 400 additional parts failed to reach this country on account of the war. A very full index has been compiled to Volume I (1913), and this in itself has involved a great amount of labour.

6. The other regular publication of the Bureau is the "Bulletin of Entomological Research." This is issued quarterly and contains original illustrated articles. Among the most important published during the year may be mentioned contributions dealing with the bionomics of tsetse-flies by Messrs. R. W. Jack, Ll. Lloyd, R. B. Woosnam and Dr. J. O. Shircore; Dr. R. Roper's paper on the malaria-carrying mosquitos of British North Borneo; an account of the blood-sucking insects observed by Dr. J. J. Simpson in the Gold Coast; papers on the agricultural insect pests of Southern Nigeria, by Dr. W. A. S. Lamborn, and of Nyasaland, by Mr. E. Ballard.

An index to the Volume of the Bulletin for 1913 was also compiled and published during the year.

7. In connexion with these publications I cannot refrain from quoting from two among many of the appreciative references made to them by experts who are in the best position, perhaps, to form a sound judgment. Professor Kulagin, the distinguished Director of the Moscow Agricultural Institute, writing to the Director of the Bureau on the subject of the "Review of Applied Entomology," said: "I am prepared to serve you as far as I possibly can. Your journal is necessary for all entomologists, and it is the duty of us all to help you." And Mr. E. Porter Felt, the State Entomologist for New York, recently wrote: "I wish to voice my personal appreciation of the Review published and to express the hope that it will be continued along substantially the same lines, since with the passage of years it is going to be an exceedingly convenient medium for keeping track of work in all branches of entomology." Unsolicited testimony of this kind is perhaps the most gratifying recognition which could be extended to the Bureau.

8. As may be well imagined, the constant examination of periodicals in all languages for entomological information of importance, has enabled the Bureau to build up a useful reference library. Roughly 320 publications, amounting to about 1,500 separate parts annually are received, and I should like to refer especially to the kindness of Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist to the Canadian Government, in obtaining all the available back numbers of official entomological publications in Canada. Many, too, of the experiment stations in the United States have been very generous in this respect, and deserve our thanks for supplying back numbers of their publications; while Dr. David Sharp, F.R.S., has very kindly presented some 60 volumes of various useful journals. There are now over 400 bound volumes in the library; and in addition to these, a number of separate pamphlets, bulletins, reprints, and duplicates are being accumulated.

9. In the original proposals for the work to be carried out by the Bureau the preparation of a list of the plant pests occurring in each British Colony was suggested. It was contemplated that the list would be drawn up by the Government Entomologist in the Colony, but it is clear that this plan is not feasible, and it has been decided to adopt an alternative arrangement whereby the lists will be prepared in the Bureau from the published literature. The lists will contain information as to the scientific name of the insect; its popular name (if any); an indication of its distribution in the Colony (general, local, hill species, etc.); plants attacked; and the relative importance of the pest. It is proposed to submit the lists to the local entomologists for additions and corrections. This work has already been put in hand, but it will be some time before it can be completed.

10. Reference was made in last year's report to the proposal to collate and summarise the various laws and regulations which have been promulgated in the British Dominions and Colonies for the control of plant pests and diseases. Professor Maxwell Lefroy, a member of the Committee, has kindly undertaken this work, and the summary will shortly be in the hands of the printers. The general scheme adopted is to give a brief summary in non-technical language of the various regulations in force in each country. From these all the essential points have been extracted and arranged so as to form a useful guide for future legislation on the part of those Governments which have not yet dealt comprehensively with the subject. It is believed that it will also prove valuable to those Governments which have already made laws, by indicating where additions or amendments to those laws might be desirable.

11. I will now turn to another side of the work. Two Travelling Entomologists have been employed in Africa as hitherto, although a period of some six months elapsed between the departure of Mr. S. A. Neave from Nyasaland to take up his duties as Assistant Director of the Bureau and the appointment of Dr. W. A. S. Lamborn to succeed him as Travelling Entomologist in East Africa. Mr. Neave had been stationed at Mlanje for the purpose of studying the life-histories of the blood-sucking flies of the family Tabanidæ, many of which undoubtedly play an important rôle in the dissemination of various diseases of domestic animals; and to enable him to carry out his researches, a laboratory was built for him by the Government of Nyasaland at his headquarters. He has succeeded in discovering the breeding habits of no less than twenty different species concerning which nothing was known previously. It was at first intended that Dr. Lamborn should proceed to the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, but on reconsideration the Committee felt that his services would be more valuable for the time being in Nyasaland. Accordingly, he is now working in that Protectorate, his general objects being to test, by experiment on a fairly large scale, the practicability of eradicating *Glossina* within a given area by direct attack upon the flies themselves, and concurrently with this experiment to test the actual effects on the fly of clearing undergrowth, in order to ascertain whether the clearing really kills the flies or merely drives them elsewhere. It is anticipated that this experiment in destruction of *Glossina* must extend over at least one year, if definite

information is to be obtained as to the likelihood of catching and trapping operations proving really effective in controlling the numbers of the fly.

12. On the West Coast Dr. J. J. Simpson has been employed on special investigations connected with the *Glossina* problem in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. A full account of his previous work in the Gold Coast has appeared in Volume V. of the Bulletin of Entomological Research, and it was hoped that he would have been able to collect some equally useful information in the Northern Territories, but I regret to report that when he had only half completed his tour he was invalided home, and he is now recuperating in this country.

13. Arrangements have also been made for Mr. W. F. Fiske, who had spent a year in Uganda working for the Royal Society, to carry out investigations for the Bureau in that Protectorate. He will send in a final report to the Royal Society, and thereafter report to the Director of the Bureau. At present he is living on the Sesse Islands in Victoria Nyanza. He is very hopeful of obtaining successful results to the series of preliminary enquiries which he has been conducting, and the Committee trust that valuable information will be gained by him.

14. The importance of the *Glossina* investigations cannot easily be overrated, as, indeed, appears in the Report of the Sleeping Sickness Committee which you appointed to examine the question of the relation between trypanosomiasis and wild animals. In their general conclusions that Committee reported as follows:—

“It must be recognised that the evidence all points to the conclusion that if tsetse-fly could be eliminated or removed from contact with human settlement sleeping sickness would practically disappear, infection conveyed by other biting flies being a negligible factor in the spread of the disease.

“For this reason your Committee attach great importance to a proper and sufficient equipment of entomological research into the bionomics of the incriminated tsetse-flies. This form of research has, in their view, been insufficiently pursued up to the present time. The workers have been zealous, but few in numbers, and the work consequently limited to only a very small portion of the fly belts and areas from which the danger arises.

“Different views are taken as to the prospect of dealing with the fly, but it was, as your Committee think truly, said by more than one of the witnesses, that in this form of research there is a large element of chance that accident may at any time lay bare a secret which may lead to the solution of the problem, and that the multiplication of workers is the multiplication of those chances.

“Your Committee think, therefore, that, within reason, there should be devoted to this form of inquiry a considerable portion of such funds as may be available in British possessions, and that endeavours should be made to obtain the co-operation in this work of foreign Powers in their African possessions, the results of the work being from time to time tabulated and collected.”

It will be seen from what I have said above that the Bureau is doing all that it can, with the limited resources at its disposal, to pursue actively the campaign against *Glossina* in our tropical African Colonies and Protectorates. The Committee would be happy if they could see their way to increase the number of experts working in the field for the Bureau, but this is quite impossible at present, and they fear that at a time when economies have to be effected on all sides the local Governments will not be in a position to provide funds for special investigators.

15. During the year a large number of collections of insects have been sent in from Africa and many parts of the Empire. These collections are acknowledged in detail in the Bulletin; the insects are all identified, and the sender is furnished with an authoritative statement of the numbers and species in the collection, together with named specimens, if desired.

In the twelve months 229 separate consignments have been received from 72 different correspondents, distributed as follows:—Africa 53, Asia 8, West Indies 7, and Australasia 4. The total number of specimens received was no less than 86,000, of which 35,000 were blood-suckers. Among the latter special mention must be made of an exceptionally fine collection of over 22,000 mosquitos (all bred) and 1,500 *Tabanidæ* from Dr. H. Macfarlane, Government Bacteriologist in Hong Kong.

The number of lists of identification issued during the year was 190, and these lists comprise about 4,500 specific names of insects. In this work of identification the Bureau has received much assistance from various entomological specialists, including the following members of the Honorary Committee of Management:—Mr. E. E. Austen, Prof. R. Newstead, F.R.S., Prof. G. H. F. Nuttall, F.R.S., Hon. N. C. Rothschild, Mr. F. V. Theobald, and Mr. C. Warburton.

16. These collections, when named, are at the service of such institutions as may require them. In the report for last year mention was made of the collections of ticks and blood-sucking flies issued to the British Museum, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Manchester, the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine, the Royal Veterinary College (Camden Town), the Imperial College of Science and Technology, the Museums at Birmingham, Leicester, and Warrington, and the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Madras. In the year which has just ended further collections have been sent to several of these institutions, and also to the Birmingham Natural History and Philosophical Society and the Bedford College for Women. In addition to 2,200 blood-suckers and insects of agricultural importance, over 41,000 other insects were presented to the British Museum.

17. While dealing with this side of the work, I should refer to the fact that arrangements have been made for the identification of lice and the investigation of the minute beneficial parasites of the family Chalcididæ. Mr. James Waterston has been engaged by the Bureau for this purpose, and he has made very

satisfactory progress. It is of interest to note that he has recently described a new species parasitic on *Glossina palpalis* discovered in Uganda by Dr. G. D. H. Carpenter.

18. It is to be regretted that comparatively little progress has been made with the *Stegomyia* survey in the Far East, reference to which was made in last year's report. Dr. H. Macfarlane has sent valuable material from Hong Kong and Dr. A. T. Stanton from the Malay States and Indo-China; and collections of mosquitoes have also been received from Mr. F. P. Jepson in Fiji, Mr. J. C. Moulton at Kuching (Sarawak), and Dr. G. Davies in the Solomon Islands; but so far the offers of assistance from foreign Governments which have possessions in the Far East and the Pacific have not materialised. The outbreak of war will doubtless interfere somewhat with this survey; but the matter is now under consideration, and it is hoped that ultimately the Bureau will be in a position to furnish definite information as to the distribution of *Stegomyia* at the chief ports of call in the Far East.

19. Excellent results have been obtained with the Carnegie Studentships, which are generously provided by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of enabling young men selected in this country to have an opportunity of studying the American methods of dealing with noxious insects; and once more the Committee wish to express their thanks to Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology at Washington, for his kind assistance in advising and directing generally the work of the students. At the beginning of the year Mr. C. Mason, Mr. M. E. MacGregor, Mr. A. H. Ritchie, and Mr. E. Speyer were in America. These gentlemen have now all obtained appointments—Mr. Mason as Government Entomologist in Nyasaland, Mr. MacGregor as an Assistant to Professor Nuttall at Cambridge, and Mr. Ritchie as Government Entomologist in Jamaica, while Mr. Speyer has been selected for special investigations in Ceylon in connexion with the "shot-hole borer" of tea. There are now four Carnegie Students in the United States—namely, Mr. H. G. Champion, Mr. C. B. Williams, Mr. G. H. Corbett and Mr. E. Hargreaves—and a fifth, Mr. F. Dry, is about to leave for America.

20. It was proposed to hold in London in July, 1915, a Conference of the official entomologists of the Empire, with the object of discussing various questions which closely concern the interests of the various parts of the Empire, and you were good enough to give this proposal your warm support. The Dominion and Colonial Governments and the Governments of India, Egypt, and the Sudan were all invited to take part in the Conference and to send representatives. A number of useful purposes would have been served by such a Conference, but two may perhaps be specially mentioned. It would have been valuable in bringing together the official entomologists, who could discuss problems of Imperial importance in the prevention of the spread of insect-borne diseases; and it would have afforded an opportunity of placing the entomologists in closer personal touch with the Bureau of Entomology and of settling lines on which the Bureau might render further assistance to different parts of the Empire. A programme was submitted for the consideration of the Governments invited to send representatives, and among other important subjects suggested for

discussion were "The regulation of plant imports; the inspection of imports and Imperial co-operation in restrictive legislation; and the desirability of establishing an Empire Convention in preparation for the next International Phytopathological Conference."

It is very regrettable that, owing to the war, the Conference has had to be postponed indefinitely; but the Committee trust that when circumstances admit, you will again approach the Governments concerned, and that they will then readily agree to send their entomologists to London.

21. The expenditure of the Bureau is carefully watched, so as to ensure a reasonable balance being kept in hand; but, needless to say, if the funds at our disposal were doubled or quadrupled, we could employ them profitably in extension of the work, parts of which, indeed, are at present retarded, in some cases very seriously, by lack of staff. The annual contributions made to the Bureau are as follows;—

	£
Imperial Government	1,500
Canada	500
Australian Commonwealth ..	200
Six Australian States	300
South Africa	350
New Zealand	200
Newfoundland	50
India	500
Egypt	50
Sudan	50
Nigeria	500
Gold Coast	350
Sierra Leone	100
Gambia	50
Zanzibar	100
Ceylon	100
Malay States	100
Straits Settlements	50
Hong Kong	50
Mauritius	50
Seychelles	25
Fiji	50
West Indies	250
Malta	20
Cyprus	100
Total	£5,595

In addition there is Mr. Andrew Carnegie's donation of £1,000, which has been promised for six years (from 1911 to 1916 inclusive), to provide the studentships referred to above.

It should be explained that the contribution from the Imperial Government includes a grant of £1,000 which was originally approved for the Entomological Research Committee in 1909 on behalf of the Exchequer-aided Protectorates in East Africa, and a grant of £500 approved when the Bureau of Entomology was established in 1912.

22. It will be necessary to take up in the course of the current year the question of the renewal of these grants, or at any rate of most of the contributions other than those from the African possessions, as in the majority of cases the contributions were guaranteed in the first instance for three years only and this period will have expired at the end of 1915. It would have been convenient to discuss this at the Conference in July, if it could have been held; but, as this is impossible, the matter will have to be dealt with mainly by correspondence.

It is obviously desirable that the Bureau should be placed on a permanent basis as soon as possible, and there would appear to be no doubt that the value of its services has been so generally recognised that, if the contributing Governments were now asked to guarantee contributions, they would be willing to agree. But in present circumstances it seems to be preferable to ask for a renewal of the grants for a limited period only, and at the end of the war to take up the question of obtaining permanent provision for the upkeep of the Bureau.

I may further observe that if the Bureau is to develop as it should, it will be necessary to provide additional staff, and this cannot be done without extra funds. It ought to be possible, for instance, whenever some special piece of entomological research is required in any part of the world, for the Bureau to be able to send one of its own experts to conduct that research; but with its present resources this is quite out of the question. Nevertheless, the Committee feel that it would probably be unwise to seek for increased contributions at so inauspicious a moment, and this question, as well as that of permanency, must therefore stand over for future consideration.

23. I cannot conclude this report without expressing the Committee's appreciation of the work of the Director of the Bureau, Mr. G. A. K. Marshall, the Assistant Director, Mr. S. A. Neave, the Assistant Editor, Mr. W. North, and the whole staff generally. The Committee also desire to express their appreciation of the value of the services of their Secretary, Mr. A. C. C. Parkinson.

We are particularly fortunate in having obtained the services of Mr. Marshall as Director. He has worked with untiring zeal to bring the Bureau to its present state of efficiency; and he has spared himself no trouble in carrying out the multifarious duties which have fallen upon him. The combination of real enthusiasm for the work with expert knowledge and ability render him especially suitable for this appointment, and the Committee gladly recognise how greatly the success of the Bureau is due to him.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, P.C., M.P.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
805	Gambia	1913
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorat:	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee	1913-1914
829	Tonga Protectorate	"
830	Swaziland	"
831	Uganda	"
832	Nyasaland	"
833	British Guiana	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.



No. 835.

ST. VINCENT.

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 795.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
March, 1915.



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No. 835.

ST. VINCENT.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 795.)

THE ADMINISTRATOR TO THE GOVERNOR.

Government House.

St. Vincent,

31st December, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to Your Excellency, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, my Annual Report on the Blue Book for the financial year 1913-1914.

2. I regret the delay that has occurred in forwarding this Report this year, but the reason is that I only returned from leave of absence on the 4th November.

I have, &c.,

GIDEON MURRAY,
Administrator.

His Excellency

G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Grenada.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF ST. VINCENT FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

I.—FINANCIAL.

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following comparative statements and tables give the heads of Revenue and Expenditure and the amounts received under those heads for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14, as well as the total Revenue and Expenditure for each of the last five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 :—

(TABLE 1.)

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount collected 1912-13. £	Amount collected 1913-14. £
1. Customs :		
Import	17,268	15,219
Export	1,043	1,097
2. Port and Harbour Dues :		
Tonnage	609	650
Port	109	93
3. Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue :		
Licences—Liquor	596	612
„ Other	1,313	1,373
Excise	3,453	3,661
Land and House Tax ..	3,023	3,030
Income Tax	691	718
Other Internal Revenue ..	953	1,068
4. Fees of Court or Office, Pay- ments for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in aid	1,576	1,630
5. Post Office	4,037	2,676
6. Telephones	625	671
7. Rent of Government Property ..	38	75
8. Interest and Refunds of Loans ..	1,548	1,030
9. Miscellaneous Receipts	68	92
10. Sales and Leases of Crown Lands	724	628
Total Local Revenue	£37,674	£34,323
11. Parliamentary Grant :		
In aid of Agricultural Depart- ment	414	—
Redemption of Public Works Loan	—	50
Total General Revenue ..	£38,088	£34,373

The principal decreases are to be found under Head 1, Import Duties, and Head 5, Post Office. The former was due chiefly to the abolition from the 1st April, 1913, of the additional one-tenth import duty which has been levied from year to year for the past 16 years. The latter decrease is to be accounted for by the smaller sale of stamps to stamp collectors, who in 1912-13 eagerly bought up quantities of the new George V. issue. There were no increases of any appreciable nature.

(TABLE 2.)

Comparative Yearly Statement of Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure according to the classification employed in the Estimates	Expendi- ture. 1912-13.	Expendi- ture. 1913-14.
1. Charge on Account of Public Debt	£ 526	£ 122
2. Pensions	2,095	2,114
3. The Governor	1,702	1,709
4. Government Office	690	767
5. Treasury and Customs	1,767	1,994
6. Audit Department	343	349
7. Legal Departments	2,011	2,110
8. Local Forces	255	265
9. Police, Prisons, Port, & Excise	3,434	3,453
10. Medical Department	2,030	2,411
11. Hospitals and Asylums	3,108	3,415
12. Poor Relief	701	685
13. Education	2,178	2,306
14. Post Office	1,818	1,954
15. Telephone Department	528	598
16. Miscellaneous	2,310	2,030
17. Crown Lands and Survey De- partment	531	505
18. Public Works Department	669	720
19. „ „ Recurrent	2,774	3,286
20. „ „ Extraordinary	2,416	5,113
21. Agricultural Department	1,252	1,612
22. Southern Grenadines District	369	369
23. Government Cotton Ginnery	73	240
Total Local Expenditure	33,580	38,127
21. (a) Agricultural Department (from Imperial Funds)	413	46
Total General Expenditure	£33,993	£38,173

(TABLE 3.)

Total Revenue and Expenditure for Five Years, 1909-10 to 1913-14.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	—	Total.	—	Total.
1909-10	Local £ 27,855	£ 28,440	Local £ 30,732	£ 31,330
	Imperial Grant 585		Imperial Grant 598	
1910-11	Local 29,540	30,125	Local 29,759	30,343
	Imperial Grant 585		Imperial Grant 584	
1911-12	Local 34,267	34,852	Local 33,116	33,735
	Imperial Grant 585		Imperial Grant 619	
1912-13	Local 37,674	38,088	Local 33,579	33,993
	Imperial Grant 414		Imperial Grant 414	
1913-14	Local 34,373	34,373	Local 38,127	38,173
	Imperial Grant —		Imperial Grant 46	

As will be observed, the financial operations of the year under review have not been so successful as in 1912-13. Apart from the point mentioned above as to the abolition of the one-tenth additional duty, this may in the main be attributed to an unseasonable summer of heavy rains that seriously affected the cotton crop, so reacting upon the purchasing power of the people and causing merchants to be more cautious in their importations. It is of interest here to note that, whilst the difference between the local revenue collected in 1912-13 and that collected in 1913-14 is £3,401, the differences under the two heads, Customs and Post Office, for the same period is £3,400, proving that the deficit, as compared with last year's revenue, is chiefly to be found under those two heads, other sources of revenue being more or less stationary. It is important, moreover, to observe that £5,113, or £2,697 more than in 1912-13, was spent out of current revenue on Public Works Extraordinary. Consequently, though a deficit is shewn as a result on the year's operations, it has been utilized in a profitable manner and will afford permanent value.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The excess of assets on the 31st March, 1913, was £11,869. On the 31st March, 1914, the account showed an excess of £8,115.

In addition to the surplus of £8,115, the sum of £25,000, the unexpended remainder of a fund contributed by private subscription at the time of the eruption of the Soufrière volcano in 1902-3, is in-

vested in trust securities and held as a reserve or insurance fund against any possible future disaster which may result from the violence of the elements.

There are also other funds of lesser importance showing assets to the Colony, some of which are extinguishable by time, while others, like the Graham Bequest Fund, the Alexander Fund, and the Thompson Home Fund, are used only in respect of the interest they bear.

PUBLIC DEBT.

During the year under review the last Debenture of £50 was redeemed, thus closing the outstanding municipal loan for the town of Georgetown, for the redemption of which the Colony's revenue was liable in case of default. The balance due by planters to the Imperial Treasury for the Hurricane Loan amounted to £8,038 10s. 0d. The Colony is responsible for this sum in case of default; towards its redemption a sum of £3,120 0s. 7d. was in hand, of which £2,847 10s. 7d. was invested at short call.

Under the authority of "The Public Works Loan Ordinance, 1913," a sum of £1,000 was raised locally by the issue of twenty Debentures of £50 each, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This loan is redeemable at the rate of £100 per annum, commencing after the expiration of ten years from the date of its issue.

CURRENCY.

Gold, British, and American notes of the Colonial Bank and British silver and copper constitute the currency of the Island.

The Government accounts are kept in sterling, and commercial accounts in dollars and cents.

FINANCES AND MUNICIPALITIES.

The management of the affairs of Kingstown is vested in a Board, one-half of the members of which are elected by the ratepayers, and the other half nominated by the Government.

The Chairman of the Board is annually elected by the members forming that body, but cannot in any circumstances be elected for more than two years in succession.

The small towns of the Colony, of which there are six, are controlled by wardens appointed annually by the Government.

The following comparative statements give the total revenue and expenditure of these towns during the last five years :—

Revenue.

Town.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
Kingstown	1,736	1,711	1,756	1,790	2,196
Georgetown	143	142	168	159	167
Chateaubelair	33	35	33	34	40
Calliaqua	32	35	39	47	48
Barrouallie	37	41	251	47	56
Layou	26	21	23	22	329
Bequia	9	10	11	12	12

Expenditure.

Town.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
Kingstown	1,778	1,813	1,697	1,907	2,061
Georgetown	126	151	153	193	163
Chateaubelair	21	31	40	20	28
Calliaqua	27	25	30	64	42
Barrouallie	20	27	257	49	49
Layou	17	13	25	39	309
Bequia	17	1	7	6	9

Debts of Towns.

The debts of the towns at the 31st December, 1913, were as follows :

	£	£
Kingstown Water Supply	300	
Loan for repair of Rose Place Drain, Kingstown	151	451
	—	
Georgetown Water Supply		50
Barrouallie Water Supply		176
Layou Water Works		200
		—
		£877
		—

Provision for repayment of these loans is made by rates levied annually on the townspeople, and the debts are secured on the general revenue of the Colony.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.*

CHIEF ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1912	1913
Class I.—	£	£
Beef and Pork, salted	2,647	2,565
Biscuits	5,042	4,192
Butter	2,151	2,132
Coffee	517	694
Fish, salted, &c.	6,006	5,354
Fish, pickled	1,376	1,086
Flour, wheaten	15,932	15,344
Flour, other kinds	1,294	—
Cornmeal	—	845
Hams and Bacon Hams	485	458
Medicinal extracts and preparations	1,497	—
Oats	699	738
Oil, olive	694	594
Rice	4,696	4,049
Spirits	1,266	1,949
Sugar, refined and unrefined	2,329	2,887
Wine	875	633
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	1,521	1,395
Vegetables, fresh	—	551
Class II.—		
Oil, cotton seed	494	675
Oil, kerosene	1,946	2,258
Timber and Shingles	7,594	—
Shooks, Staves, &c.	1,341	—
Wood and Timber, unmanufactured	—	10,393
Class III.—		
Textile manufactures, other than rope, cordage, and canvas	25,000	—
Apparel	—	2,224
Cotton manufactures	—	15,767
Rope, cordage and canvas	788	—
Cordage and twine	—	1,086
Earthen and glassware	1,015	—
Chinaware	—	537
Glass and glassware	—	906
Hardware	2,191	3,592
Machinery	1,195	1,699
Musical Instruments	307	568
Paints	470	537
Boots and Shoes	2,052	2,377
Cement	1,693	2,217
Soap	1,904	1,829
Cattle and other animal foods	—	729
Haberdashery	—	1,548
Hats and bonnets	—	1,049
Medicines and drugs	—	1,028
Iron and steel, manufactures of	—	3,506
Paper, manufactures of	—	1,127
Wood and Timber, manufactured	—	1,274
Wool manufactures	—	931

*NOTE.—Owing to changes in classification and nomenclature in the 1913 returns it is not possible to show comparisons in the case of every item.

In the course of his Annual Report the Collector of Customs reports as follows :—

“IMPORTS.”

“The total value of the imports for the calendar year amounted to £122,886, as compared with £129,142 for the previous year. The countries from which they were imported are given below with figures for the previous year for comparison :—

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
United Kingdom	54,895	49,447
Canada	23,726	21,759
British West Indies	10,795	11,319
India	4,237	3,469
Newfoundland	3,301	5,862
Ceylon	119	243
Other British Colonies	3	170
United States of America	25,459	22,903
France	2,298	2,585
Denmark	1,810	2,173
Germany	878	875
Holland	507	552
Foreign West Indies	362	435
Other Countries	752	1,094
	£129,142	£122,886

“The decrease in imports from the United Kingdom is largely due to the fact that hitherto the face value of Colonial Bank notes was shown under Class 5, Bullion and Specie, and this year it has been excluded as not properly coming under this or any other class. With reference to the apparent drop in imports from Canada and the increase from Newfoundland, it has been ascertained from the certificates of origin produced (as required by the existing regulations) that the greater part of the salted fish was hitherto reported as having come from the former instead of the latter place.

“The imports are summarised as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Class 1. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	56,668	50,205
„ 2. Raw Materials and Articles mainly manufactured ..	13,824	14,746
„ 3. Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured	55,694	53,361
„ 4. Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	724	4,554
„ 5. Bullion and Specie	2,232	20
	£129,142	£122,886

EXPORTS.

"The value of exports amounted to £115,200, being in excess of the previous year's by a sum of £3,516 and less than the imports by £7,686. The following is a summary :—

Exported to :—	Island Produce. £	Exports other than Island produce. £
United Kingdom	83,897	302
Canada	1,118	4
British West Indies ..	20,704	6,544
United States of America ..	2,179	—
France	322	—
Other Countries	130	—
	£108,350	£6,850

"The exports of island produce, with declared values, are given below with figures for 1912 for comparison :—

	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Arrowroot	3,948,681 lbs.	48,854	4,327,036 lbs.	53,607
Cassava Starch	177,820 "	1,287	227,206 "	1,597
Cotton—Sea Island ..	405,128 "	32,073	426,238 "	33,744
Marie Galante ..	46,822 "	1,951	58,737 "	2,447
Cocoa	224,535 "	4,366	313,687 "	4,265
Sugar—Crystallised ..	87,411 "	615	—	—
Muscovado	311,008 "	2,032	250 "	2
Syrup	6,929 galls.	349	3,252 galls.	171
Molasses	11,844 "	503	—	—
Cotton Seed	1,285,200 lbs.	3,363	1,173,682 lbs.	3,055
Pea Nuts	3,638 bush.	955	6,181 bush.	1,624
Pease, Dried	1,702 "	581	2,894 "	808
Firewood	855 cords	419	833 cords	405
Whale Oil	5,394 galls.	340	4,316 galls.	217
Hides	—	416	—	404
Logwood	45 tons	135	82 tons	215
Wool, Raw	1,080 lbs.	54	923 lbs.	46
Spices—Nutmegs	3,942 "	74	6,474 "	95
Other	1,140 "	21	4,822 "	86
Corn	240 bush.	48	745 bush.	123
Honey	106 galls.	15	312 galls.	42
Animals	—	3,586	—	3,294
Lime Juice	691 "	35	365 "	18
Coffee	298 lbs.	5	—	—
Fruit, Fresh	—	49	—	52
Turtle Shell	106 "	85	404 lbs.	380
Rum	—	—	1,081½ galls.	130
Various, unspecified ..	—	1,416	—	1,523
		£103,627		£108,350

“The value of the exports to Canada was £1,118, as compared with a value of £3,005 for the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that no sugar nor molasses was shipped during 1913, as a result of the abandonment of the sugar industry for that of cotton and minor products. It is pleasing to report that the arrowroot exported during the year to Canada amounted to 83,968 lbs., as against 44,133 lbs. for the previous year. The establishment of a permanent market for this product there is looked for and would mean a great deal to the Colony.”

The total trade, therefore, of the Colony for the year was £238,087, as compared with £240,826 for 1912.

The total imports and exports for five years 1909 to 1913 were :—

Year.				Imports. £	Exports. £
1909	..	..	..	87,810	88,698
1910	..	..	..	97,737	101,180
1911	..	..	..	110,926	118,625
1912	..	..	..	129,142	111,684
1913	..	..	..	122,886	115,201

The volume and direction of the Colony's trade in the five years 1909 to 1913 are given below :—

Imports.

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	30,232	43,254	50,834	54,895	49,548
British Colonies ..	43,027	31,688	33,530	42,180	42,822
Foreign Countries ..	14,551	22,794	26,562	32,067	30,516
Total	87,810	97,736	110,926	129,142	122,886

Exports.

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	46,328	63,981	73,378	76,874	84,199
British Colonies ..	40,386	35,306	42,166	31,469	28,371
Foreign Countries ..	1,984	1,893	3,081	3,341	2,631
Total	88,698	101,180	118,625	111,684	115,201

MANUFACTURES AND FISHERIES.

The Central Cotton Ginnery was established by the Government in the year 1903-4. This ginnery has been of great assistance in the development of the cotton industry. It is extremely improbable that the industry would, without it, have reached its present successful state. The charge is 1*d.* per lb. for ginning and baling.

There are three private ginneries in the Colony, the largest of which is situated in Kingstown, and is fitted up with five gins.

The co-operative cotton-buying scheme for peasants at the Government factory, described in the 1910-11 Report, continues to prosper. During the cotton season just closed, 1913-14, £4,667 16*s.* 4*d.* worth of cotton was bought at the Government ginnery from small growers.

About 45 tons of cotton seed of the 1913-14 crop were crushed by the disintegrator at the Government ginnery for manurial purposes.

The price of lint during the year was for some special bales as high as 40*d.* per lb. The average sale price was, however, from 17*d.* to 20*d.* for Sea Island cotton, while Marie Galante sold from 6*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.

The export of whale oil was £340 in 1912-13 and £217 during the year under review. This, as was remarked in last year's report, is a dying industry, owing to the reduction in the number of whales visiting these waters. Numerous species of sponges are to be found in the Grenadines, some of which are said to be of commercial value, but unfortunately it has not yet been found feasible to investigate the possibility of the establishment of a sponging industry.

The turtling industry showed an export value of £380, as against £85 in 1912-13, £302 in 1911-12, and £176 in 1910-11.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Very heavy rains right up to the end of the year interfered with the effectual ripening of the Sea Island cotton crop and seriously affected the reapings. The Marie Galante cotton crop was, however, better than usual. This class of cotton is grown only in the southern Grenadines Islands and is of inconsiderable value.

The following comparative table indicating the quantity and value of cotton grown during the past three seasons will be of interest :—

Product.	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Sea Island cotton ..	487,116 lb.	38,563	428,032 lb.	33,886	399,187 lb.	31,626
Marie Galante cotton ..	46,822 lb.	1,951	58,737 lb.	2,080	58,737 lb.	2,447
Cotton seed	700 tons	3,500	640 tons	3,200	524 tons	3,054
	—	44,014	—	39,166	—	37,127

The average price of St. Vincent Sea Island cotton in 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14 crops was taken at 19d. per lb. The Marie Galante was estimated at 10d. per lb. in 1911-12, 8½d. in 1912-13, and 10d. in 1913-14. Cotton seed was placed at an all round value of £5 10s. 0d. per ton.

The acreage returned as under cultivation was 3,768 acres of Sea Island cotton and 1,238 acres Marie Galante. The total acreage was smaller by 438 acres than that of the previous season. This was due to a smaller planting of Sea Island cotton, 576 acres, as a result of the poor yield of the previous season. The Marie Galante area was, however, increased by 138 acres.

The table given below shows the acreage planted in Sea Island cotton each of the past eight seasons; the yield of lint and the yield per acre.

Crop.	Acreage planted.	Weight of lint in pounds.	Yield of lint per acre in pounds.
1906-7 ..	1,533	268,275	175
1907-8 ..	3,200	432,000	135
1908-9 ..	3,000	372,000	124
1909-10 ..	2,528	356,139	141
1910-11 ..	3,587	561,526	156
1911-12 ..	5,068	487,116	96
1912-13 ..	4,344	428,032	98
1913-14 ..	3,768	399,187	106
Average for eight years, 134			

The returns for Marie Galante cotton showed that 1,238 acres were under cultivation last crop.

The following are the Marie Galante crop totals for the 1912-13 and 1913-14 crop seasons. This cotton is grown only in the Grenadine Islands south of St. Vincent.

Crop.	Area planted.	Total Yield.	Yield per acre.	Estimated value.
	Acres.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£
1912-13 ..	1,100	58,737	53	2,080
1913-14 ..	1,238	58,737	47	2,447

The following figures are also interesting and instructive :—

Table showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton exported during the period from 1903-4 to 1913.

Year.	Sea Island Cotton.		All Cotton.	
	Weight.	Estimated value.	Weight.	Estimated value.
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
1903-4 ..	Not known	—	43,392	794
1904-5 ..	77,814	3,890	126,178	4,494
1905-6 ..	121,174	6,059	138,150	7,674
1906-7 ..	225,632	16,922	263,036	18,169
1907-8 ..	388,833	29,162	427,819	30,787
1908 ..	387,178	28,426	420,830	30,048
1909 ...	330,936	20,684	350,186	21,325
1910 ..	493,494	37,238	521,956	38,409
1911 ..	511,947	40,529	538,114	41,619
1912 ..	405,128	46,822	451,950	34,024
1913 ..	426,238	33,744	484,975	36,191

Owing to its suitability as a crop in St. Vincent, arrowroot still remains a favourite staple of both planters and peasants. Prices remained substantially firm during the year under review. The St. Vincent Arrowroot Growers' and Exporters' Association, with headquarters in St. Vincent, continued its active operations to the benefit of the industry.

The following table shows the exports and values of arrowroot and cassava starch in each of the last five years.

Year.	Arrowroot in pounds.	Value.	Cassava Starch in pounds.	Value.
		£		£
1909	5,594,498	31,792	195,166	1,009
1910	5,302,725	30,089	138,112	781
1911	4,254,130	40,430	221,562	1,269
1912	3,948,681	48,854	177,820	1,287
1913	4,327,036	53,607	227,206	1,597

St. Vincent arrowroot is unrivalled as a raw material in the manufacture of chocolate and for general starch purposes. The soil, climate, and water conditions of the Colony are apparently more suited to this cultivation than that of any of the other islands except, perhaps, Bermuda. That Colony's production, however, does not exceed 30 to 40 tons per annum, as against some 2,000 tons purchased in St. Vincent. Apart from that point of view, it is evident that the market

for arrowroot is of such a limited nature that St. Vincent can, by herself, for many years to come, satisfy fully, indeed more than fully, all the requirements of it.

The exports of cured cacao for the past five years are given below :—

<i>Year.</i>						<i>Weight in pounds.</i>
1909	..	..	..	..	..	241,294
1910	..	..	..	..	..	235,236
1911	..	..	..	..	..	285,869
1912	..	..	..	..	..	223,373
1913	..	..	..	..	..	213,684

Amongst other crops grown in the Colony in small quantities may be mentioned sugar (from which the usual by products, rum, molasses, and syrup, are manufactured) ground nuts, pigeon peas, Bengal beans, maize, and ground provisions of various kinds.

The Agricultural Department has done useful work during the year in its advisory capacity, whilst many interesting and instructive cotton and other crop experiments have been carried out at the Experiment Station.

In a Colony like St. Vincent, where the community is absolutely and wholly dependent for its sustenance on agriculture, it is essential, subject, of course, to reasonable limits, to maintain a strong and efficient Agricultural Department in order to keep abreast with the rapid advance of agricultural science and knowledge and also in order to be able to cope with the competition of other places that recognize that expenditure on such an object is not only necessary but profitable. It is on that principle that the Agricultural Department in St. Vincent is organized and its present basis could not be reduced, as has been suggested from time to time, without seriously affecting its efficiency and utility to agriculture in the community.

LAND SETTLEMENT AND CROWN LANDS.

The sales during the year under the land settlement scheme were 132 in all—rural lots 82, and house lots 50. In addition, 202 acres of Crown land were sold out in small lots. Available Crown land consists of mountain lands, which are only suitable for small holdings for growing provisions and native produce.

The revenue from sales and rental of Crown lands was £628, as against £724 in the previous year.

Belair Estate, which was acquired last year under the Land Settlement Scheme at a total cost, including survey, of £3,181 0s. 9d., has been divided into 81 rural allotments and 75 township lots. The

rural allotments vary in size from 2 acres to 6 acres each. The total area of the estate, including a detached mountain block known as Herbert's, aggregates 399 acres, 3 roods, 34 poles. All arrangements were made so that allotting could begin on the 2nd March, 1914; and by the 31st March 60 rural allotments and 30 township lots had been disposed of. The township, situate at the south-west corner of the estate adjacent to Cane Hall, will, it is hoped, become in a few years' time a prosperous settlement. The work of laying out new roads on this estate and of repairing existing ones is in progress. This work includes the construction of bridges.

Some of the Land Settlement reserves in the Cumberland and Linley Valleys have been surveyed into allotments and sold. These aggregate 27 acres, 3 roods, 22 poles, and represent a value of £56 approximately.

The allotments in the Cumberland Valley remaining on hand at 31st March, 1913, were, during the year, re-valued, as it was found that too high a value had been placed on them. As a result a large number have since been sold.

In the course of his Annual Report on the St. Vincent Southern Grenadines the Commissioner, referring especially to Union Island, which has an area of 2,100 acres and was in 1910 purchased by the Government as a Land Settlement Estate, remarks as follows :—

“ It is again my pleasing duty to make mention of the satisfactory progress of the Land Scheme at Union Island and its markedly beneficial effect on all classes of the community. The people are making strenuous efforts to erect neat and, in some cases, pretentious cottages on their holdings, and before many years have passed away, the squalid and insanitary villages of Ashton and Clifton will have disappeared. ”

A Revenue Officer is stationed in Union Island, who, in addition to being Overseer of the Land Settlement Scheme, is in charge of a branch Money Order Post Office and Government Savings Bank established for the convenience of the islanders.

SHIPPING.

A table of entries and clearances of steamers and sailing vessels during the years 1912 and 1913 is appended, as also a comparative statement of the total shipping during the last two years. These figures do not include ships of war, of which five, four British and one Russian, visited the Colony during 1913

Sailing Vessels.

Nationality	1912				1913			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British ..	382	9,438	347	8,445	346	8,299	345	8,222
American .	1	125	1	125	3	445	3	445
Dutch ..	6	369	3	272	2	99	2	99
Venezuelan	2	52	2	52	1	35	1	35
Totals ..	391	9,984	353	8,894	352	8,878	351	8,801

Steamers.

Nationality.	1912				1913			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British.	101	140,588	100	138,922	89	125,180	88	123,672
Danish	7	11,216	7	11,216	3	4,837	3	4,837
Swedish	—	—	—	—	1	1,292	1	1,292
Totals .	108	151,804	107	150,138	93	131,309	92	129,801

Total Shipping for the past five years.

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Inwards ..	161,505	145,523	149,562	161,788	140,187
Outwards ..	161,489	145,394	149,414	159,032	138,602
Totals ..	322,994	290,917	298,976	320,820	278,789

III.—LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances, twenty in number, were added to the Statute Book during the year 1913 :—

The Customs Duties 1895, Amendment 1913.
 Customs Preferential Duties.
 Customs Duties 1895, Amendment (ii).
 Summary Conviction Offences.
 Anthrax Ordinance 1911, Amendment.
 Customs Duties.
 Collector of Customs.
 Appropriation.
 Agricultural Credit Societies.
 Police (Liability to Military Service).
 Telegraph Companies.
 Capital Punishment Amending Act 1868, Amendment.
 Public Works Loan.
 Medical Registration 1886, Amendment.
 Wireless Telegraphy.
 Customs Duties (ii).
 Supplementary Appropriation.
 Kingstown Board 1897, Amendment.
 Pensions 1902, Amendment.
 General Loan and Inscribed Stock.

■ The most important of these Ordinances is perhaps the Agricultural Credit Societies Ordinance, providing for the formation under organized supervision of Agricultural Credit Societies under the Raiffeisen System. This Ordinance in addition gives the Governor in Council power to grant to societies formed and registered under its provisions loans up to an aggregate amount of £500. This limit was placed in the hope that private concerns would also be prepared to lend to registered societies. It is pleasing to record that up to the date of writing nine societies have been formed, with an aggregate membership of over 200 and that the Colonial Bank and other private concerns have made loans to them in supplementation of the Government advances.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The results of primary education in 1912-13 and 1913-14 are as follows :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Number of schools	26	26
Number on roll at 31st March ..	4,537	4,181
Average attendance	2,251	2,308
	£	£
Government Grant-in-aid ..	1,710	1,686

There is a boys' secondary school in Kingstown, with an attendance of 40 to 50 pupils. The fees charged are £2 per term for each scholar, except those under ten years of age in the lowest form, for whom the fees are £1 6s. 8d. per term, but when two or more brothers in forms above the lowest attend, there is a reduction made of 6s. 8d. for the second and 13s. 4d. for the third. An exhibition to this school is awarded every year.

Agricultural science is taught in this school by the Assistant Agricultural Superintendent. The school itself is situated in the middle of the Agricultural Experiment Station, thus affording every opportunity to the boys to keep in touch with the practical as well as the scientific side of agriculture.

There is a girls' secondary school in Kingstown maintained as a private institution but subject to Government supervision. The attendance at the time of writing is 30. The fees are the same as at the boys' secondary school.

Whilst the number on the roll of the primary schools has somewhat decreased, the average attendance has slightly advanced. Six pupils, drawn from the peasant and mechanic classes, are instructed by the Assistant Agricultural Superintendent in practical agriculture at the Experiment and Botanical Stations. These pupils are apprenticed for two years and receive graded allowances in proportion to the length of their apprenticeship, coming every day to their work, and living with their parents or guardians.

The fifteen acres of land attached to the Experiment Station are all fully worked up in various products, such as cotton, arrowroot, sugar, cassava, etc., by the boys themselves.

A small stock farm affords a valuable practical illustration of how stock should be kept and fed.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

During the year there were 787 admissions to the Colonial Hospital, making, with those remaining from the previous year, 842 cases treated, as against a total of 816 in 1912-13.

The daily average was 57, as against 55, 60·3, and 57 in the previous three years.

The death rate was 3·92 per cent. of the total cases.

Operations numbered 112, as against 104 in 1912-13.

The medical officer is greatly assisted in his work by the presence of an efficient European nurse-matron, selected by the Colonial Nursing Association.

A portion of the old military citadel at Fort Charlotte is set aside for the detention of male lunatics who are violent, or manifest destructive tendencies. Other males, as to whom it is judged that they may be so treated with safety, are kept under supervision in the pauper asylum, and female lunatics are also detained there. A portion of the wards is partitioned off into cells to provide further and more suitable accommodation for these female cases, some of which are occasionally acute.

As soon as practicable, any violent or difficult case is sent to Grenada by arrangement with the Government of that Colony.

There were 31 cases under treatment during the year (19 being new admissions), of whom 8 were discharged cured and 1 died.

The total number of St. Vincent lunatics under care in the Grenada asylum was 23, at a cost of £493 10s. 6d. to the Colony.

The number of inmates of the leper asylum on the 31st March, 1913, was 8; during the year there was 1 admission, leaving 9 inmates in the asylum at the end of the year.

Under "The Public Health Ordinance, 1910," provision is made for the compulsory segregation of pauper lepers.

The Colony's paupers are housed in the old military buildings at Fort Charlotte, at a considerable elevation, overlooking the town of Kingstown.

At the commencement of the year under review there were 90 inmates of the asylum, and the admissions and discharges during the year were:—

				Male.	Female.	Total.
Admissions	..	..	..	22	15	37
Discharged	..	..	..	12	13	25
Died	..	..	..	6	17	23
Total	..	..	..	18	30	48

leaving 79 on the 31st March, 1914.

The total expenditure in 1913-14 was £1,084 on the pauper and leper asylums, including the cost of lunatics kept locally, against £1,008 last year.

Chronic tertiary syphilis accounts for the vast majority of cases to whom this institution offers asylum for the closing stages of their lives.

Early in the year 1911-12 the old military hospital was renovated and opened as a yaws hospital capable of holding 50 patients. The disease of yaws has long been ravaging the homes of the labouring population in the Colony, and the institution of this hospital is much appreciated by them.

A casualty hospital with four beds was opened at Georgetown in the Windward district in August, 1912. This is meant for emergency cases and is a great boon to the people of a district situated 24 miles by road from the Colonial Hospital at the capital town of Kingstown.

SAVINGS BANK.

The following is a comparative statement of the operations of the Savings Bank during the past five years :—

Year.	Number of Depositors at 31st December.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.	Balance at credit of Depositors at 31st December (including interest capitalized).
1909 ..	1,063	£ 6,624	£ 7,371	£ 13,869
1910 ..	1,095	8,686	6,877	15,994
1911 ..	1,163	9,526	7,923	17,971
1912 ..	1,194	8,657	8,083	18,935
1913 ..	1,182	9,790	9,968	19,168

[The amount due to depositors was distributed thus :—

	At 31st December, 1912.	At 31st December, 1913.
	£	£
Kingstown	16,655	16,497
Georgetown	1,445	1,758
Barrouallie	799	865
Union Island	36	48
Total	<u>£18,935</u>	<u>£19,168</u>

The Government made a profit on the working of the bank of £153 6s. 5d.

There was invested of savings bank funds at 31st December, 1913, the sum of £18,143.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

The St. Vincent police force consists of a chief, a sergeant-major of European birth, and 51 West Indian non-commissioned officers and privates.

In addition to ordinary police work they perform duties in connection with district post office work, births and deaths registration, poor relief, and the management of district telephone exchanges. The prison is worked entirely by the police, save for the assistance of one warder in charge of gangs outside.

In Kingstown a select number of the force form a fire brigade for the town, receiving supplementary pay for this service from the funds of the Kingstown Board.

Two hundred and seventy-nine persons were committed to prison in the year, of whom 158 were men and 121 women. The daily average was 28·84, as against 26·86 in 1912-13.

The number of cases reported to the police in 1913-14 was 1,086; of these 319 were for offences against the person, 42 for prædial larceny, 102 for other offences against property, and 623 for other offences. Only 997 of the above cases were brought before a magisterial court.

The total number of persons brought before the magisterial courts was 1,753; of these 425 were for offences against the person, 96 for prædial larceny, 209 for other offences against property, 5 for offences against the Masters and Servants Act, 295 for offences against revenue laws, municipal, road, and other laws relating to the social economy of the Colony, and 723 for other offences. These figures are inclusive of the cases reported by the police.

The total number of convictions in the inferior courts was 1,309, as against 859 in 1912-13.

These convictions are classed as follows :—

For offences against the person..	..	..	..	270
„ malicious injury to property	..	..	..	5
„ prædial larceny	..	..	..	84
„ other offences against property	..	..	..	139
„ offences against Revenue Acts, etc.	..	..	..	245
„ offences against Masters and Servants Act	..	..	..	5
„ other offences	..	..	..	561
Total	..	..	..	1,309

The increase in crime during the year is to be found entirely in the class of summary offences, and is no doubt due to the enlarged scope of the Summary Conviction Offences Ordinance, 1911, and also to greater activity on the part of the police. It is to be observed, however, that there was no increase in the more serious forms of crime. There was no indictment for either murder or manslaughter and only one serious case of wounding.

The convictions in the Supreme Court were 5 for offences against property, 2 for offences against the person, and 1 for other offences.

The acquittals were as follows :—

In the Inferior Courts	..	..	211
In the Supreme Court	..	..	4

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The population at the 1891 census was 41,054. No census was taken in 1901, on account of the expense involved, which the Colony was not in a position to afford. The population by the official census of April, 1911, was 41,877, which had increased at 31st March, 1914, to 45,605.

The births registered in 1913–14 were 1,766 (896 males and 870 females), as against 1,678 in 1912–13; of these 1,083, or 61·32 per cent., were illegitimate.

Still-births were 111, 39 legitimate and 72 illegitimate, the figures for the previous year being 32 and 72 respectively.

Marriages were 121—a decrease of 16 on last year's figures. The figures are given in the following comparative table of marriages :—

Denomination.	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Church of England	67	62	70
Church of Scotland	5	7	7
Wesleyan	65	49	33
Roman Catholic	13	17	9
Plymouth Brethren	3	2	2

The total registered deaths were 801, as against 878 in 1912–13, being 17·56 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The infant mortality

(infants under one year, exclusive of still-births) was 171, being 21·34 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The similar figure in 1912-13 was 185, or 21·07 per cent.

Appended is a table of the causes of death :—

General diseases (includes syphilis, 96 ; tubercle, 51 ; tetanus, 10 ; malarial fevers, 1 ; dysentery, 11) ..	211
Diseases of nervous system	32
„ „ circulatory system	24
„ „ respiratory system	51
„ „ digestive system	156
Parasites	20
Age	88
Still-born	111
Other diseases	108
Total	801

In the towns the authorities are realizing more and more the importance of stricter sanitation, and are taking steps accordingly. In the villages, however, sanitary matters are still on a primitive basis, although the Government, through their District Sanitary and Medical Officers, spare no pains to impress upon the population generally the necessity for care in this direction. The scheme for the establishment of an organized Sanitary Department was completed during the year and will be brought into force in 1914-15. In the meantime the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1910, are being more rigidly enforced than has hitherto been the case.

A Trained Nurses' Association has the sympathy and financial support of the Government, and it is hoped will be a means of achieving something in the direction of diminution of infantile mortality. Nurses are trained in midwifery at the Colonial Hospital.

The rainfall for the year 1913-14 was 88·83 inches, as against 94·89 inches in 1912-13.

Rain fell on 247 days during the year.

The maximum fall in twenty-four hours was 3·40 inches on the 24th October.

October was the wettest month, with 18·80 inches. A good deal of damage was done to the roads during that month owing to the heavy rain, while the effect on the cotton crop was disastrous.

May was the driest month, with 2·49 inches.

The mean monthly temperature was 78·5° F. Maximum for the year was 80·5° F. (in September) and the minimum 73·3° F., which was experienced in January.

Except in August and September, when the atmosphere is uncomfortably hot, although not even in those months insalubrious, the climate may be regarded as most healthy for both Europeans and coloured persons. Malaria is hardly known, while yellow fever has proved itself to be a disease of the past.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The fortnightly mail service from and to England continued to be performed by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. At Trinidad the mails are transferred into the intercolonial ships, which call weekly at St. Vincent on regular days—one week with outward mails on the way round the islands, and the following week on the way to Trinidad with homeward mails. The service was carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Royal Mail Steamers from Halifax, Nova Scotia, under contract with the Canadian Government, call at all the islands. Occasional calls are made by the steamers of Scrutton's Direct Line and the Quebec Steamship Line. The East Asiatic Line of steamers from Copenhagen via London and the Danish West Indies also make occasional calls.

There is an inland postal system by which the Windward District of the Colony is served five times a week, the Leeward District daily, and the Grenadines once a week.

The postal order system continues to grow in popularity, and its extension to the district towns has been accomplished.

The volume of work in the Post Office is maintained.

The revenue of the Telephone Department was £671, including £329 transferred to that head on account of the Government installations. The expenditure was £599. The main installation is in Kingstown with branch lines all over the island. The service is a most useful one.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B., visited the Colony from the 16th to the 30th March, 1914.

On the 25th March, 1914, the Administrator, the Honourable Gideon Murray, left for England on six months leave of absence, His Honour R. B. Roden, Chief Justice, assuming the administration of the Colony.

On the 2nd June, 1913, the Canadian-West Indian Reciprocity Agreement became operative. It is at present too early to gauge the economic effect on this Colony of this very important agreement. As a start, however, the West Indies are indebted to Canada for having arranged independently at her own cost a contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for a new line of steamers to replace the Pickford and Black line. The new steamers are larger in tonnage and in many ways more suited to the traffic and should be of much assistance in encouraging trade between the Dominion and the British West Indian Colonies. Another advantage to be attributed to this agreement, which at the time of writing has materialized, is a new agreement with the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company whereby the cable rates have in some instances been reduced by more than half.

An arrangement of local importance has been the transfer of the amalgamated offices of the Treasury and Customs Department to the sea front. This took place on the 5th November, 1913. This change is much appreciated by the public, as it affords much greater facility and convenience for the transaction of business.

Preparations were made and plans completed for the inauguration on the 1st April, 1914, of a Government motor car mail and passenger service five times a week to Georgetown and back. This fast and frequent service will greatly facilitate intercourse between the capital town and the Carib country and is much appreciated.

Amongst the important public works undertaken during the year under review may be noted the building and completion of the "Princess Marie Louise" Nurses Wing in the grounds of the Colonial Hospital, this wing being named after Her Highness by special permission. A residence for the Chief Justice is in course of erection on lands originally part of the Experiment Station, but was not completed at the close of the financial year.

The construction of the new road out of Kingstown, commenced in 1912, has been continued. A quantity of blasting, heavy cutting, and considerable grading has been necessary, and several retaining walls and culverts have been built, necessitating much greater expenditure than was originally contemplated. The work was well advanced at the close of the financial year. Ornamental trees have been planted on either side of the first section of this road (about half a mile in length) and this will in due time form a pleasant shady avenue exit from Kingstown.

The following bridges and causeways were built during the year in the Windward District :—

- (1) Bridge over the Biabou river.
- (2) Bridge over the Bellevue river.
- (3) Bridge over the New Adelphi river.
- (4) Causeway over the Grand Sable river.
- (5) Causeway over the Union river.

Many other useful minor structures have been built during the year and have added to the administrative and industrial facilities of the Colony and supplied long standing needs.

The scheme mentioned in the General Observations of last year's Report for turning the cotton seed produced every year in the Colony into manure by purchasing machinery for the separation of the oil from the seed, the residue being applied as manure, has now been approved, and during the financial year 1914-15 steps will be taken to erect the requisite machinery at the Government Cotton Ginnery.

As already indicated in different portions of this Report, the year has not been so favourable as 1912-13, owing chiefly to the inclement weather conditions, but, whilst the revenue returns have not shown the same prosperity, progress nevertheless has, as will have been observed, been made in many directions, both materially and economically. In agriculture, sanitation, education, public works, and other departments much has been accomplished which will in course of time impress its worth upon the development history of the Colony.

St. Vincent is one of the beauty spots of these West Indian Islands. With its exquisite scenery, its lovely drives, rides, and walks, its healthy climate, it cannot fail, at the conclusion of the great and fearful war which at present envelopes Europe, to attract to its shores some of the numerous tourists who in winter seek warmth and sunshine and an escape from the colder northern climes.

GIDEON MURRAY,

Administrator.

Government House,
17th November, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
799	St. Helena	1913
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee	1913-1914
829	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
830	Swaziland	"
831	Uganda	"
832	Nyasaland	"
833	British Guiana	"
834	Entomological Research Committee	1914

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 836.

ST. LUCIA.

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 794.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
March, 1915.



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No. 836.

ST. LUCIA.

(For Report for 1912-13 see 794).

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Grenada,

9th December, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a despatch from Mr. Anthony De Freitas, Acting Administrator, St. Lucia, forwarding copies of the Blue Book of the Colony for the year 1913-14, together with his report thereon.

2. The Revenue of St. Lucia for the year 1913-14 amounted to £67,490, and, when compared with the annual average of £66,954 for the previous five years, may be viewed as satisfactory.

3. The Expenditure for the year 1913-14 amounted to £68,352, a sum slightly in excess of the annual average, £66,785, for the previous five years—and left a deficit of £862 on the year's transactions, which has been met out of the surplus funds of the Colony.

4. The surplus balances of St. Lucia on the 31st March, 1914, amounted to £30,863, including a sum of £5,295, invested on account of the Public Buildings Insurance Fund of the Island.

5. The establishment during the year of the small Government lime factory in Castries has proved a boon to the small proprietor, and has already stimulated the extension of the lime industry in the Colony. The immediate effect of the working of the factory has been (C129). Wt. 36076/850. 1125 & 90. 3.15. B. & F., Ltd. Gp/11/2.

to increase the local market price of limes. Limes were being sold locally at 2s. a barrel, but on the factory being opened the price jumped up to as much as 5s. 8d. a barrel. The market price of lime-juice ruled high throughout the year both in England and elsewhere.

6. Although not within the year of report, I may mention that a recent shipment of lime-juice from the Government factory fetched the unprecedented price of £52 10s. 0d. a pipe in the London market.

7. After patient working, the prospects of a definite advancement may be reasonably looked for in the further development of the agricultural resources of the Island, while the facilities afforded by St. Lucia as a coaling and shipping centre of no mean importance in these waters add greatly to the prosperity of the Island and the welfare of its people.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

DOUGLAS YOUNG,

Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.

Government Office,

Saint Lucia,

28th November, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1913-14, together with my Report thereon.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ANTHONY DE FREITAS.

Acting Administrator.

His Excellency

Douglas Young, Esq., C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Grenada.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year was estimated at £66,731. The amount actually received was £67,490, or £1,119 over the Estimates. The following figures show the receipts under the heads of the estimate, with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue to 31st March, 1914. £	Revenue for preceding year. £
1. Customs	33,077	32,607
2. Port, Harbour, &c., Dues	7,026	7,198
3. Licences, Excise, &c.—		
(a) Licences—Retail Spirit, &c. ..	1,494	1,532
Distillery	100	100
Animals, Vehicles, & Guns ..	568	580
Petroleum, Cocoa, Boat, &c. ..	507	519
(b) Excise—Duty on Rum ..	10,465	9,930
(c) Stamp Duty—Various Revenue Services	709	722
(d) Fines & forfeitures of Courts ..	461	429
(e) Revenue seizures & penalties ..	10	2
(f) Income Tax	1,686	1,530
4. Fees of Court or Office, &c.	4,722	4,446
5. Post Office	1,939	2,557
6. Telephone	899	834
7. Rent of Government Property ..	892	801
8. Interest	1,440	1,520
9. Repayment of Loans	176	176
10. Miscellaneous	596	65
	£66,767	£65,548
11. Land Sales	723	594
Total Local Revenue	£67,490	£66,142
12. Imperial Dept. of Agriculture ..		
Grant-in-aid	—	150
Total Revenue	£67,490	£66,292

The receipts from Customs were within a close margin on the right side of the estimate, notwithstanding the loss on goods admitted at the preferential rates under the Customs Preferential Tariff Ordinance, which came into operation on the 2nd June, 1913.

There was a slight loss under Port and Harbour dues owing to less shipping during the year.

Under Head 3, the receipts from retail spirit licences did not reach the estimate, nor did the receipts from licences for animals, vehicles, guns, &c., but the yield from stamp duty and from fines and forfeitures of courts was over the estimate, and there was a slight increase in income tax.

Under Head 4, the receipts from fees of office produced more than was anticipated, while the receipts from Post Office, Head 5, were in advance of expectations, as was the case in the previous year.

The reduction in the receipts on account of Interest, Head 8, was due to £1,183 of the Colony's surplus funds, having been realized by the Crown Agents to meet current requirements.

The revenue for the previous five years was as under :—

						£
1908-9	..	..	..	..	..	65,694
1909-10	..	..	..	..	..	65,739
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	65,066
1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	71,978
1912-13	..	..	..	..	..	66,292
Average						66,954
1913-14	..	..	..	..	..	67,490

The revenue derived from licences for the sale of liquor, and the number of such licences issued during the year, is shown in the following table :—

Description of Licence.	No. issued during quarter ended on				Revenue.
	30th June. 1913.	30th Sept., 1913.	31st Dec., 1913.	31st March, 1914.	
Wholesale	2	2	2	3	£ 45
Retail	39	39	40	41	1,317
Bottle	2	2	2	1	70
Refreshment House ..	2	2	2	2	60
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—
Occasional	—	—	5	2	2
					£1,494

The expenditure of the year, classified under the heads of the estimate, with the corresponding figures for 1912-13, was as under :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual	
	Expendi- ture to 31st March, 1914. £	Expendi- ture for preceding year. £
1. Charges on account of Public Debt	8,968	9,395
2. Pensions and Gratuities	2,307	2,448
3. The Governor	2,330	2,328
4. Government Office	1,116	1,072
5. Treasury, Customs, and Inland Revenue	3,049	3,092
6. Post Office	2,263	2,227
7. Port and Marine Department	1,406	1,341
8. Audit Department	568	579
9. Legal Departments	3,920	3,984
10. Local Forces	617	719
11. Police	4,517	4,468
12. Prisons	1,144	1,174
13. Medical Department	2,658	3,087
14. Sanitation and Hygiene	534	600
15. Hospitals and Asylums	5,131	4,740
16. Charitable	491	532
17. Education	5,086	5,075
18. Ecclesiastical	1,600	1,600
19. Agriculture	1,389	1,150
20. Miscellaneous Services	5,263	5,306
21. Colonial Engineer's Department	3,024	2,966
22. Public Works Recurrent	7,736	7,294
23. Public Works Extraordinary	3,235	2,448
Total Local Expenditure ..	£68,352	£67,625
19a. Agriculture (from Imperial Funds)	—	199
Total Expenditure	£68,352	£67,824

The actual expenditure was £4,085 less than the estimate, which totalled £72,438, savings having been effected under every head except that of Sanitation and Hygiene, which includes a charge of £153 on account of Dr. Brooks's sanitary mission in the Windward Islands, for which no provision had been made.

There was a saving under the head Legal owing to the vote of £225 for the Circuit Court of Appeal not having been spent, as is generally the case.

Under Head 10, only £20 of the £40 provided was expended for uniforms for the Cadet Corps.

Head 13 includes a new and unforeseen item of £104 for Horse Allowance for Medical Officers, but this was more than covered by savings under the same head.

As regards the expenditure on the medical institutions, Head 15, there were slight excesses over the estimate for the General Dispensary in Castries, the Yaws Hospital, and the Dennery Casualty Hospital; there were slight savings in respect of the other Institutions.

But for the non-payment of the Canadian Steamship subsidy of £500, which ceased with the making of a contract between the Canadian Government and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Head 20, Miscellaneous Services, would have shown an excess on Drawbacks and Refunds, which amounted to £2,153, against an estimate of £1,600. This expenditure is principally for refund of duty on goods exported as ships' stores.

There was a large saving of £1,834 under Public Works Extraordinary, due to the fact that various works included in the Estimates were not proceeded with during the year.

The expenditure in each list of the last five years was as follows :—

							£
1909-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,446
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	67,288
1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,328
1912-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	67,824
1913-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,352

Notwithstanding the increase of the revenue and the decrease in the estimated expenditure, the accounts of the year closed with a deficit of £862, resulting in the reduction of the Colony's surplus funds at 31st March, 1914, to £25,568, as compared with £26,430 with which the year opened.

Of the surplus funds, £23,316 was invested as at the 31st March, 1914, as was also £5,296 on account of the Public Buildings Insurance Fund.

PUBLIC DEBT.

At the 31st March, 1914, the public debt stood at £140,130, having been reduced during the year by £2,100, and at the same date the total of the sinking funds for the redemption of the debt amounted to £22,220. The Immigration 6 per cent. Loan of 1878 was finally paid off during the year.

CURRENCY.

The currency consists of British and American gold, notes of the local branch of the Colonial Bank, and British silver and copper coins. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government, and in dollars and cents. by the bank and most of the mercantile firms, the dollar being equal to 4s. 2d.

FINANCES AND MUNICIPALITIES.

The management of the affairs of Castries, the chief town in the Colony, is vested in a Board elected by the ratepayers. The small towns and villages of the Colony are controlled by wardens appointed by the Governor in Council. In the case, however, of the towns of Soufrière and Vieux Fort and the village of Dennery, "Improvement Committees" have been appointed to advise generally on matters relating to those places.

The revenue of the towns and villages consists, principally, in Castries, of receipts from the house tax, water rates, and dues, market dues, and licences, and in the other towns and villages of receipts from house tax, supplemented in the case of Soufrière by water rates and dues.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the last three years of the towns and villages, the amount of their indebtedness at the 31st March, 1914, and the balance standing to the credit of each place at the same date.

Town or Village.	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		Indebtedness at 31st March, 1914.	Credit Balance at 31st March, 1914.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Castries	6,440	5,396	5,571	8,396	5,765	5,888	20,614	38
Soufrière	544	577	523	523	527	588	1,500	56
Vieux Fort	174	211	163	193	167	141	—	86
Laborie	80	67	82	105	83	43	—	139
Canaries	78	86	51	55	53	57	—	339
Dennery	338	176	159	125	144	137	—	472
Gros Islet	102	134	104	107	111	96	—	225
Anse la Raye ..	81	184	88	96	74	60	—	47
Choiseul	42	25	45	62	45	21	—	59
Micoud	73	66	67	49	69	62	—	73

The scheme for the construction of waterworks for the village of Dennery was finally settled during the year, and pipes and fittings were ordered from the United Kingdom.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of the imports in the calendar year 1913 amounted to £228,405, and was £27,956 less than the previous year. Of the decrease coal accounted for £15,132, food supplies for £3,461, and manufactured goods for £8,930.

The following figures show from what countries the imports came :—

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
United Kingdom	71,495	65,269
Canada	12,294	12,150
Other British Possessions	13,726	15,294
Denmark	1,205	920
France	6,848	5,864
Germany	2,765	2,668
Holland	619	1,195
United States	196,059	174,216
Other Foreign Countries	5,531	7,155
Parcel Post	3,077	3,673

The coal imported was 114,350 tons, valued at £126,469, as compared with 129,466 tons, valued at £141,661, in 1912. The bulk of this coal is imported from the United States.

The imports of the last two years, under the main heads of the classification, were as under :—

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
I. Food, drink and tobacco	72,811	69,349
II. Raw materials	150,451	135,078
III. Articles, manufactured	88,778	79,848
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified, including imports by parcel post	3,321	4,129

As the outcome of the Conference which took place between representatives of the Government of Canada and the Governments of certain of the West Indian Colonies, St. Lucia became a party to the Preferential Trade Agreement arrived at, and to give effect to that Agreement the Customs Preferential Tariff Ordinance was passed. The Ordinance came into operation on the 2nd June, 1913. It was anticipated that the preference granted to imports from Canada, Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom would result in a loss of revenue, and a loss of £267 occurred in the period from the 2nd June to the 31st December. The loss was distributed among the three countries as follows :—

	£
On goods from Canada	158
„ „ Newfoundland	32
„ „ the United Kingdom	77

This amount should not be taken as representing the full proportion of the annual loss of revenue from customs duty that may occur under the preferential arrangement.

Exports.

The declared value of the exports was £274,460, of which £117,732 was the value of produce of the Colony, and £154,144 of produce of other places, including £141,038 the value of bunker coal, and £2,615 the value of goods exported as ships' stores.

The exports of island produce in the past ten years show a gradual increase from £88,600 in 1904 to £117,700 in 1913, the exports in the latter year being the highest recorded except those of 1909, when they were valued at £124,901, which was due to the abnormally high price obtained for cocoa in that year. It may also be noted that, whilst the export of island produce has thus increased, the percentage of sugar and cocoa exports has gradually fallen from 93·3 to 87·1, indicating an extension in agriculture in other directions than those of the two principal products.

The following statement gives the direction of the exports for 1913 :—

British Countries.

Countries.	Produce of the Colony.	Total Exports.
	£	£
United Kingdom	80,377	86,026
Barbados	2,696	3,075
Canada	7,307	7,312
Dominica	78	1,943
Grenada	519	2,214
St. Vincent	280	1,155
Other British Possessions	165	1,992
	£91,392	£103,717

Foreign Countries.

France	18,292	18,292
Germany	72	175
Holland	2,818	2,818
Italy	500	500
Martinique	2,368	2,446
United States	2,207	2,297
Other Foreign Possessions	51	561
	£26,308	£27,089
Bunker Coal	—	£141,038
Ships' Stores	£31	2,615

COALING TRADE.

As will be seen from the subjoined figures, the coaling trade did not do as well in 1913 as in the previous two years, and this was due to a slight falling off in the number of steamers that called for coal :—

					Tons.	£
1909	..	..	..	..	96,462	110,754
1910	..	..	..	..	97,384	116,861
1911	..	..	..	..	139,056	152,962
1912	..	..	..	..	134,783	166,312
1913	..	..	..	..	117,532	141,038

MINES, MANUFACTURES, AND FISHERIES.

The sugar factories at Cul-de-Sac, Roseau, Vieux Fort, and Dennery were all working during the year.

The following figures show the quantity of rum distilled, consumed, and exported during the last five years :—

Year.				Distilled. Galls.	Consumed. Galls.	Exported. Galls.
1909	..	..	..	72,633	46,949	27,883
1910	..	..	..	49,256	42,456	4,692
1911	..	..	..	63,961	44,516	12,787
1912	..	..	..	59,739	31,865	26,577
1913	..	..	..	53,084	30,655	20,120

The erection of the Government lime-juice factory, to which reference was made in the last Report, was commenced early in the year under review, but, owing to the delay in the supply of the plant by the makers in England, the factory was only opened to the public in November.

The following is taken from a report by the Agricultural Superintendent :—

"The business of the factory is conducted on a co-operative basis. In determining the profits there is deducted from the amounts realized for the sale of produce the amounts paid for the purchase of limes and lime-juice together with all expenses of working the factory and disposing of the produce, and, in addition, a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount paid for the purchase of limes and lime-juice, the remainder being regarded as gross profits to be divided, one-third being paid to the Government and two-thirds to the vendors of fruit and juice, this latter to be distributed to the vendors by way of bonus, in proportion to the amounts paid to them for limes or lime-juice.

"The sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the value of the limes and lime-juice purchased, together with the sum representing one-third of the profits referred to in the foregoing paragraph, to be paid to the Government by way of interest and sinking fund in respect to the sum expended in erecting the factory.

"The price paid for limes and lime-juice is based on a scale of prices having a relation to the value of concentrated juice, and insuring a safety margin of profit to the factory. The seller of fruit realizes his full value when he gets his bonus derived from the share of profits.

"Owing to the unusually high prices for concentrated juice ruling at the time of opening the factory, fruit and juice were purchased on the basis of £24 per standard pipe of concentrated juice, arrangements being made to make a deferred payment to vendors in the event of the produce selling above this figure. During the short trial run of the factory, the produce dealt with was 233 barrels of fruit and 736 gallons of raw juice.

"The produce shipped was 255·75 gallons of concentrated juice, which realized £114 4s. 1d. net. The amounts to be paid to vendors as deferred payments on produce purchased, and as bonus, are respectively £20 16s. 8d. and £10 1s. 2d. The bonus is equal to nearly 12½ per cent. on the total amount paid for the purchase of produce. Taking the bonus into calculation, the total payments to vendors will be equivalent to 5s. 8½d. per barrel of limes and 8½d. per gallon of standard raw juice."

The object the Government had in view in establishing the factory was to obtain for the small proprietors as good a price as possible for the produce of their lime cultivation, and to encourage them in extending the cultivation. The advantage of the factory's price of 5s. 8½d. per barrel of ripe limes over the prevailing local price of 2s. immediately prior to the factory coming into operation is believed to have already induced peasant proprietors to plant more lime trees.

During the year two private factories for the concentration of lime-juice in steam-heated evaporators were established and two others are in source of erection. There will then be seven such factories in the Island, and similar works are likely to be established in the near future, as the lime plantations approach maturity.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Sugar and cocoa head the list of the Colony's important products. Lime cultivation is making rapid strides and seems likely to assume an important place in the economic life of the Island. The following figures of the export of lime-juice and lime products during the last three years are of interest :—

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
	Galls.	£	Galls.	£	Galls.	£
Lime-juice	—	148	5,695	1,025	7,968	2,490
Essential Oil of limes ..	—	13	5	21	158	336
and Otto of limes ..	—	129	—	39	—	281
Green limes	—					

The quantity and value of the export (the only available indication of the production) of sugar and cocoa during the last five years were as follows :—

	Cocoa.		Sugar : Usine.		Other sugar, muscovado, and products thereof.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Bags of 200 lb.	£	Tons.	£	£
1909 ..	10,850	54,275	5,360	59,623	2,265
1910 ..	8,187	40,935	5,199	64,988	2,674
1911 ..	10,368	46,656	4,288	52,535	1,955
1912 ..	9,573	43,099	4,246	48,830	2,117
1913 ..	8,169	36,888	4,577	65,221	446

A small quantity of cotton was again produced in the Choiseul district. The export figures were 4,000 pounds of lint, valued at £200, and 102 cwt. of seed, valued at £50.

The planting of coconuts is increasing and preparations are in progress on several estates for the extension of the area under this crop. With careful selection it is possible to get local nuts of excellent quality for planting, and the demand has been so considerable that the export for the year shows but a slight increase. The quantity shipped was 80,097 nuts, valued at £234; and 69 cwt. of copra, valued at £69, also figures among the exports.

The year was a bad one for honey, the exportation being valued at only £496, which is £208 less than in the previous year.

The Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture paid several visits to the Colony, during which he inspected cultivations in the Marquis and Babonneau districts and passed through considerable areas of uncultivated land, belonging to numerous small proprietors in that part of the Island, which appeared to possess considerable possibilities for the extension of lime growing.

The Mycologist attached to the Imperial Department also visited the Island for the purpose of making a survey of local conditions in regard to plant diseases generally.

LAND GRANTS.

Fifty-eight Crown grants were issued during the year, the acreage disposed of being 435 acres. The price of Crown land is at the rate of £1 per acre up to 50 acres, and 10s. per acre for each acre above that number, and is payable one-fifth on application and the balance in four annual instalments.

The applications for the purchase of land numbered 68, in respect of 628 acres.

SHIPPING.

Shipping forms a large item in the welfare of the Colony, due to Port Castries being a coaling station, the facilities afforded for bunkering and quick despatch being unequalled by any other port in the West Indies.

The following table summarizes the tonnage entered and cleared during the last five years :—

Vessels Entered.

Year.	British.				Foreign.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1909 ..	518	1,027,837	201	6,003	127	220,961	45	2,731
1910 ..	557	1,143,092	228	7,437	135	241,808	40	2,712
1911 ..	817	1,782,911	182	5,086	126	208,500	41	2,535
1912 ..	684	1,488,397	216	5,591	106	155,205	30	1,733
1913 ..	685	1,549,751	243	6,717	150	214,821	37	2,366

Vessels Cleared.

Year.	British.				Foreign.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1909 ..	517	1,025,251	197	5,574	129	224,895	44	2,662
1910 ..	559	1,146,983	228	7,928	134	239,687	40	2,712
1911 ..	815	1,778,865	182	5,110	127	210,621	41	2,535
1912 ..	686	1,492,443	216	5,572	165	248,136	30	1,733
1913 ..	685	1,549,751	245	6,702	150	214,216	37	2,366

These figures, compared with the tonnage for 1912, the latest figures available for the twenty-five principal ports in the Self-Governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates enumerated in the Board of Trade's Statistical Abstract, place Port Castries fourteenth in the list.

Castries is also a port of registry, and at the close of 1913 had 14 vessels on the register, with a tonnage of 614. All these are small sailing vessels locally owned, with one exception, a barquentine of 417 tons, the register of which is under question.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The usual work on the ordinary upkeep and maintenance of public roads and buildings was carried on during the year, but no extraordinary work of any magnitude was undertaken. The construction of a bridge over the Choiseul River was begun and was well advanced by the end of the year, the expenditure incurred being £292. A fourth order Chance port light was established on Tapion Rock at the southern entrance to Castries Harbour. The light is a white occulting one, with a period of 11 seconds light and a dark one of four seconds. The nominal radius of visibility is 12 miles. The light was brought into operation on the 19th July, 1913; and its cost, including the erection of the shelter, amounted to £166.

The old leading lights on the Western Wharf and near the Chaussée were replaced by modern port lights. Both lights are fixed and show red. They were not quite completed at the close of the year, but were nevertheless brought into operation between February and March. The amount expended on the work was £261. The masonry tower for the new lighthouse at Vigie, on the northern entrance to the harbour, was completed in readiness for the new light, its cost being £120.

During the year the Government Offices, which had occupied a rented private building since 1901, were transferred to the building in Bridge Street in Castries which had been occupied by the Colonial Engineer and his staff, the latter Department being transferred to the former Army Service Corps buildings on the harbour front. All the Government Offices, with the exception of the Education Office, are housed in buildings owned by the Government.

 III.—LEGISLATION.

The legislation of 1913 comprised twenty-seven Ordinances, the principal of which were the Opium Ordinance, which gives effect on behalf of St. Lucia to the International Opium Convention of 1912; the Customs Preferential Tariff Ordinance, which gives effect on behalf of the Colony to the Canadian—West Indian Preferential Tariff Agreement of the 9th April, 1912; the Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, which authorises the preparation and publication of a new and revised edition of the Ordinances of the Colony; the Stamp Duty Ordinance; and the Interpretation Ordinance.

 IV.—EDUCATION.

The following figures are furnished by the Inspector of Schools in his annual report for 1913 :—

	1912.	1913.
Number of Schools	52	52
Number on Rolls	7,307	7,434
Average Attendance	4,814	5,121
Number examined	6,572	6,930
Government Grant-in-Aid	£3,982	£3,979

Of the 52 schools 45 are Roman Catholic, 4 Anglican, 2 Wesleyan, and 1 East Indian Mission.

The grant in aid of primary education was, in 1913, the same as in previous years, £4,000. Of this sum the amount expended was (a) on teachers' salaries, £3,904; (b) on the salary of the Education Officer, £54; (c) on school gardens, £6; (d) special building grant, £15; making a total of £3,979.

A new Education Ordinance, the Primary Education Ordinance, 1913, was passed on the 15th July, 1913. It repeals the Education Ordinance of 1889 and the Elementary Instruction Ordinance of 1902, and reproduces most of the provisions of the former Ordinance. It is hoped that it will be more easy, under the provisions of the new law, to diminish truancy and the loitering in the streets of children of school age during school hours. Although no prosecutions were undertaken in 1913, it is believed that the knowledge of the probable coming into force of the new Ordinance was one of the causes of the increase in the attendance during the year.

Of the two schools of secondary education, St. Mary's College, for boys, receiving a Government grant of £400 per annum, had an average attendance of 55; St. Joseph's Convent School, for girls, receiving a Government grant of £150, had an average attendance of 102.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS, &c.

The Victoria Hospital at Castries is the one general hospital for the Colony. It is a fine stone building and well situated, and has been considerably improved of recent years. A trained Nurse-Matron from England assumed her duties in January, 1914. Besides her general duties, she systematically trains the nurses and is endeavouring to give them a sound practical knowledge of their duties. The daily average number of patients was 63; the expenditure on the institution amounted to £1,790.

The Lunatic Asylum, situated at La Toc, near the entrance to the harbour, is a good stone building capable of accommodating 80 to 100 patients. It is managed by the House Surgeon of the Victoria Hospital, who has under him a European Steward. The daily average number of patients was 68·9. The expenditure amounted to £1,235.

Small buildings are provided in the out-districts at Soufrière, Dennery, and Vieux Fort, which are used as casualty hospitals for accident and emergency cases.

The General Poor Asylum is at Malgrétoute, on the sea beach within a mile of the town of Soufrière, and the daily average number of inmates during the year was 63. This provision for paupers is supplemented by an out-door relief system under the supervision of the Police Department.

The Yaws Hospital is in the vicinity of the Poor Asylum. There was a daily average number of patients of 22, and the expenditure for upkeep amounted to £627. The voluntary influx of patients for treatment with the drug "Salvarsan" continued unabated during the year, and 147 cases were treated. The number would have been much greater but for a shortage in the supply of the drug. The Medical Officer in charge, Dr. A. F. Hughes, reports that up to the time of his report he had treated 413 cases, and that out of this number there had only been 21 cases of recurrence of the disease. In this latter connection, the Medical Officer refers to the difficulty of distinguishing between *bona fide* recurrences and cases of re-infection.

There are visiting stations at various points where Medical Officers attend regularly on fixed days for the treatment of out-door cases of sickness.

There is at present no reformatory or industrial school in the Colony.

There is a public library in Castries towards which the Government gives a grant of £125 per annum, and which receives from the municipality a contribution of £25 per annum. In Soufrière there is also a small library to which the Government grants £20 a year, and a modest institution of the same kind in Dennery also receives Government aid to the extent of £5 a year.

SAVINGS BANK.

If the amount of money placed in the Savings Bank can be taken as an index to the condition of the people of the Colony, then they must be regarded as fairly prosperous, for the amount to the credit of depositors at the close of the year continues to mount higher and higher, as the following figures show :—

Year.	Number of Depositors at 31st December.	Aggregate Deposits.	Aggregate Withdrawals.	Remaining on deposit at 31st December.
		£	£	£
1909	1,685	13,412	14,902	17,734
1910	1,693	12,743	11,539	18,788
1911	1,626	13,530	12,539	19,778
1912	1,649	12,627	12,256	20,150
1913	1,692	13,606	12,820	20,936

The investments in England on account of the bank stood at the 31st March, 1914, at £19,967.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.—In addition to ordinary police work, the Police Force carries out a considerable number of duties in connection with the details of administration, such as the enforcement of sanitary regulations, distribution of poor and medical relief, registration of births and deaths, and, in certain districts, is in charge of the post offices and the telephone exchanges. The total expenditure on the department was £4,517.

Prisons.—The number of persons committed to the Royal Gaol in 1913 was 325. The daily average number in confinement was 43·04, as compared with 42·39 in 1912.

The health of the institution was highly satisfactory, the average number on the sick list being only ·82, the lowest on record.

The expenditure on the establishment was £1,144, just £30 less than in the preceding year. The total estimated value of prison labour is stated to be £443.

Criminal Statistics.—The statistics for the year present no prominent feature calling for special comment, except for a case of murder by an East Indian who, when brought before the Royal Court for trial, was found by the jury to be insane and ordered to be confined in the Lunatic Asylum.

The figures for the last two years are as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Offences reported	1,635	1,766
Summary convictions :—		
Offences against property ..	156	122
Offences against the person ..	228	280
Other offences	1,249	1,238
Convictions in Superior Court :—		
Homicide	—	—
Offences against property ..	14	13
Offences against the person ..	8	3

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The Registrar of Civil Status estimates the population at the 31st March, 1914, to have been 50,809,—23,367 males, and 27,442 females ; the population at the same date in 1913 was estimated at 49,963. The figures, however, do not take account of either emigration or immigration, and are based solely on the natural increase, the census figure of 1911 being taken as the starting point.

The birth-rate of the Colony (excluding still-births) was 34·5 per thousand of the population, being identical with the rate of 1912-13. The births numbered 1,838. The death-rate was 17·4 per thousand, while in the previous year it stood at 19·3 per thousand. The number of deaths was 192. There was one death from snake-bite.

Marriages numbered 277, an increase of 53 as compared with 1912-13.

Public Health and Sanitation.—All the Medical Officers report the health conditions of the year to have been favourable, and there is nothing in the reports calling for special mention.

The campaign against rats was systematically carried out during the year, except during the month of January, 4,040 rodents being captured. A staff of labourers, under a special Sanitary Officer, was employed on this work, and their services were also utilized for cleaning streams and drains and on other sanitary measures around Port Castries; some useful anti-mosquito work was also accomplished. The use of "millions" fish was continued in practicable places, but, as a good part of the year was unusually dry, their usefulness was somewhat diminished. In the out-districts, yards and premises were frequently inspected by the police, and the Chief of Police states that there were 77 convictions for offences against the sanitary regulations.

Climate.—The average annual rainfall for the Island, recorded at 25 stations, was 83·75 inches; it was 72·98 inches in 1912. The highest recorded rainfall was at Warwick Estate, in the Choiseul District, with 106·65 inches, and the lowest was at Beausejour Estate, in the Vieux Fort District, with 48·50 inches. Abnormally dry weather was experienced throughout the Island in the month of December.

The mean monthly temperature recorded in the shade at the Botanic Station in Castries was 78·2 F. The maximum shade temperature of 89·5 F. was recorded on May 19th and September 4th, and the minimum of 62 F. on February 19th.

The mean monthly corrected readings of the barometer ranged between 29·932 inches, in November, and 30·098, in March. The mean annual pressure was 30·015 inches.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The fortnightly intercolonial mail service performed under contract by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers was regularly carried out during the year, and the steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (which touch at Castries going and coming *en route* between French Guiana and the northern French Colonies), also paid their usual visits, as did the vessels of the Quebec Line (which call on their passage to and from New York), and of the Danish East Asiatic Company. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's service, under contract with the Canadian Government, between Canada and the West Indies commenced in November, 1913, and was regularly carried out from that date. This service provides for a monthly call at St. Lucia of the steamers going to and coming from Canada.

The total revenue of the Post Office was £1,939, and the total expenditure £2,263.

The principal postal statistics for the last two years are as follows :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Letters and Postcards :—		
Sent	105,753	109,986
Received	105,422	100,627
Inland : Sent and Received ..	94,148	92,690
Parcels despatched	544	609
„ received	3,278	3,975
British Postal Orders issued ..	4,729	5,813
„ „ „ value ..	£2,643	£3,013
„ „ „ paid ..	1,097	1,181
„ „ „ value ..	£536	£584
Money Orders issued	£4,536	£4,393
„ „ paid	£3,868	£4,020

There is regular and daily postal communication under local contract between Castries and the leeward coast towns and villages, the service being carried out by the Royal Mail Company's coasting steamer. On the windward side of the Island communication by post is over-land and is made twice a week only.

All towns and villages in the Island are connected by telephone with Castries. There were 212 miles of line in operation during the year, and the subscribers numbered 144 at the end of the year. The number of messages delivered was 137, and 814 threepenny tickets were sold to non-subscribers using public telephones. The revenue amounted to £899, and the expenditure to £421.

IX.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of the Windward Islands, visited the Colony from the 15th to the 19th January and again from the 26th February to the 15th March, 1914.

Mr. E. J. Cameron, C.M.G., who had been Administrator of the Colony since April, 1909, was appointed to be Governor of the Gambia, and left St. Lucia for England on the 15th February, 1914.

Mr. W. Douglas Young, C.M.G., the Administrator of Dominica, succeeded Mr. Cameron as Administrator of St. Lucia and arrived in the Colony on the 26th March, 1914.

From the date of Mr. Cameron's departure until Mr. Young's arrival I acted as Administrator, except during the period of the Governor's visit in February-March, when I acted as Colonial Secretary.

The usual sketch map of the Island is appended.

ANTHONY DE FREITAS,

Acting Administrator.

St. Lucia,

28th November, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on title page :

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
805	Gambia	1913
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912-1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee	1913-1914
829	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
830	Swaziland	"
831	Uganda	"
832	Nyasaland	"
833	British Guiana	"
834	Entomological Research Committee	1914
835	St. Vincent	1913-1914

MISCELLANEOUS.

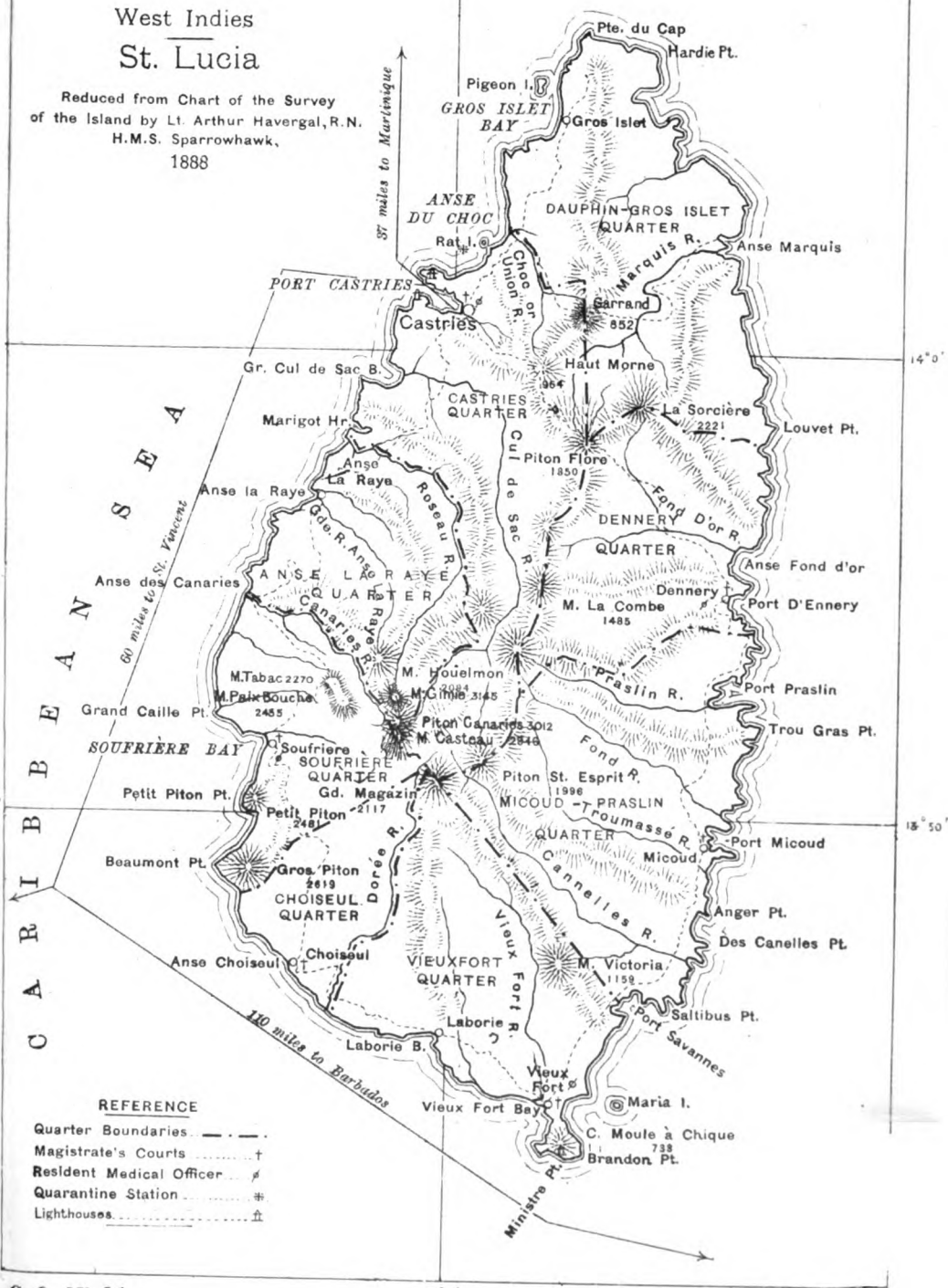
No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

61° 0'

ST. LUCIA CHANNEL

West Indies St. Lucia

Reduced from Chart of the Survey
of the Island by Lt. Arthur Havergal, R.N.
H.M.S. Sparrowhawk,
1888



C. O. No 21

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